Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

copy a may b the i signifi	nstitute available be bibliog mages icantly d ed belov	for film graphica in the change	ning. ally uni repr	Featur ique, w oduct	res of which it is in the second terms of the	this cop may alte or whi	by whi er any ch m	ich of ay	été p plaire ogra ou q	ooss e qu phiq ui p	sible de ui sont ue, qu euvent	e se p peut-é i peuv : exige	é le me rocurer. ètre uni ent mo er une r e sont ir	Les of the design of the desig	détails u point ne ima ation da	de cet de vu ge repa ans la	exem- e bibli- roduite,
	Coloure Couvert			r									s / Page				
	0		/ اس							Pa	.ges da	mage	d / Page	es endo	mmage	ées	
	Covers Couvert			gée									and/or es et/ou				
	Covers																
	Couvert	ure rest	aurée	et/ou p	ellicul	lée			V	Pa Pa	ges dis ges dé	scolou coloré	red, sta es, taci	ined or netées (foxed / ou piqu	ées	
	Cover ti	lle miss	ing / L	e titre c	de cou	ıverture	manq	ue		Pa	aes de	tache	d / Page	es déta	chées		
	Coloure	d maps	/ Carte	es géo	graphi	iques er	oule	eur			_		Transpa				
	Coloure	d ink (i.e	e. othe	er than	blue c	or black)	/			0.,		J. J.					
	Encre d												varies / de l'imp	oressio	n		
	Coloure	d plates	and/c	or illustr	rations	s /						3					
	Planche	•											ementar natériel			re	
	Bound v	vith othe	er mate	erial /													
	Relié av	ec d'au	tres do	ocumer	nts								r partia ive beei				
	Only ed Seule é									pa	rtiellen	nent of	ge / Le oscurcie t été filr	sparu	n feuille	et d'erra	ita, une
	Tight bir	nding ma	ay caus	se shad	dows	or distort	ion alc	ong					eure ima				•
V	interior	margin	/ La r	eliure s	serrée	peut c	auser	de									
	l'ombre intérieu		la dis	torsion	n le lo	ong de l	a mai	rge		dis	scolour	ations		ned twice	ce to er	nsure ti	tion or ne best
	within the	e text. \ from filr	Whene	ever po: Il se pe	ssible, eut que	tions ma , these h e certain e rest	ave be es pag	een ges	•	co filr	loratio	ns va leux fo	riables bis afin	ou des	décol	oration	is sont
						lorsque filmées.		tait									
	Addition																
<u> </u>	Comme	naires	supple	ementa	mes.												
	tem is film cument e							s.									
10x			14x			18x			22x			2	26x		3	30x	
100	T	-	T	$\neg \top$	Ť	1		T				1	$\neg \top$	T		T.	
	1:	 2x			6x		<u>. </u>	20x			24x	<u> </u>		28x	<u> </u>		32x

SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOLUME 4.

FIRST SESSION OF THE SEVENTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

Session 1862.



PRINTED FOR THE CONTRACTORS, BY HUNTER, ROSE & LEMIEUX, ST. URSULE STREET, QUEBEC.

LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOL. XX.—SESS. 1862.

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

Accounts, Montreal Turnpike Trust, (No. 6.)	Lake Eric, - (No. 36.) Licenses, (No. 30.)
Accounts, Public, - (No. 4.) Accounts, Trinity Houses, - (No. 5.) Agriculture, - (No. 32.) Arms, - (No. 17.) Assurance Companies, - (No. 9.)	Licenses, (No. 30.)
Accounts, Trinity Houses, - (No. 5.)	25 77 67 2
Agriculture, (No. 32.)	Malbaie Gaol, (No. 35.)
Arms, (No. 17.)	Metapedia Road, - (No. 36.)
Assurance Companies, (No. 9.)	Military Defence, - (No. 17.)
Banks, (No. 9.) Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, (No. 8.)	Montreal Ocean Steamship Co., (No. 1.) Montreal Turnpike Trust, (No. 6.) Municipal Returns, (No. 20.)
Dapusnis, Marriages and Buriais, (No. 8.)	Montreal Turnpike Trust, - (No. 0.)
Donds and Securities, (No. 12.)	Municipal Returns, (No. 20.)
Doudreau, E., (No. 58.)	Municipal Returns, - (No. 20.) Ottawa College, (No. 14.)
	Ottawa College, (No. 14.)
Circuit Court, Drummond - (No. 28.) Clerk, Crown Chancery, - (No. 24.) Colonial Defence, - (No. 17.) Crown Lands, (No. 11.)	Postmaster General,
Clerk Crown Chancery (No. 24.)	Doctmosters (No. 1.)
Colonial Defence (No. 17)	Drigons (No. 19)
Crown Lands (No. 17.)	Dublic Accounts (No. 4)
010WH MARKES, (110. 11.)	Public Offices (No. 37)
Education (No 34)	Public Works (No. 3.)
Emigrant Agents (No. 21)	Table Works, (10. 0.)
Education, (No. 34.) Emigrant Agents, (No. 21.) Estimates, (No. 4.)	Railways (No. 16.)
	Reciprocity Treaty (No. 23.)
Fee Fund (No. 13)	Registrars (No. 7.)
Fisheries (No. 11.)	Richelieu Company - (No. 16.)
Fishery Bounties (No. 11.)	Ridean Canal. (No. 31.)
Foreign Insurance Companies. (No. 27.)	Rigard Seignioress (No. 33.)
Fisheries, (No. 13.) Fishery Bounties (No. 11.) Foreign Insurance Companies, Fortin, Pierre, (No. 13.)	Railways, - - (No. 16.) Reciprocity Treaty, - - (No. 23.) Registrars, - - (No. 7.) Richelieu Company, - - (No. 16.) Rideau Canal, - - (No. 31.) Rigaud Seignioress, - - (No. 33.) River des Prairies, - (No. 25.)
(=:0: ==:)	,
Gaols, (No. 35.)	Seigniorial Commission (No. 33.)
Gaols, (No. 35.) Gibbard, W., (No. 11.)	Statutes, Consolidated (No. 18.)
Governor General's Instructions, (No. 29.)	Statutes, Provincial, - (No. 10.)
Grand Trunk Railway, - (No. 16.)	Seigniorial Commission, (No. 33.) Statutes, Consolidated, - (No. 18.) Statutes, Provincial, (No. 10.) Stratford and Millbank, - (No. 1.)
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Hamilton Debentures, - (No. 22.)	Tassé, Didace, (No. 30.)
Heirs Holland, (No. 26.)	Tavern Licenses, (No. 30.)
Hendry, Charles, - (No. 1.)	Trade and Navigation Tables, - (No. 2.)
Hamilton Debentures, (No. 22.) Heirs Holland, (No. 26.) Hendry, Charles, (No. 1). Hospitals, (No. 19.)	Tassé, Didace, (No. 30.) Tavern Licenses, (No. 30.) Trade and Navigation Tables, - (No. 2.) Trinity Houses, (No. 5.)
Jesuits' Estates, (No. 15.)	Universities, (No. 14.)
Visiting Designation (27 and	The same of the sa
minkora Post Office, (No. 1.)	Volunteers, (No. 17.) Votes polled last Election, (No. 24.)
Tooking flows	Votes polled last Mischon, - (No. 24.)
Lachine Canal, (No. 81.)	

No. 11 -

SESSIONAL PAPERS.

ARRANGED NUMERICALLY, AND IN VOLUMES.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME NO. 1.

No. 1 POSTMASTER GENERAL:—Report of, for 1861.

STRATFORD and MILLBANK :- Return, relative to the establishment

of a Daily Mail.

HENDRY, CHARLES:-Return, relative to his resignation as Postmaster

of Conestogo, in Waterloo.

KINKORA:—Return, relative to removal of the Post Office.

MONTREAL OCEAN LINE of STEAMSHIPS:-Return, with corres-

pondence on the subject of.

POSTMASTERS:-Return of List of Postmasters dismissed since last

General Election.

No. 2 TRADE and NAVIGATION, CANADA:—Tables of, for 1861.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME NO. 2.

- PUBLIC WORKS:—Report of the Commissioner, for 1861. No. 3
- No. 4 PUBLIC ACCOUNTS of CANADA, for 1861. ESTIMATES and SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, of CANADA, for 1862.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME NO. 3.

- No. 5 TRINITY HOUSES, QUEBEC and MONTREAL:-Accounts of, for 1861.
- No. 6 MONTREAL TURNPIKE ROADS:—Accounts of Trustees, for 1861.
- No. 7 REGISTRARS, UPPER CANADA:-Return of Fees, for 1861.
- No. 8 BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES and BURIALS :- Return of, for 1861 .-(Not printed.)
- No. 9 BANKS: Returns and Statements from .- [See SAVINGS BANKS: List in Sessional Papers.]
- No. 10 STATUTES, PROVINCIAL:—Return, distribution of, 1861.

ASSURANCE COMPANIES:

CROWN LANDS:—Report of the Commissioner, for 1861. FISHERY BOUNTIES:-Return relative to.

FORTIN PIERRE:—Magistrate, for the protection of the Gulf Fisheries,—Report of, for 1861.
FISHERIES, LOWER CANADA:—Report of Superintendent, for 1861.
FISHERIES:—Report of W. Gibbard, Esq., Overseer in charge of Lakes Huron and Superior.

N	o. 11	-	-	FISHERIES, UPPER CANADA:—Report of Superintendent, for 1861.
N	o. 12	-	- ,	BONDS and SECURITIES:—As recorded in Provincial Registrar's Office, to 20th March, 1862.—(Not printed.)
N	o. 13	-	-	FEE FUND:—Return of Fees received for Fee Fund, Upper Canada, and salaries paid to County Judges and Recorders, for 1861.
N	o. 14	-	-	OTTAWA COLLEGE:—Annual Report of, for 1861. UNIVERSITY and UPPER CANADA COLLEGE, TORONTO:— Bursar's Statement of Cash Transactions, for 1861.
N	o. 15	-	-	JESUITS' ESTATES:—Statement respecting, for 1861.
N	o. 16	<u>-</u>	-	RAILWAY COMPANIES:—Returns and Statements from.—[See List in Sessional Papers.] GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY:—Return, Statement of affairs of. REPORT of BOARD of RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS for 1859 and 1860.
				CONTENTS OF VOLUME NO. 4.
N	o. 17	•	•	MILITIA:—Report of Commissioners on re-organizing. COLONIAL DEFENCES:—Report of Messrs. Godley, Hamilton and Elliott, and Report of House of Commons' Committee of 1861.
				VOLUNTEERS :- Return of Volunteer Infantry, Cavalry, Engineers,
				and Artillery, in Canada, recognized by Government. MILITARY DEFENCE of the PROVINCE:—Return, Correspondence
٠				with Imperial Authorities relative to. ARMS:—Return, Despatches relative to supply of, for the use of Volun-
				teers and Militia. ARMS:—Orders in Council relative to providing Arms for Defence of the
				Province.
N	0.18	-	-	STATUTES, CONSOLIDATED:—Return of distribution.
N	o. 19	-	-	KINGSTON GENERAL HOSPITAL,—Report of, for 1861. ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c.:—Annual Report for 1861.
N	o. 20	-	-	MUNICIPAL RETURNS:-For Upper and Lower Canada, for 1861.
N	0. 21	-	-	EMIGRANT AGENTS:-Instructions given to, and Reports received from, Salaries, &c.
N	o. 22	-	-	HAMILTON, CITY OF:—Return relative to the indebtedness of, &c., &c.
N	o. 23	-	-	RECIPROCITY TREATY:-Report of the Minister of Finance on.
N	0. 24	-	-	VOTES POLLED LAST ELECTION:-Return from Clerk of the Crown in Chancery
	_		}	Defendant to the last temperature to

RIVER DES PRAIRIES:—Report of Arbitrators on claims of proprietors of Bridges across said river.

No. 26	-	-	HEIRS HOLLAND:—Return, relative to claim of.—(Not printed.)
No. 27	-	-	FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES:—Return of those who obtained Licenses from Minister of Finance, &c., &c.
No. 28		-	CIRCUIT COURT, DRUMMOND:—Return to non-holding of Circuit Court in Drummond.
No. 29	-	-	ROYAL INSTRUCTIONS TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.
No. 30	-	-	REVENUE INSPECTOR, IBERVILLE:—Return, divers Statements of.—(Not printed.) TAVERN LICENSES:—Return of those who have failed to transmit their fees to the Receiver General. SHOP and TAVERN LICENSES:—Return of the number of, in each Township, Village, &c., &c.
No. 31	-	-	BRIDGES, LACHINE CANAL:—Return, relative to crection of. BRIDGES, RIDEAU CANAL:—Return, relative to petitions, &c., on the erection of.
			COMPANIE OF TOTAL TO
			CONTENTS OF VOLUME NO. 5.
No. 32	-	•	CONTENTS OF VOLUME NO. 5. AGRICULTURE:—Report of the Minister of, for 1861.
No. 32	-		
		. -	AGRICULTURE:—Report of the Minister of, for 1861. SEIGNIORAL COMMISSION:—Return, Statement of expenses. SEIGNIORY of RIGAUD:—Return, Statement of payments made by
No. 33	-	-	AGRICULTURE:—Report of the Minister of, for 1861. SEIGNIORAL COMMISSION:—Return, Statement of expenses. SEIGNIORY of RIGAUD:—Return, Statement of payments made by Commissioner, on account of. EDUCATION:—Report of Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada, for 1861. EDUCATION:—Report of the Chief Superintendent of Schools for Up-
No. 33	-		AGRICULTURE:—Report of the Minister of, for 1861. SEIGNIORAL COMMISSION:—Return, Statement of expenses. SEIGNIORY of RIGAUD:—Return, Statement of payments made by Commissioner, on account of. EDUCATION:—Report of Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada, for 1861. EDUCATION:—Report of the Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada, for 1861. MALBAIE COURT HOUSE and GAOL:—Return of Papers relative to Construction of.—(Not printed.) METAPEDIA ROAD:—Return of Papers relating to. PIERS and HARBORS, LAKE ERIE:—Return, Statement, in
No. 34 No. 35	•		AGRICULTURE:—Report of the Minister of, for 1861. SEIGNIORAL COMMISSION:—Return, Statement of expenses. SEIGNIORY of RIGAUD:—Return, Statement of payments made by Commissioner, on account of. EDUCATION:—Report of Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada, for 1861. EDUCATION:—Report of the Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada, for 1861. MALBAIE COURT HOUSE and GAOL:—Return of Papers relative to Construction of.—(Not printed.) METAPEDIA ROAD:—Return of Papers relating to.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS

APPOINTED TO BEPORT A PLAN FOR THE BETTER ORGANIZATION OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF ADJUTANT GENERAL OF MILITIA.

AND THE BEST MEANS OF

REORGANIZING THE MILITIA

OF THIS PROVINCE,

AND TO PREPARE A BILL THEREON.

Printed by Order of his Excellency the Governor General.



QUEBEC:

PRINTED FOR THE CONTRACTORS, BY HUNTER, ROSE & LEMIEUX, ST. URSULE STREET.

1862.

SYNOPSIS.

PARAGRAPH.	PARAGRAPE
Adjutant General's Department 1	Volunteer or Regular Militiamen leaving the coun-
Inspectors of Militia 2	try 5
Ground work of considerations 3	Procedure at expiration of three years' service 5
Extent of Frontier 4	Liability to be called out for training and service. 58
Population 5	Vacancies to be filled up at once
Neighbouring Country 6	Period of Active Service in the field limited to one
Revenue small	
50 000 men required	1 3
	Power of Commander-in-Chief to retain Volun-
Volunteer and Regular Militia 9	teers or Militiamen after expiration of service 6
Infantry to be organized in Battalions 10	Pay of Permanent Staff
Reasons11	Pay of Permanent Staff
Military Districts 20	ing training 0
Regimental Districts 21	Pay when in aid of Civil Power 6
Sedentary Battalion Divisions 22	Pay on Active Service 6
Active Battalions	Contingent allowance to Adjutants 6
Active Company Division 24	Arms, &c., of Field Batteries
Sedentary Battalion Divisions to be made to cor-	Arms, &c., of Cavalry
respond with Active Company Divisions 25	Arms of Garrison Artillery and Infantry 6
Cities to be Military Districts and furnish Volun-	
Offices to be williary Districts and Idinish Voiding	Clothing of Volunteer Militia
teer or Regular Militia 26	Clothing of Militia
Number of Regiments 27	Articles to be kept in Store 7
Officers on Retired List 28	Pioneers' tools
Men on the Retired List	Drums and Bugles
Liabilities of men on Retired List 30	Season for training 73
Permanent Staff of Volunteer Militia 31	Number of days training 70
Duties of Town Adjutant 32	Training of Reserve Force 7
Permanent Staff of Regular Militia 33	Inspection of Militia 78
Duties of Adjutants of Regular Militia 34	Militia Corps to be encamped during training 7
Duties of Staff Sergeant-Majors 35	Training of Volunteer Militia 8
Appointment of Permanent Staff 36	Muster of Schentary Militia 8
Power of dismissal	Drill Ground and Store, &c., for Volunteer 8
Establishment of Field Batteries	
Establishment of a Troop of Cavalry 39	Drill Ground and Stores, &c., for Militia 8
Establishment of a Post-lieu of Carrison Antilland	Sites to be approved of by Commander-in-Chief 8
Establishment of a Battalion of Garrison Artillery	Registration of Scafaring men
or of Infantry40	Volunteer Militia in Upper Canada 8
Officers to be appointed by Commander-in-Chief 41	Regular Militia in Upper Canada
Efficient Field Officers to be selected	Volunteer Militia in Lower Canada '
Examination of Gentlemen prior to their appoint-	Regular Militia in Lower Canada
ment 43	Regular and Volunteer Militia
Promotion by seniority, subject to examination as	Ammunition 8
to efficiency 44	Exemption of arms, horses, &c., from seizure 8
Existing Officers cligible for re-appointment, if	Exemptions in favor of Volunteers 8
qualified 45	Imprisonment in case of default of payment of
Fees to be paid on appointment and promotion 46	fine
Maintaining Volunteer Militia 47	Militia subject to Articles of War 97
Enrolment of Active Militia	
Active Force to be taken from unmarried men. &c. 49	Active Force to assemble for Active Service 93
	Calling out of Second Battalions in time of War 93
Substitutes may be provided 50	Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General 9
Service of Volunteer Militia	Colonels of Districts 9
Service of Regular Militia in Active Force 52	Militiaman to sign Service Roll 96
Service of Regular Militia in Reserve Force 53	Exemptions to be few 9
Sergeants may re-engage for a second period of	General Service Corps 98
service 54	Strategic defence and Forts not mentioned 9
Volunteer or Regular Militiamen changing resi-	

REPORT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

We, Your Excellency's Commissioners appointed, Firstly—To report a plan for the better organization of the Department of Adjutant General of Militia. Secondly—To investigate and report upon the best means of reorganizing the Militia of this Province, and of providing an efficient and economical system for the defence of the Province; and, Thirdly—To prepare a Bill or Bills on the subjects hereinbefore mentioned respectively, with a view to submission of the same to Parliament at its next Session, do most respectfully report to Your Excellency, as follows:—

ORGANIZATION OF DEPARTMENT OF ADJUTANT GENERAL OF MILITIA.

- 1. We recommend that the Department of Adjutant General of Militia shall consist of an Adjutant General—two Deputy Adjutants General—a Pay Master, and a sufficient staff of clerks.
- 2. That the General Commanding Her Majesty's troops in Canada shall, from time to time, as circumstances may require, be requested to nominate officers of the regular service to inspect the Active Militia, and that such officers shall receive, while so employed, the allowances provided by the present law.

REORGANIZATION OF MILITIA.

Preamble.

- 3. In framing our recommendations as to the best means of reorganizing the Militia of Canada, we have taken for the ground work of our considerations the following facts, which must be self-evident to all who consider the circumstances and position of the Province.
- 4. Firstly.—That Canada presents a frontier, upwards of 1,000 miles in extent, assailable by land or water at every point;
- 5. Secondly.—That she possesses a population amounting to little more than 2,500,000 souls (less than the population of London), thinly but unevenly scattered throughout her full extent;
- 6. Thirdly.—That the adjoining country is powerful—contains a population vastly superior in numbers to that of Canada—possesses great resources, and abounds with excellent means of communication, both by land and water, diverging from the heart of the nation and leading to all the most vulnerable points on the frontier of this Province;
- 7. Fourthly.—That as the revenue of a country must depend in a very great degree upon the amount of her population, the extent of the frontier in this Province to be defended must necessarily be disproportioned to her income.

Amount of Force Required.

8. In order to provide an efficient force for the defence of the Province, we are of opinion that a far greater number of trained men will be required than have hitherto been

sanctioned, and recommend the organization of an active force amounting to about 50,000 men of all arms, with a reserve of the same number. A reference to the map of Canada will, we think, clearly point out that even this number of men would be insufficient, without the co-operation of a strong body of regular troops and a powerful fleet of gun boats on the lakes.

Composition of Force.

9. We are of opinion that the proposed force should consist of the Volunteer Militia Corps of the great cities, and of Active Battalions of Regular Militia to be raised in the rural districts. A proportion of Artillery and Cavalry being distributed throughout the force.

On the Buttalion System.

- 10. For the following reasons we consider that the Infantry should, in all cases, be organized in complete battalions.
- 11. It appears that the failures and disasters of armies, composed of irregular troops, have generally arisen, not from a want of courage or of drill amongst the private soldiers, but from a want of discipline throughout the entire body.
- 12. The discipline of an army, we consider, consists, in a downward direction, of a perfect system of circulating orders, and a complete chain of mutual responsibility by which these orders are carried out; in an upward direction, it consists of the habit acquired by the individuals composing a large body of depending with confidence upon, and acting implicitly under the orders of one directing mind.
- 13. We think that the habit of command, of circulating orders and of carrying out the system of mutual responsibility, can only be acquired by great practice.
- 14. That confidence in superior command and in the system of mutual responsibility is the result of an intimate knowledge of the system, and a conviction that the machinery by which it is worked is in perfect order; this knowledge, however, is not in our opinion sufficient; discipline, we consider, must be acquired by long habit, or it will not stand the test of Active Service, where excitement and danger so often deprive the mind of its ordinary functions.
- 15. Generals of disciplined troops move their armies into action with confidence and freedom, for they know by their system of discipline they can "keep them in hand" and trust to them in the hour of danger and excitement.
- 16. We do not think that discipline and mutual confidence, which are so essential to the organization of an army, could exist to any great extent in a body composed of independent companies.
- 17. Even were these independent companies formed into battalions, for service, we think that captains who had been accustomed to be independent, would never submit with confidence to strange Lieutenant-Colonels, nor would Lieutenant-Colonels have confidence in independent Captains unused to submit to discipline; the necessary chain of mutual responsibility would be untested, the Lieutenant-Colonels themselves would be unpractised, and the whole organization would produce but little confidence in the mind of a General.
- 18. We consider, moreover, that Esprit de Corps is as essential to success in the organization of a Militia Force as discipline.
- 19. For these reasons we recommend that the whole Force of Volunteer and regular Militia Infantry of the Province be formed in complete *Battalions*, and that the people of each locality be encouraged, by the nature of the organization, to feel an interest and pride in their own trained Battalions.

Regular Militia.

- 20. We recommend that the Province be divided into such "Military Districts" as the Commander-in-Chief may, from time to time, direct.
 - 21. That each Military District be divided into "Regimental Divisions."
- 22. That in order to facilitate the enrolment, relief and reinforcement of an Active Force, each Regimental Division be divided into "Sedentary Battalion Divisions," and be subdivided into "Sedentary Company Divisions."
- 23. That each Regimental Division shall furnish one Active and one Reserve Battalion, to be taken as nearly as practicable in equal proportions from the male population of such division, between the ages of 18 and 45.
- 24. That each Company of an Active Battalion, together with its corresponding Reserve Company, be taken from within the limits of a defined territorial division, the boundary of which shall be identical with that of a Sedentary Battalion Division, or of a distinct portion of such division.
- 25. That in order to accommodate the Sedentary Battalion Divisions to the organization of the Active Battalions, the limits of the former be, where necessary, re-arranged.

Volunteer Militia.

- 26. We recommend that each of the principal cities of the Province, namely, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton and London, with such portions of the surrounding country as may, from time to time, be added to them by the Commander-in-Chief, shall constitute a Military District, to be divided into Regimental and Sedentary Battalion Divisions, as hereinbefore detailed; that they be allowed to furnish Volunteer Militia of the three arms in the proportions hereinafter detailed, in lieu of Active Battalions of Regular Militia. In the event of these cities failing to furnish their full complement of Volunteers, they shall, in part or altogether, fall under the General Regulations of the Regular Mititia, in such manner as the Commander-in-Chief shall direct.
- 27. That all the Regiments of Volunteer and Regular Militia shall be numbered from one upwards, the numbers to be drawn by lot.

Retired List.

28. We recommend that all officers of the Active or Reserve Corps, who have arrived at the following ages, in each rank respectively, and all officers of those corps who may hereafter arrive at those ages in each rank, may be placed on the retired list, receiving a step of honorary rank:

Field officers, under the rank of colonel, at 60.

Captains and subalterns, at 50.

- 29. That all men above the age of 45, not being officers, who shall claim exemption on account of age, shall be considered on the retired list, non-commissioned officers retaining their rank.
- 30. That officers and men of the retired list under the age of 60 may be required to serve in cases of great emergency, but above that age that they be liable to serve only in case of a levée en masse.

Permanent Staff.

31. We recommend that a permanent staff be allowed to each City furnishing Volun-

teer Militia, consisting of one Town Adjutant, and one Staff Sergeant-major to each battalion.

- 32. That the Town Adjutant shall be under the orders of the Colonel of the District; shall have general superintendence over the armories and stores, and have control over the Staff Sergeant-majors of Battalions; shall make out all returns, certificates, rolls, &c., that may be required; shall undertake the official correspondence relating both to the Sedentary and Active Militia of the District; shall carry out the instructions of the Colonel of the District with respect to the drill and instruction of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Volunteer and Regular Militia at all times of the year, and shall act as pay-master of all the Corps in the District.
- 33. That a permanent Staff be allowed to each active battalion of Regular Militia consisting of one Adjutant and one Staff Screeant-major.
- 34. That the Adjutant of an active battalion of Regular Militia shall have charge of all arms, clothing, ammunition, books, rolls, &c., belonging to the entire active force, within the regimental division to which his battalion belongs; shall be responsible that all vacancies in the active field batteries, troops, or companies, are filled up as they occur; shall undertake the official correspondence relating both to the Sedentary and Active Militia of his division; he shall be instructed to encourage the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of his corps, to drill and practise with the rifle, in their leisure hours throughout the year; and afford every assistance in his power to any young men who may wish to qualify themselves as officers, or to receive military instruction; and shall also act as paymaster of his regimental division.
- 35. That the Staff Sergeant-majors under the control of the Adjutant shall have the immediate charge of the arms, accourtements, knapsacks, &c., of their battalions and of the field batteries or troops attached to them; shall be employed in drilling and instructing the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of their respective corps, and shall act as clerks to the adjutants.
- 36. That the permanent staff be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, who shall have the power of removing at pleasure any officer or non-commissioned officer of such staff.
- 37. That the officers and non-commissioned officers of the permanent staff shall be appointed for three years only, at the termination of which period they will be eligible for re-appointment to a battalion in another district. The Adjutants will be required always to reside in their respective regimental divisions.

Establishments of Volunteer and Regular Militia Corps.

38. We recommend that the establishment of a Field Battery shall be as follows:-

OFFICERS. Captain	Non-com. Officers and Staff Sergeants Sergeants Corporals Bombardiers Gunners. Drivers. Trumpeter	2 4 4 4 4 44 26	Horses. Officers	6 1
$\frac{-}{4}$	-	85	•	47

On active service, a Farrier, a Collar maker, and a Wheeler and 16 horses should be added to the above establishment.

39.	That the	establishment of	a	Troop	of Cav	alry shal	l be as	follows :
-----	----------	------------------	---	-------	--------	-----------	---------	-----------

Captain Lieutenant Cornet	1	Troop sergeant major Sergeants Corporals Trumpeter Privates	$\begin{array}{ccc} . & 2 \\ . & 2 \\ . & 1 \\ \end{array}$	Officers Non-commissioned of- ficers and privates	
	3	•	50		

On active service, a Farrier to be added to the above establishment.

40. That the establishment of an Active Battalion of Garrison Artillery or of Infantry shall be as follows:—

Captains	2 1 1 1 1 10 10	Sergeant-Major 1 Quarter-Master Sergeant 1 Hospital Sergeant 1 Drum-Major 1 Sergeants 40 Corporals 40 Drummers 10 Privates 710
	37	804

Appointment and Promotion of Officers, and Regulations regarding them.

- 41. We suggest that all officers of the Volunteer and Regular Militia be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief.
- 42. We also recommend, with a view of ensuring the efficiency of the corps of the Volunteer and Active Regular Militia, that Field Officers be selected who have served in the regular army or who have acquired a sufficient knowledge of all military duties, according to the present system; their efficiency to be practically tested prior to their appointment.
- 43. That all gentlemen and officers, desiring to hold commissions in the active force, below the rank of field officers, be required to pass a practical military examination before a board, consisting of three officers, one being a field officer, prior to their appointment to the Militia, and that in the first formation of the Militia the officers of the board shall be selected from the regular service.
- 44. We also recommend that promotion, as a general rule, shall take place by seniority; this general rule being, always, subject to such deviations and exceptions as the Commander-in-chief may think proper to make, on account of inefficiency, misconduct or other causes of irregularity; all officers, under the rank of field officers in the active force, to be required to pass a practical military examination before a Board consisting of three officers, one of them being a field officer, prior to their promotion; provided, also, that the Commander-in-chief shall have the power to promote any officer, out of his turn, for distinguished gallantry in the field, or marked military capacity.
- 45. That all officers holding commissions in the Sedentary Militia, not above the superannuating ages hereinbefore suggested, and who may please to qualify themselves, shall be eligible for appointment to the Active Militia; it being understood that they shall not be required to accept a lower grade of rank than that which they hold in the Sedentary Militia, unless at their own request.

46. That all officers of the Volunteer and Regular Militia shall be required to pay the following fees on appointment and promotion:—

	On appointment.	On promotion.
Ensigns or Cornets	\$ 5	
Lieutenants		1
Captains		
Majors	9	1
Lieutenant-Colonels	10	1
Colonels of Districts	20	10
Staff officers according to their relative rank	k.	•

Method of raising Volunteer and Regular Militia, and conditions.

- 47. We recommend that the Lieutenant Colonels of Volunteer Battalions, and the Captains of Volunteer Field Batteries and Troops of Cavalry, shall be held responsible that their corps are kept up to their full strength, and in the event of their failing to maintain their complement of men or of their corps becoming inefficient, the Commander-in-Chief shall have the power of disbanding them.
- 48. That the Active Force be raised either by "Voluntary Enlistment," by "Selection," by "Ballot," or by a combination of Voluntary Enlistment and the Ballot. The following method may be adopted in raising the Militia: the Captain of each Sedentary Company having assembled all the men between the ages of 18 and 45 belonging to his Company Division, will call upon them to give the number required voluntarily; but if Volunteers do not come forward in sufficient number, he will inform the men that it is his duty to fill up the number by ballot, unless a majority of two-thirds prefers that he select men for the Active Force from amongst them, in which case it will become his duty to make his selection in such a manner as to make the pressure bear upon the families who are best able to support it. If there is not a majority of two-thirds of the men in favor of the selection by the Captain, he shall at once proceed with the ballot.
- 49. That in the event of the ballot being adopted the active force be taken, in the first place, from amongst the unmarried men and widowers without children.
- 50. That men taken by ballot for the regular Militia shall be allowed to provide substitutes, subject to the approval of the Commanding Officer of the corps, or to pay the sum of \$30 for exemption from service for three years.
 - 51. That men of the Volunteer Militia shall be enrolled for a period of 5 years.
 - 52. That men of the Regular Militia shall serve 3 years in the Active Force.
- 53. That men of the Regular Militia shall, at the expiration of their term of service in the Active Force, pass into the Reserve Force and continue to be enrolled in that force for a farther period of 3 years.
- 54. That the Sergeants of the Volunteer and Regular Militia be encouraged, at the expiration of their first terms of service in the Active Force, to re-engage for a farther period of 5 years in the Volunteer Militia, or 7 years in the Regular Militia, receiving at the expiration of 10 years' service in the Active Force a gratuity of \$40, and that any Sergeant who may retire at the expiration of his first term of service, may be replaced by any Corporal who has completed his first period of service, such promoted Corporal to receive the same grant at the expiration of his 10 years' service. It being always understood that the above-mentioned re-engagements, in both cases, shall be subject to the approval of the Commanding Officer of the Corps.
- 55. That any man desiring to change his residence to another regimental Division, shall communicate his intention to the Commanding Officer of his corps, and shall obtain from him a certificate of service, a duplicate of which shall be sent to the Commanding Officer of the regimental Division to which the man is removed, and he will be called upon

to complete his term of service in that Division. Should he fail to present himself at the first muster in the Battalion to which he is removed, he shall (unless he can satisfactorily account for his absence) be liable to be drafted for a full period of service, without reference to his former service.

- 56. That any man who may require to leave the country, shall also obtain from his Commanding Officer a certificate of service, and should he return within a period of 10 years, he may, on production of such certificate, be allowed to complete his period of service, otherwise he shall be liable to be drafted for a full period.
- 57. That all men, who shall have completed their 3 years' service in the Active Force and 3 years in the Reserve Force, shall be placed at the bottom of the list of men between 18 and 45 years of age, in the regimental Division, and shall not be liable again to be drafted until every man above them on the list shall have served; each man at the expiration of his service shall be furnished with a certificate of service.
- 58. That the Volunteer and Active Regular Militia be called out for training every year. And that the Volunteer and Regular Militia be liable to be called out in case of war or disturbance, or any emergency that may arise, to serve either within or without the Province, the Volunteers and Active Battalions being always the first to take the field, the Reserve next, and then additional Active Battalions to be raised from the Sedentary Militia.
 - 59. That all vacancies in the Active Battalions be filled up as they occur.
- 60. That in time of war, no man shall be required to serve in the field continuously for a longer period than one year, the reliefs to be made by drafts from the regimental Division, or by complete battalions, as may be found most expedient at the time; but that any man who volunteers to serve for the war shall be compelled to fulfil his engagement.
- 61. That it shall, nevertheless, be left to the discretion of the Commander in Chief, in cases of unavoidable necessity, to call upon any Volunteer or Regular Militiaman to continue to serve beyond his period of general service, or beyond his one year's service in the field, for any period not exceeding six months.

Pay.

- 62. We recommend that the Town Adjutants and Regular Militia Adjutants receive pay at the rate of \$2 a day, and an allowance of 50 cents a day for travelling expenses and forage for a horse. That the Staff Sergeants receive pay at the rate of \$300 a year.
- 63. That the Officers of the Volunteer and Regular Militia Corps receive a uniform rate of pay at \$1 a day, and the non-commissioned Officers and Privates a uniform rate of pay at 50 cents a day, during their period of training.—That the Officers, non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the field Batteries and Troops of Cavalry receive, in addition to their pay, an allowance of \$1 a day for their horses during the period of their training.
- 64. That when called out in aid of the civil power, the Officers shall receive the same pay as Officers in the regular service.—That the non-commissioned Officers and Men receive pay at the rate of \$1 a day, and shall also be provided with lodgings by the Municipality requiring their services.
- 65. That on Active Service in the field the Officers, non-commissioned Officers and Men of the Volunteer and Active Militia, receive the same rates of pay and allowances in every respect as in the regular service.
- 66. That the permanent Adjutants receive a sufficient contingent allowance to cover the expenses of postage and stationery, and that one Adjutant in each Military district shall receive an additional allowance to cover expenses incurred in postage and stationery by the Colonel commanding the district.

Arms, Equipment and Clothing.

- 67. We recommend that the Volunteer and regular Militia Artillery be provided with Field Guns, Harness, Saddlery, &c., that both gunners and drivers be furnished with swords, and that twelve short Enfield rifles be allowed to each Field Battery.
- 68. That the Cavalry be armed with Swords and Carbines, and be provided with sadlery, valises and cloaks.
- 69. That the Volunteer and Regular Militia Garrison Artillery and Infantry be armed with rifles of the latest pattern, and be furnished with accourtements, knapsacks and great-coats.
- 70. That each Volunteer Militiaman shall receive an allowance of \$3 a year in lieu of clothing.
- 71. That the Regular Militiamen be supplied with clothing while on drill or service.
- 72. That the Arms, Accourrements, Knapsacks and Great-coats of all corps be kept in store, and moreover that the clothing of the Regular Militia be also kept in store; these articles to be served out to the men when, it is deemed expedient, by order of the Commanding Officer.
- · 73. That a complete set of Pioncers' tools and implements be kept in each Regimental Store.
- 74. That a sufficient supply of Drums and Bugles be obtained for the use of the Militia.

Training and Muster.

- 75. That every Active Battalion be called out for training at the most convenient time in each year.
- 76. That the usual period for training be 28 days; that it shall never be less than 14, with 14 days additional drill for recruits who have not been present at any former training.
- 77. That is shall be in the power of the Commander in Chief to call out the Reserve force for six days training in each year.
- 78. That every Corps of the Active Militia be inspected, during its period of training, by such Officer as the Commander in Chief may appoint.
- 79. That Militia Corps be encamped, when practicable, during their period of training, and that the men be encouraged to mess together and procure their provisions by contract, camp-kettles being provided for their use.
- 80. That the Volunteer Militia shall be required to drill for the same number of day as the Regular Militia, receiving the same rate of pay during their period of training But as the composition of these Corps will be different from that of the Regular Militia, we recommend that the period of drill may be divided at the discretion of the Commander in Chief, to suit the convenience of the Volunteers. But to ensure the Corps being properly trained to Battalion movements, we recommend that a certain number of days drill be always consecutive and in the summer months.
 - 81. That an annual muster of the Scdentary Militia shall take place, and that absentees hall be called upon to pay a moderate commutation in case of non-attendance.

Drill Grounds .- Armories and Stores.

86. That a Drill Ground be provided in, or in the vicinity of each City that furnishes Volunteer Militia, and that a suitable building be provided containing an Armory, Maga-

- zine, Store Rooms, Orderly Room, Gun Sheds, &c. The Arms and Stores of each Battalion being kept separately in charge of a Staff Sergeant Major. This building to be enclosed within a wall capable of defence against sudden attack.
- 83. That a suitable Drill Ground be provided in some advantageous central position in each regimental division, and that a stone or brick building be erected on the drill ground, containing a Store, Armory, Magazine, Orderly Room, Shifting Room, and Quarters for the Sergeant Major; this building to be enclosed within a stone or brick wall capable of defence against sudden attack, and that Gun Sheds and Stores for Saddlery be added where required.
- 84. That the selection of the site for these drill grounds and buildings be subject to the approval of the Commander in Chief.

Registration of Seafaring Men.

85. That all Seafaring men, and sailors on our inland waters, actually employed in their calling, and who shall on that account claim exemption from militia service, shall be registered; and that they shall be trained to the exercise of guns of heavy calibre during the winter months, and that for this purpose marine companies shall be formed at such places as the Commander in Chief may direct.

General Distribution of Volunteer and Regular Militia Force in Canada.

86. We propose that the Volunteer and Regular Militia Force shall be raised throughout the Province in the following proportions:—

VOLUNTEER MILITIA IN UPPER CANADA.

Cities and Districts.	Field Batteries, 85 strong.	Troops Cavalry 50 strong.	Bat. Gar. Arty. 804 strong.	Bat. Infantry, 804 strong.	Total Strength.
Ottawa	1	1 1 	 1	1 1 1	489 539 1743 889 489
Total Vol. Force in U. C,	5	2	1	3 <u>1</u>	4149

REGULAR MILITIA IN UPPER CANADA.

Military District					
To. 1				2	1608 1793
0. 3	1	1	i	2	2462
To. 4		ĩ¦		3	2462
lo. 5		1		4;	3266
[о. б		1		4 e	4874
[0. 7	1	3	1	2	2647
To. 9	•••••	3	1	3	3366 904
otal Militia in U. C	2	14	4	24	23382
dd Volunteers in U. C	5	2	î	31	4149
otal Force in U. C	7	16	5	271	27531

VOLUNTEER MILITIA IN LOWER CANADA.

City or District.	Field Batteries, 85 strong.	Troops Cavalry 50 strong.	Bat. Gar. Art'y, 804 strong.	Bat. Infantry, 804 strong.	Total Strength.
Quebec	· 1	1 2	1	1 3	1743 3401
Total Vol. Force in L. C	2	3	2	4	5144

REGULAR MILITIA IN LOWER CANADA.

No. 1 Milling No. 2	c 40 c 40 c 40 c 40 c 40 c 40	rict*	 	2 2 2 1 3	1 	2 1 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 2	1608 1708 804 2412 2512 1608 2412 2462 1843
Total Militi			1 2	8 3	1 2	20	17369 5144
Total Force	in L. C		3	11	3	24	22513

^{*}No. 1 Military District will furnish no men for the active force, but will be expected to register a large proportion of seafaring men.

REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

Force in Upper Canada Force in Lower Canada	7 3	16 11	5 3	27 <u>1</u> 24	27531 22513
Total Force in Province	10	27	8	51½	500 44
Add Reserve	10	27	8	51½	500 44

Practice and Service Ammunition.

87. That all Corps of Volunteer and Regular Militia be furnished with a sufficient quantity of blank and ball practice Ammunition, and that a supply of 10 rounds of Service Ammunition, per man, be deposited in each Regimental Magazine.

Privileges of Volunteers and Regular Militia.

- 88. That the Arms and Accountrements of the Officers and Men of the Volunteer and Regular Militia, and the Horses used by them as such, shall be exempt from seizure in execution, and from distress and assessment.
- 89. That the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Volunteer and Regular Militia shall, while on drill or service, be exempt from serving as Jurors or Constables.

Offences and Penalties.

- 90. We recommend that any person who shall fail to pay any fine awarded to him as a penalty for any offence against the Militia Law shall be liable to imprisonment.
- 91. That the Militia, when called out for training, service, or in aid of civil power, and every officer or man belonging to it shall from the time he has been ordered, taken or drafted for such services, be subject to the Articles of War and to the Act for punishing mutiny and desertion, and all other laws then applicable to Her Majesty's Troops in this Province, and not inconsistent with this Act; except that no Militiaman shall be subject to any corporal punishment, except death or imprisonment, for any contravention of such laws; and except also that the Commander-in-chief may direct that any provisions of the said laws shall not apply to the Militia.

Working of the System.

- 92. In the event of war, the proposed system would work in the following manner:—
 the active force, consisting of Volunteer and Regular Militia, would at once be assembled
 and encamped on their respective drill grounds, and the Deputy Assistant Quarter-Masters
 General would make the necessary arrangements as to transport, &c., for the movement of
 their corps.
- 93. In a militia regimental division, the Active Battalion being ordered to take the field, the Reserve Battalion would at once be assembled at the regimental drill ground; the arms, accourtements, clothing, &c., taken from the Armory and Stores by the first battalion,

would be replaced by equal numbers from the Main Arsenals and Stores of the Province for the use of the Reserve Battalion. The Reserve Battalions, if required to take the field, would be replaced by additional Active Battalions, to be raised from the Sedentary Militia; under some circumstances it would only be necessary to assemble a portion of a battalion in the division as a depot for those on service.

Quarter-Master General's Department.

94. That a Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General be appointed in each district, who shall, in case of impending war, be called upon to make out tables of the resources of his district; showing also the situation of all forges, bakeries, stores, &c., and he shall be prepared to collect any transport that may be required to move the active force of his district when required for service.

Colonels of Districts.

95. That a Colonel be appointed to command each military district, through whom all communications shall pass relating to corps under his command.

Active Service Roll.

96. That every volunteer and regular militiaman be required to sign a service roll in which the conditions of his service shall be stated.

Exemptions.

97. We recommend that the exemptions from Militia Service be as few as possible.

Corps for General Service.

98. That in addition to the Volunteer and Regular Militia of the Province, in the event of war, the Commander-in-chief shall have the power to raise regiments of Militia by Voluntary Enlistment for General Service, during such war, and for a reasonable time after its termination.

General System of Defence.

99. We, your Excellency's Commissioners, have abstained from offering any direct recommendations regarding the general strategic defence of the Province, or the defence of certain points by permanent fortifications, as we consider the former subject comes more especially within the province of the General Commanding Her Mejesty's forces. And we have been given to understand that a separate commission has been employed to investigate the latter important subject. We have, nevertheless, in arranging our proposed distribution of the three arms of the service, kept in view the nature of the defence that would be required in the different districts. We have, moreover, in our calculation of numbers,

A. 1862

been strongly influenced by the conviction, that in the event of war with the neighboring country, no defence could be effectual unless the lakes were held by a powerful ferce of gun boats.

We submit the Draft of a Bill in accordance with the foregoing Report, and submit the same for Your Excellency's consideration.

GEO. ET. CARTIER,
JOHN. A. MACDONALD,
A. T. GALT,
ALLAN N. MACNAB,
E. P. TACHÉ,
D. LYSONS, COLONEL,
T. E. CAMPELL,
A. CAMERON.

THOMAS WILY, Secretary.

Quebec, March 15, 1862.



REPORTS

Of Messrs. Godley, Hamilton, and Elliott, Imperial Commissioners appointed to report on the subject of Colonial Defences in 1859, and the Report of the House of Commons' Committee of 1861, on the same subject.

Copy of Report of the Committee on Expense of Military Defences in the Colonies.

WAR OFFICE, 14th March, 1859.

SIR,—I am directed by Secretary Major General Peel to request that you will represent to Secretary Sir E. B. Lytton that so great is the difficulty and embarrassment occasioned to this Department by the absence of any fixed and recognized principle for the guidance of the Secretary of State in determining the numerous questions of military expenditure which are continually arising in most of the Colonies, that Major General Peel feels it to be highly desirable that steps should be at once taken for coming to an under-

standing with the several Colonies concerned on the subject.

So long as the Secretary of State for War was also Secretary of State for the Colonies, the inconvenience referred to was of course less severely felt, inasmuch as the Minister who filled the joint offices possessed means of information as to the actual requirements of the Colonies, and their ability or not to defray the cost involved, which enabled him readily to decide for himself how far it would be proper to grant or to refuse demands submitted to him from time to time for troops, military stores, &c. The duty and responsibility of dealing with such demands, and of explaining and defending to Parliament the expenditure incurred or proposed in respect of them, now devolve on a Minister who has no official knowledge of the political and social circumstances of the Colonies, and no means of communicating with Colonial Governments. It appears to General Peel that the adoption of arrangements which should define the respective liabilities of this Department and the various Colonial Governments, in repect to military expenditure, would relieve the Secretary of State for War from the difficulty in question, and would at the same time be more conducive to the interest and convenience of the Colonies themselves.

That such arrangements are practicable, and, where they do exist, are found to work satisfactorily, is proved by the example of Malta, Mauritius, the Ionian Islands, and Ceylon, which pay a contribution into the Exchequer in aid of military funds; and again by the example of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, which pay for military buildings and defences, and which are to defray the pay and allowances of any troops whom they may require beyond a specified number maintained from the Imperial Exchequer. Major General Peel would now propose to extend the principle of those arrangements to the rest of the Colonies, with such modifications as the variety of their circumstances may

render necessary.

The general principle to be borne in view in negotiating with Colonial Governments on this subject would be, as General Peel conceives,—1st, that England should assist in the defence of her Colonies against aggression on the part of foreign civilized nations, and (in a less proportion) of formidable native tribes; but in no case, except where such Colonies are mere garrisons kept up for Imperial purposes, should she assume the whole of such defence. On the contrary, she should insist, as a condition of her aid, that the Colony should also contribute its share by maintaining, at its own expense, a local force, or, if

circumstances appear to make that impossible, by paying part of the expense of the Imperial garrison; and, 2nd, that military expenditure, for purposes of internal police, should be defrayed from local funds, there being no grounds for drawing any distinction between a Colony and an independent nation in this respect; and the preservation of internal peace and order being properly thrown upon local authorities, both because it depends upon their own legislation and management, and because the local population is mainly, if not exclusive the local population is mainly, if not exclusive the local population is mainly, if not exclusive the local population is mainly.

sively, interested in it.

These being the general principles on which General Peel conceives that the arrangement to be entered into with the respective Colonial Legislatures should be based, he would, in the event of their being concurred in and adopted by the Secretary of Scate for the Colonies and the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury (to whom a corresponding communication has been made), suggest that the business of preparing, for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, a scheme for the application of them to each Colony, should be confided to a committee, consisting of three members, one to be nominated by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, one by the Lords of the Treasury, and one by the Secretary of State for War.

I have, &c. (Signed,)

B. HAWES

H. Merivale, Esq., &c. &c. Colonial Office.

REPORT.

In obedience to the instructions which we have received, we have inquired into and considered the relations of the Colonies of Great Britain to the mother country, as regards the expenditure on their military defence.

The duties imposed on us were explained in a letter from General Peel, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 14th March, 1859, in consequence of which the committee was appointed. A copy of the letter is appended. In that communication General

Peel states—

That he feels great difficulty and embarrassment, from the absence of any fixed and recognized principle for the guidance of the Secretary of State for War, in determining the numerous questions of military expenditure which are continually arising in most of the Colonies; that he considers it highly desirable that steps should be at once taken for coming to an understanding with the several Colonies on the subject, and that it appears to him that the adoption of arrangements which should define the respective liabilities of the War Department and the various Colonial Governments in respect of military expenditure would relieve the Secretary of State from the difficulties in question, and would at the same time be more conducive to the interest and convenience of the Colonies themselves.

The principles suggested by General Peel, as the basis of such arrangements, are as follows:—

1. England should assist in the defence of her Colonies against aggression on the part of foreign nations, but in no case, except where such Colonies are mere garrisons kept up for Imperial purposes, should she assume the whole of such defence; but, on the contrary, she should insist, as a condition of her aid, that the Colony should also contribute its share by maintaining at its own expense a local force; or if circumstances appear to make that impossible, by paying part of the expense of the Imperial garrison; and

2. Military expenditure, for purposes of internal police, should be defrayed from ocal funds, there being no grounds for drawing any distinction between a Colony and an Independent nation in this respect, and the preservation of internal peace and order

being properly thrown on local authorities, both because it depends upon their own legislation and management, and because the local population is mainly, if not exclusively, interested in it.

General Peel concludes by proposing that a committee shall be appointed to prepare a

scheme for the application of these principles to each Colony.

In conformity with these views, which were concurred in generally by the Lords of the Treasury and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, we submit the following

Report :--

We desire to state at the outset, that while willing to apply our best judgment and means of information, in obedience to the instructions of Her Majesty's Government, we feel sensibly the peculiar difficulties of the task imposed upon us. Few political questions involve greater difficulties and matter of more grave consideration than the relations between England and her colonial possessions—relations to which, as a whole, whether we consider the extent of those possessions, the diversities of race, interests, position and circumstances which they comprise, or the various titles of conquest, treaty, and colonization by which we hold them, there appears nothing even remotely analogous in the history of the world.

In suggesting therefore, changes of an important character in those relations, we feel that we are dealing with questions of policy which properly belong to the higher departments of Government, and that our plans may be open to practical objections of which we

have no means of estimating the force.

But though conscious of our disadvantages in this respect, we have thought it our duty not to shrink from stating fully and plainly our own conclusions, however imperfect, on the matter referred to us, especially as Her Majesty's Government will have no difficulty

in applying to them the necessary qualifications.

The first point to which it is our duty to call attention is the fact that the Colonies of Great Britain may be said, speaking generally, to have been free from the obligation of contributing, either by personal service or money payment, towards their own defences—a state of things which we believe to have no parallel or precedent in the case of any other

organized community of which the history is known.*

We subjoin a return of the military force and the expenditure for military purposes in our Colonies for 1857-58, the last year for which we have complete accounts. It will be seen that, including the cost of the Cape German Legion, the military expenditure amounted to £3,968,599. Of this only £378,253 was contributed by the Colonies, being less than one-tenth part of the whole; and of that contribution about two-thirds were paid by three Colonies, New South Wales, Victoria, and Ceylon. It is remarkable that no Colony except Canada, and, to a very small excent. Victoria, the Cape, and one or

two of the West India Colonies, had organized a militia or other local force.

We consider that this immunity, throwing as it does the defence of the Colonies almost entirely on the mother country, is open to two main objections. In the first place, it imposes an enormous burden and inconvenience on the people of England, not only by the addition which it makes to their taxes, but by calling off to remote stations a large proportion of their troops and ships, and thereby weakening their means of defence at home. But a still more important objection is, the tendency which this system must necessarily have to prevent the development of a proper spirit of self-reliance amongst our Colonists, and to enfeeble their national character. By the gift of political self-government, we have bestowed on our Colonies a most important element of national education; but the habit of self-defence constitutes a part hardly less important of the training of a free people, and it will never be acquired by our Colonists if we assume exclusively the task of defending them.

^{*}It is worth while to note, as showing by contrast the liberality with which England treats her Colonies, the financial relations between those of the only two European nations besides ourselves which possess colonies of any importance, and the mother countries. In 1857 (the last year for which we have been able to obtain a financial statement) the surplus revenue paid by the Dutch colonies into the metropolitan exchequer, after defraying all their military and naval expenses, was 31;858,421 florins (about £2,600,000). The estimated surplus revenue from the Spanish colonies for the past year was 115,00,000 reals (about £1,150,000).—Ministerial Statement in the Dutch Chambers: (Journal of the Hague, November 9, 1859. Anuario Economico-Estadistico de Espana for 1859.

25 Victoria.

† A RETURN showing the Force stationed in the Colonies, and the Expenditure incurred for their Defence, by the Imperial and Colonial Governments respectively, during the year ended 31st March, 1858. 302,543 191,497 20,438 61,711 142,370 127,364 138,692 10,878 30,296 383,104 455,883 227,577 TOTAL. penditure for Purposes. 40,610 432 34,403 625 6,237 72,440 94,029 3,226 Im rial Expenditure 261,933 191,065 20,438 Military Purposes. Total Jo for Freight. 22,743 16,610 1,675 50,995 9,504 3,176 4,777 696 Depart.
mental
Expenses 5,812 7,242 4,039 3,556 2,611 263 545 1,933 872 1,012 102 416 of Non-Effective Services. 112,462 15,778 5,124 6,356 504 41,482 30,464 3,066 EXPENDITURE. Fortifica-7,355 1,346 1,303 222 11,539 15,636 6.879 7,326 1,437 994 1,494 Barracks tions. and IMPERIAL Recruiting Expenses. Proportion 432 1,544 822 816 80 80 168 2,848 2,088 208 4,648 5,792 3,224 7,712 1,080 320 432 32 jo 192 1,152 289 336 392 1,332 3,150 6,624 598 8,042 3,144 4,667 2,330 Stores. Pay and Allowances, Provisions, Clothing, Arms, &c. 180,799 110,907 13,673 49,034 100,702 33,472 23,701 5,178 20,051 237,013 287,428 123,418 43 Avorage
Number of
all Arms and
Ranks, including Civil
Departments,
attached to
the Army. 3,137 2,291 231 5,053 6,290 3,513 North, America:
Canada.
Nova Scotia
New Brunswick.
New foundland Australia:
Tasmania
New Zenland
Now South Wales
Victoria
South Australia. Mediterranean : Gibraltar ... Malta ... Ionian Islands Cape of Good Hope
Bernuda
Bahamas
Bt. Holena
Falklands

				_
142,082 18,651 237,523	190,044 94,129 87,638 8,035	32,055 31,031 19,422	3,968,599	
2,231	74,359 17,705	208 161 330	378,253	
139,S51 18,651 225,356	115,685 76,334 87,638 8,035	31,847 30,870 19,092	3,590,346	
14,272 1,816 18,912	15,420 7,001 7,789	2,848 [2,920 2,328	301,585	
2,014 253 2,668	2,736 959 941	400 410 338	51,141	
23,492 2,054 31,122	31,920 11,186 10,976	4,662 4,788 3,948	599,179	
1,348 243 3,309	151 10,928 2,339 mpany	734 902	98,356	
1,608 200 2,136	2,192 768 752 ast India Co	. 320 328 272	40,822	
2,514 221 18,115	998 712 712 1,690 aid to the Eas	3,219 641 1,624	107,658	
94,603 12,964 149,094	62,268 44,730 63,151 Amount p	19,664 20,881 10,532	2,383,570	
1,784 227 2,364	2,386 850 826	356 365 291	47,251	
West Indies: Jamaica Honduras Windward and Looward Island	Bastern: Ceylon Mauritius Hong Kong Labuan (no Queen's troops)	Western Coast of Africa: Sierra Leone. Cambia Gold Coast	Total	

Next to the inadequacy of the contributions of our Colonies towards their defences, the most conspicuous defect in the present system is its inequality as among the Colonies themselves. For example, the colony of Victoria paid in 1857-58 about two-thirds of its ordinary military expenditure, and has this year in addition voted large sums for fortifications. In the same year, Ceylon paid about two-fifths, and Canada one-fifth part respectively, of their whole military expenditure; while Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Tasmania, New Zealand, and many other Colonies paid nothing at all. Above all, there is the gigantic anomaly of the expenditure on the Cape. We cannot avoid calling the especial attention of Her Majesty's Government to the drain on British resources which has resulted from our undertaking the defence of this Colony, and to the inadequacy of the benefits resulting to British interests. As affording a field of emigration, a supply of our wants, or a market for our produce, our connexion with the Colony has not been, comparatively speaking, of any considerable advantage to us; in fact, the only direct object of Imperial concern, is the use of the roadsteads at Table and Simon's Bays. Yet in 1857-58, a period of exceptional tranquillity, we had at the Cape, including the German Legion, a garrison, or rather an army, of 10,759 regular troops, and the military expenditure alone was £530,687, equal to more than one-fifth of the expenditure on the whole of the Colonies, including the Mediterranean garrisons. Since that time the force has been materially reduced, but this year new works have been begun (at the expense of the Imperial Treasury); and the general officer commanding has informed the Governor that if they are to be completed, manned, and armed, he will require an additional force to be placed at his disposal of at least four regiments of infantry, 850 artillery, 400 cavalry, and a proportion of Engineers. On the other hand, the whole contribution of the Colony to the enormous cost of its defence consisted in a small body of frontier police, the expense of which was £34,403.

Nor is the inequality in our mode of treating our Colonies less remarkable than that of their contributions. For example, though the people of Victoria contribute, as we have shown, most liberally and largely, we have lately, at great expense and inconvenience, removed part of the regiment quartered there, on the express ground that Victoria refused to pay for more than four companies, to Tasmania, which not only does not pay for those troops, but contributes nothing in any shape to military purposes. Again, we have removed the troops from Antigua, on the ground that the Colony would not provide barracks for them, to Barbadoes, where we provide barracks for them ourselves. Again, Canada is the first British Colony which has set the example of organizing a militia; she has done this entirely at her own expense, including the arming and clothing of the men, and we have refused to contribute anything towards it, going so far as to demand payment for some great coats and smooth-bore muskets, which happened to be in store on the spot, and which we have issued to them. Yet at the same time, we are distributing, gratis, from the store at Quebec a large quantity of the best Enfield rifles to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland, for the use of volunteers, although we have never been able to induce those Colonies to organize a militia or to contribute one farthing, in any shape, towards their own defence.

A further anomaly exists as regards the issue of "colonial allowances" to Her Majesty's troops. In some colonies, viz., Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Ceylon, and Mauritius, very liberal allowances are given by the Colonial Government to the officers, and, in the three first cases, to the men, over and above what they are entitled to by regu-

lation. The results of this exceptional liberality are,-

1. That the Imperial Government is in a manner forced to give corresponding allowances in neighbouring Colonies, although it may not consider them to be called for. This is actually the case as regards Tasmania and New Zealand, where the Secretary of State decided that the time was come for such allowances to be discontinued; but where it was found practically impossible to carry that decision into effect so long as the neighbouring Colonies continued to give them. 2. That troops serving in Colonies of which the Governments are not so liberal are placed at an invidious and unjust disadvantage; there is as much reason for giving extra allowances at Jamaica and Demerara as there is at Ceylon or Mauritius, although the former do not choose to give them, and the latter do. 3. That the remuneration given to the Queen's troops, enlisted for general service, is made to fluctuate at the pleasure of Colonial Governments, and according to the state of their finances;

which appears to us objectionable and improper.

It is not surprising that a state of things so anomalous and irregular should lead to disputes and confusion. Not a year passes without the occurrence of difficulties and discussions with regard to the respective liabilities of the Imperial and the Colonial Governments in every part of the world; and it is to be observed, that such questions are never settled; the are adjourned for the moment, leaving behind them often much soreness on both sides, and the Imperial Government almost invariably yielding the points at issue; but the next year, or the year after they are raised again, there being no recognised principles of mutual relations to which appeal can be made, or upon which a permanent settlement can be founded.

Having pointed out, as above, the evils of the present system, we proceed to submit our proposals for altering it. Before doing so, it will be convenient to state the general

principles on which we believe such alteration should be founded.

In the first place, while we recognise to the full extent the obligation which devolves on Great Britain of assisting her Colonies to defend themselves against foreign enemies, we maintain also that this obligation is discharged by doing or offering to do so on fair and liberal conditions, and that she is by no means bound to relieve them of the whole responsibility of self-defence. It must be borne in mind, that the interest of the Colonists in repelling aggression upon them is primary and direct; that of Great Britain indirect and secondary. While, therefore, it seems right that the Colonists should, as a rule, decide on the extent and nature of their own defences, and have generally the control and management of them, it is unjust to throw the whole burden of expense on the less interested party.

In the second place, we submit that a system of defence, based upon the presence of Imperial garrisons in every part of the empire, is as inefficient as it is burdensome; and

that the right system would be one based on local efforts and local resources.

All history shows (what is indeed evident à priori) that the maintenance of dominion over scattered and distant territories depends either on the nature of the countries and their population, or upon the command of the sea. It is not physically possible, even if it were desirable, to maintain in fifty Colonies expensive fortifications and garrisons, adequate to stand regular sieges against powerful expeditions. With great efforts and at an enormous expense, for what are supposed to be great objects, a few such garrisons are maintained out of the Imperial resources at military posts, and with them we do not suggest any interference; at least they are calculated to effect the objects for which they are But no nation could carry out such a system all over the world; no nation, in fact, has ever carried it so far as this country now does in the exceptional instance to which we have referred. The retention of the rest of our Colonies must depend not upon their garrisons, but upon the other means of defence which we have mentioned. The principal defence of such Colonies, so far as it depends upon the mother country at all, consists in her naval superiority; the real question as regards those which have no inherent powers of resistance being, not which power can first occupy the disputed ground, but which on the whole, and in the end, can bring the greatest amount of force to bear upon it. For example, if we have 1,000 men in Jamaica or Trinidad, it is probable that we may lose them when the French or Americans can bring 2,000 or 3,000 to bear on them, and so on.

Colonial garrisons (when not very large and in first class fortresses,) have always found themselves in traps, and at the mercy of naval expeditions. Take the case of the Cape in the revolutionary war, when it had only 20,000 European inhabitants. For many years the Dutch had had a large garrison there, kept up at great expense, with a view, of course to its defence in war. In 1795 a British expedition landed, and almost without resistance, the garrison laid down its arms. We restored the Cape to the Dutch at the peace of Amiens, and untaught by experience, they sent another garrison there. When the second war broke out the same thing happened, and we got a second batch of prisoners of war. In short, our fleets employed themselves, during the first years of the war, in sweeping up, as it were, into a net, all the colonies belonging to all other nations, in every part of the world, and in making prisoners of their garrisons; and there is hardly a single instance where there was resistance, worthy of the name. In the event of another

war, if we retained the command of the sea, we could take Java, Martinique and Guadaloupe, whenever we thought it worth while. On the other hand, we should lose all our Colonies which do not possess natural and internal means of defence, if we had for our antagonist a power, or a combination of powers, able to command the sea and desirous of

taking them.

The condition, then, of a successful attack on any such Colony, would be either permanent command of the seas, or such a temporary command as would enable the enemy to land an expeditionary force powerful enough to conquer the country, and hold it against any subsequent attacks on our part. In neither of such contingencies would the present garrisons be capable of defence, especially as, with very few exceptions, the fortified places in these Colonies are so weak as to afford them hardly any protection; and, accordingly, at every rumour of war, there comes from the Governor of every Colony a cry of

distress, representing his unprotected state, and asking for reinforcements.

It is true that these garrisons, though insufficient to stand regular sieges, may sometimes be able to repel what are called "insults," i.e., aggression by flying squadrons and But such an object is not worth the expense of keeping up permanent partisan bands. garrisons in open towns. It is inconsistent with the practice of modern warfare to plunder private property, and the Government property at such places is hardly ever worth plundering. Indeed, fortifications and garrisons, unless really strong, are more likely to do harm than good, the towns being more likely to suffer in the engagement than if they were totally undefended. Besides, these are contingencies which local efforts should meet, both at home and abroad. The general Government has enough if they were totally undefended. to do in providing for the defence of the country at its vital points. It is obviously incapable of protecting every commercial harbour and colonial capital. It is to be remembered that the question is one of comparative advantages and claims. Deducting the garrisons of the Mediterranean stations, and of the other Colonial possessions which are simply military posts, in 1857-58, about 27,000 regular troops were employed, and more than £2,000,000 of money was spent on the military defence of the rest of the Colonics; and we cannot but feel convinced that those troops, and that money might be more usefully employed, indeed more usefully for the Colonics themselves, because in a manner more conducive to the general security and welfare of the empire. There are between four and five thousand men, for example, scattered about, in detachments of a few companies cach, in the West Indies; and yet there is not a post in the whole command which they could hold for a week against a hostile expedition. It seems to us clear that that number of soldiers would be far more serviceable to the empire if stationed in England, and that the cost of them, spent on sailors, would contribute more effectually to the defence of the West Indies themselves, than the present arrangement.

We have said that, so far as assistance from the mother country is concerned, the chief thing which most of our Colonies must look to for defence against foreign enemies is But a more efficient safeguard for most of them is to be found in their situation, and in the numbers and character of their population. Take, for example, the case of the provinces of British America, which are the only Colonies exposed to aggression by land. Of these the whole question of the successful defence depends on the wishes and feelings of the people themselves. If they were ill-affected, or even indifferent, no possible military efforts on our part could defend them in the case of war with America. On the other hand the Americans could never subdue and retain in subjection the British provinces, so long as the latter are determined not to accept their dominion. It is quite true that we could assist the Colonists very materially, but it is not necessary to keep up garrisons in time of peace for that purpose. No invasion of Canada by any power but the Λ mericans is even conceivable; and no serious invasion of Canada by the Λ mericans can be made without many months of preparation. They have no machinery or organization for such an enterprise: while in much shorter time we could send troops there, if we wished it and could spare them. Against incursions by "filibusters" or "sympathisers," the Canadians ought to be, and are, quite able to protect themselves. Indeed, it is a remarkable fact, that no Colony having more than 20,000 European inhabitants has ever been conquered by a foreign enemy, except in the single instance of Canada itself, of which the population, at the time of its conquest, was 60,000; but which was in the singularly unfavorable position of being the only French colony in that part of the world, and attacked, therefore, not only from the seaward, by a power superior at sea, but by a warlike population of British colonists on its land frontier.

We repeat, then, that the real and sufficient protection to the independence of cur Colonies consists, either first, in their remote and insulated positions, which make it highly improbable that any power could or would organise naval and military expeditions sufficiently powerful to take and keep them, or, secondly, in local circumstances, such as the nature of the country and the character and numbers of the population, which render it practically impossible to invade and conquer them, at any rate before assistance would arrive from this country. The West Indian Islands come under the first category; British North America under the second; Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and the Cape under both.

We have said enough to explain and illustrate the proposition which we began by laying down, viz., that it is not necessary or desirable for the interests of the empire generally, nor in reality, of the Colonies themselves, to undertake their defence by small and scattered Imperial garrisons. We now come to practical recommendations. Two plans only have suggested themselves for obtaining from the Colonies a reasonable contribution towards their military defence.

One is the extension to all the Colonies of an arrangement made by Lord Grey (and modified by Mr. Labouchere) with New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia. By that arrangement it was provided that the Imperial Government should maintain in each of the Colonies referred to, such a body of troops as it considered to be, in Mr. Labouchere's words, "sufficient for Imperial purposes," and that the Colonies should pay for all military buildings and other local defences, as well as for any troops beyond the force above speci-

fied, which they might ask for and obtain.

This arrangement has undoubtedly many advantages, and, as regards the Colonies in question, it has been very favorable to the British Exchequer, inasmuch as they p y by far the larger proportion of their military expenses. Nevertheless, we do not recommend it for general adoption, for several reasons. In the first place, we do not consider that the basis on which it rests is sound. We think, on grounds which we have already and fully explained, that it is not desirable "for Imperial purposes," to scatter small garrisons, in open or ill-fortified places all over the world, to which the system in question practically tends. In New South Wales, the force decided upon as "necessary for Imperial purposes," is four companies of infantry; in Victoria the same amount; and in South Australia one company. Whilst this dispersion is admitted to be very prejudicial to discipline and organisation, and to involve the necessity of a disproportionate staff, we believe the force thus disposed of is not so usefully employed "for Imperial purposes," as it might be at home. We believe Imperial interests to be best consulted by keeping garrisons only in places which are calculated to resist invading expeditions, and by making the garrisons in those places really efficient and adequate.

Secondly, we do not understand how any arrangement founded on these principles could be made equally applicable to the fluctuating circumstances of different periods, especially to peace and war. If it be held, for example, that four companies are necessary "for Imperial purposes" at Sydney, in time of peace, it seems to follow that a larger number would be necessary in time of threatened war, and a larger still in time of actual hostilities; in short, that the number required would fluctuate in proportion to the danger; while, whenever the force was augmented or diminished, a fresh negotiation would have to be entered into for the purpose of determining the respective proportions in which the

Expense should be defrayed.

Thirdly, we dissent from the argument founded on joint inetrest. If England was considered bound to contribute towards the defence of her Colonies merely because she is interested in their defence, it might fairly be argued that the obligation is reciprocal, and that the Colonies, being deeply interested in the safety of England, ought to contribute systematically and habitually towards the defence of London and Portsmouth. But the ground on which we hold that England is bound to contribute towards the defence of her Colonies is, that the Imperial Government has the control of peace and war, and is therefore in honor and duty called upon to assist them in providing against the consequences of its policy.

poncy.

Finally, we believe that if we take upon ourselves the initiative in the defence of our Colonies, by assigning to them garrisons, however small, those garrisons will be taken as symbols of our responsibility, and their presence will tend to perpetuate the main evil of the present system, namely, the dependence of the Colonies on the mother country for defence, and their neglect of local efforts.

Having come for these reasons to the conclusion that it is not desirable to confirm and extend the arrangement referred to, we submit, as the result of careful and anxious deliberation, the following plan for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government:—

We propose to divide the Colonies (so called) into two classes. The first class would consist of military posts, in which, for objects altogether independent of and distinct from the defence of the particular countries in which they are situated the Imperial Government thinks it necessary to maintain garrisons—such as Malta, Gibraltar, Corfu, Bermuda, and a few more of similar character. So long as these posts are held at all, they should be adequately fortified and garrisoned, but we are of opinion that as the garrisons of them are maintained without reference to the wants and wishes of the inhabitants, they should be dealt with exceptionally, and not included in any general scheme of Colonial contribution.

The second class would comprise all the rest of the Colonies, that is, all those where troops are stationed primarily, if not exclusively, for the defence of the lives, liberties, and properties of their inhabitants. We propose that, as regards these Colonies, the system of detence should be founded on two simple principles, colonial management, and joint contribution at a uniform rate. We propose that the Imperial Government should call upon each Colony to decide on the nature of its own defences, and the amount of its garrison, and should offer to assist it by bearing a share (say, half, or any other portion which may be fixed), of the entire cost; specifying at the same time a maximum sum beyond which this country should not be called upon to contribute without a further agreement. It seems to us essential that this arrangement, if adopted at all, should be uniformly applied, in other words, that adhesion to it should be a sine qua non of our incurring any expense in the defence of a Colony of the class now under consideration. If it were adopted, some Colonics might choose to form a militia or to have corps enlisted for local service, like e. g. the "Canadian Rifles." In these cases they would organise and pay their forces as they might think fit, and the Imperial contributions would be paid into the Colonial exchequer without further interference than would be necessary to satisfy ourselves that they were expended in accordance with the agreement. Other Colonies might prefer being garrisoned by troops of the line, and paying their fixed share of the entire expense of such troops. In these cases the Imperial Government would first consider whether it could spare them; aid would asure itself that the number asked for was sufficient for its purpose, and not open to the objections which exist to small and scattered garrisons, and also that the force would be adequately provided for as regards pay, allowances, and barracks; and it would only send the troops in case of there being no objection on any of these grounds. It would also be necessary to have a clear understanding that all troops so sent would be at the disposal of the Imperial Government in case any emergency should require them to be withdrawn.

We find that a plan, very similar to this, was proposed by the Governor of New South Wales, (Sir W. Denison), and his responsible advisers, to Her Majesty's Government, and supported by the Governor in an important despatch, dated 14th August, 1856. The proposal of the Colonial Government was, "That whatever may be the mode in which the "military force in a Colony may be raised and organised, the mother country and the "Colony shall contribute towards its expense in equal proportions, and that the Government of the Colony should have the responsibility of determining the amount of that force, "whether in peace or war." It goes on to offer, as part of the same arrangement, to bear exclusively the cost of keeping up all fortifications, barracks, and all military buildings, on condition that those then existing should be handed over to the Colony; thus accepting considerably more than half the annual cost of the whole military defence, and making the proportion of the respective contributions a varying one. In reply to this despatch, Lord Stanley wrote (11 March, 1858) in the following terms:—"This proposal has the great merit of "simplicity, and of being calculated to dispense with minute changes of plan, and to obviate disputes. But as it would seem difficult to adopt it unless your further proposal were in

"corporated with it, that the Colony should possess, through the vote of its Legislature, the "responsibility of determining the amount of force which should be maintained in it, both "in peace and war, Her Majesty's Government, as at present advised, do not see in what "manner the suggestions of the Colonial Government can be carried out without compro"mising the independent action of the central Government of the empire. If every Colony "were to assert a voice in this matter, I do not see in what manner the general derensive "arrangements of the empire could be conducted."

"Her Majesty's former advisers therefore came to the opinion (from which, as far as "I have yet been able to consider the subject, I see no reason to dissent), that for the

"present it was better not to alter the present system."

It will be seen that the refusal of the Secretary of State to entertain the proposal was expressed in very qualified terms, and that it rested entirely on a single difficulty, which we cannot but think may be easily removed. It is, that if each Colony settled the amount of its military force, the general defensive arrangements of the empire might be interfered with, which we understand to mean that if a Colony had the right of fixing the amount of its garrison, it might ask for more troops than the mother country, having to consider the general defence of the empire, could spare. It appears to us that this difficulty may be obviated by retaining in the hands of the Imperial Government the power of deciding whether it could spare the troops asked for, and refusing them if it could not. Indeed, such a power must be a necessary incident of any arrangement, including that made by Lord Gray with the Australian Colonies; and under the one which we propose, it would involve no hardship on the Colony, which would only pay its share of maintaining the troops which it actually got. India, which pays for all the troops we send her, only gets those which we can spare, and so it must be with every part of the empire. But, in fact, we feel confident that the difficulty would never arise. If the Colonies paid half, or any large proportion of the entire cost of the force we sent them, they would, in almost every case, reduce that force far below what we now maintain there, and trust to local efforts for defence.

There is one objection which is likely to be urged against our plan, which we think it better to notice by anticipation. We mean an objection to laying down a uniform rate of joint contribution. It may possibly be said that one Colony is more exposed to foreign aggression, or less able, through poverty or the nature of its population, to provide against it than another, and that we ought to apportion our aid to the wants of each, not to the amount of its own efforts. The objection in question is founded on a different view of the nature and ground of the obligations of the mother Country from that which we entertain and have endeavoured to express. We consider those obligations to be founded on the peculiar relation between the mother country and the Colonies, by which the exclusive control over peace and war is vested in the former, and that relation, it is needless to observe, is uniform and common to every Colony in the empire; but it is not in accordance with possibility that we should equalise the natural advantages and disadvantages, whether in relation to military or civil affairs of the different Colonies respectively. Just as the richer and more favorably circumstanced among them are able to have more expensive and complete systems of civil administration, more highly paid officers, better schools, hospitals, and gaols, so it is natural and inevitable that they should have, if they please, more effective and costly defences. Poor nations, like poor individuals, must be contented to be less well off than rich ones; and, as regards the particular disadvantage now in question, it is to be observed, that the poorer the Colony the less is the temptation to attack it. Practically, too, the difficulty of estimating the respective needs and resources of Colonies would be so great, that any system of defence, founded on such estimate, would lead to as much injustice, discontent, and unsettlement as that under which we now suffer; while the plan of apportioning our contributions to local efforts would have a direct tendency to effect our main and primary object, the encouragement of the latter.

It is almost needless to say, that while persuaded of the feasibility as well as of the advantages of the plan which we recommended, we are not insensible of the difficulties which Her Majesty's Government will meet with in applying it. Nor do we for a moment suppose that it can be brought into full operation at once by a circular Despatch followed by the withdrawal of Her Majesty's troops. If it be adopted at all, it should be carried out with undeviating impartiality and firmness, and the Colonies should be made to understand

from the first that the decision of the Government on the subject is final and irreversible. But it should also be carried out considerately and with caution; the Colonies will require time to organise systems of local self-defence, and in the meanwhile they should not be deprived of the protection to which we have accustomed them, if it be clear that they have bonu fide accepted the arrangement proposed, and are preparing to act upon it. We venture further to suggest that it would be wise and just to show the utmost liberality to them in making the preliminary arrangements. For example, the Imperial Government possesses in every Colony considerable and often very valuable property, which has been acquired and retained for the purposes of defence; when the responsibility of that defence is transferred to the Colonies, it is clearly right that the property should be transferred to The same course might be pursued (though on different grounds) with respect to the armament of forts and batteries, and even to the stores which might happen to be on the spot, and appropriated to local purposes. In short, every possible pains should be taken to let the Colonies see that the course decided upon is adopted with a view to the permanent a wantage of themselves as well as of the mother country, and that there is no wish on the part of the latter to drive what is called a hard bargain with them.

In conclusion, the principal advantages of the plan which we recommend are as follows:—"It would involve a great saving to the Imperial Exchequer, not only through the direct contribution of the Colonics, but also, as above intimated, by the general reduction of Colonial garrisons which would inevitably follow. At the same time no inordinate burden would be imposed upon the Colonics, seeing that it would rest with themselves to

determine the amount of their respective armaments.

It would be equally applicable to peace and war; a Colony finding itself exposed to danger, would increase its military force, either by asking us for more troops, or by local measures of defence, of which the mother country would bear its fixed share of the expense.

It would stimulate the patriotism, self-reliance, and military spirit of the Colonists, by

throwing on them the responsibility of directing their own military affairs.

Above all, it would convey, in the most marked and emphatic way, the determination of the mother country, that the Colonies should be governed through and for their own people. It would show that we rely on their loyalty and attachment, and on nothing else; and that we have no wish to preserve our connexion with them by force; and that, therefore, we regard not only without jealousy, but with sympathy and pride, the growth of their military strength, and the cultivation of that martial spirit which is their best defence. It is in this point of view particularly that we consider the question, whether, in the organization of Colonial Defences, the mother country or the Colonies should take the initiative (that is, whether we should defend them with their assistance, or they defend themselves with ours), to be of the utmost importance; to depend, in fact, upon whether one or other of two opposite views of colonial policy be deliberately adopted; and we emphatically repeat, that it is mainly with reference to these fundamental principles, and not to a calculation of how much money we can obtain from the Colonies, or save to Great Britain, that we recommend the plan proposed and explained in this Report.

One member of the Committee, Mr. Elliot, finding himself unable to agree in the whole of our Report, and consequently to sign it, has appended a Memorandum, explain-

ing to what extent he differs from us, and his reasons for doing so.

(Signed,)

GEO. A. HAMILTON.
JOHN ROBERT GODLEY.

24th January, 1860.

MEMORANDUM.

Colonial Office, 28th January, 1860.

I greatly lament that I cannot join with my colleagues in their Report on the military expenditure in the Colonics. If we have not been able to agree upon every portion of our inquiries, it has not been for want of an unfailing cordiality in their pursuit, nor of a perfectly frank interchange of all our opinions and information. But the truth perhaps is, that the topics of the Report, involving as they do some of the deepest

and most debateable points in the relations of Colonies to a mother country, could hardly be expected to command an undivided judgment. These are questions on which no doctrines have yet attained the rank of established principles, and on which different opinions will probably long prevail. I hope that this may somewhat alleviate my responsibility as an unwilling dissentient from part of the Report; for even had it been unanimous, these large and delicate questions could still never have been settled otherwise than by the direct examination and authority of the Queen's Government.

Considering the importance of the subject, and the number of years during which it has been my duty to watch colonial affairs, I hope I may not err in believing it right to lay before Her Majesty's Government, for what they may be worth, the grounds of my dis-

sent, and the nature of the opinions which I should have been prepared to submit.

Three main principles appear to me to be laid down in the Report; first, that we cannot expect our colonial possessions to be made defensible at all points, and at all times; secondly, that some few posts, especially valuable for Imperial purposes, should be dealt with exceptionally, and not included in any general scheme of colonial contribution; but, thirdly, that the whole remainder of our Colonies, without distinction or exception, ought to pay one uniform proportion of their military expenditure.

In the first of these propositions I cordially concur. No success in war, but rather disaster, would be likely to ensue from scattering the land forces of the empire over the numerous outlying possessions of a great maritime and colonizing State, such as Great Britain. Her colonial dominion rests on her naval supremacy. The mistress of the seas is mistress of whatever Colonies she pleases to hold or to take; and if ever she ceases to

be mistress of the seas, it is not forts or garrisons which will save her Colonies.

To that important section of the Report, in which these views are illustrated and enforced, I fully subscribe. It appears to me the more material, inasmuch as, should it meet with approval, it must discourage schemes of Colonial fortification, which I cannot help believing to be often extravagant. The Government offices are, at the present moment, full of such projects. I will take the liberty to quote two which have recently fallen within my own observation.

When the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Austria went to war in Italy, it was immediately proposed that we should construct new batteries at the Cape of Good Hope, demanding a large additional garrison. The particulars appear in the Report. This was a proposal to strengthen England, in the event of her being involved in a European war, by locking up, in addition to the present force, 800 artillerymen, and four

regiments of the line, at the furthest extremity of South Africa.

The different channels through the Bahamas form considerable outlets from the Gulf of Mexico, and in time of war commerce will be liable to suffer in them from the cruisers of any hostile naval power. This is a motive for endeavouring to keep, as far as other claims will admit, a naval superiority in that region; but the islands themselves are of no value. We must not for a moment be misled by the importance of the situation; for, though important on the water, it is not important on land. And, if a new plan of fortification be proposed, the single test of its merit must be whether it will protect a rendezvous useful to the Queen's vessels in time of war. Now we are told, for reasons which I do not question, that New Providence is the only one of these islands at which the idea of building fresh works could be entertained, and a plan of such works has been submitted accordingly. But I find that the harbour of New Providence is contracted in extent, wanting in depth of water, and difficult of access. I cannot suppose, then, that for the high-sounding, but inapplicable reason, of its being a commanding site on the globe, we ought to be led into adopting a plan to expend £85.000, to plant 120 guns, and to detain at a remote place a company of artillery and a whole regiment of infantry, in order to watch over a narrow basin obstructed by a bar.

In these remarks, I am not so presuming and unjust as to impugn the merits of the officers by whom the projects have been prepared. If called upon for plans of land defences, they must furnish such plans; and I doubt not that they have drawn them with the best professional skill. What I am desirous to submit is, that such extensive land

defences are in themselves inappropriate and unadvisable.

The second proposition states that the military posts are exceptional, but does not state whether it is meant that they ought to be exempt from contribution. On this point,

however, an expression of opinion seems to me desirable, and I will venture to offer one. All of the following appear to me places which, irrespective of any intrinsic value as Colonies, may be deemed stations important to the general strength of the empire:—

The Mediterranean Possessions.
Mauritius.
Ceylon.
Hong Kong.
Cape of Good Hope.
Bermuda.
St. Helena.

In the year 1857, these places contributed the following sums towards their military expenses:—

								£
Malta -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,237
Ionian Islands	-	_	_		-	-	-	19,000
Mauritius	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	17,795
Ceylon -	-	-	-	_		_	-	74,359
Hong Kong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	nil.
Cape	•	-	-	_	-	-	-	34,403
Bermuda		-	-	-	_	-	-	nil.
St. Helena	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	625
							-	152,419
							<i>z</i> .	. 102,419

My opinion is, that we are not called upon to strike off this class of receipts from the British Exchequer. There appears to me no injustice in accepting a contribution from such of these places as contain prosperous communities, so long as the amount falls short of the cost of the number of troops which they would require for their own purposes. Mauritius, for instance, is one of the most flourishing Colonies which we possess, tenanted by an immense fluctuating population of coloured laborers of various races. There seems to be no good reason why this wealthy island should not contribute, as it does, a moderate quota towards the expense of troops which are indispensable to its internal security.

From the third proposition I am compelled to differ. I cannot think that the same fixed proportion ought to be contributed by all Colonies whatsoever, regardless of their inherent differences.

Suppose that some of the richer Colonies, such as those in Australia, particularly require troops, and are willing to contribute two-thirds of the expense, must we reject the offer if others contribute only one half? Or, again, suppose that some of the minor Colonies urgently need troops, but are unable to contribute more than a quarter of their expense, must we either refuse the troops, or reject the contribution, merely because other Colonies pay more?

Uniformity is good, where circumstances are uniform; but where they differ it seems to me reasonable that practice should differ also; and as to the equity of the matter, surely it is quite as unjust to apply a uniform rule to different cases, as to apply a varying

rule to cases which are alike.

Now, nothing can be more diversified, and, especially more unequal, than the condition of the British Colonies; they are exposed, some more, some less, to foreign invasion; some more and others less to perils from natives; the population in one kind of Colonies is dense, in another scattered, in some it is peaceful, in others troublesome, and in a few it sprang from convicts sent out for the convenience of this country; again, in certain Colonies this population is British, in others foreign, in part of them it is wholly white, in part almost wholly colored, and in many it consists of a large proportion of both; above all, some are rich, and some are poor; is it surprising with Colonies of such an infinite variety of condition, that both their demands for military assistance should be different, and their power of contribution unequal?

We are not bound, it is said, to equalise their advantages and disadvantages; poor nations, like poor individuals, must be content to be less well off than rich ones. This is perfectly true; but then the Colonies, especially the lesser Colonies, which most call for assistance, are not separate nations; they are members of one immensely powerful and wealthy nation, from which they believe that they are entitled to some share of general

protection. The question is what that share should be.

The Report admits, in handsome terms, the claim of the Colonies to receive aid in their defence, but rests it solely on the ground that the Imperial Government has the control of peace or war, and is, therefore, bound in honor to assist in guarding others from suffering I cannot think that this is the only ground, and that we must discard that of interest. Suppose that one of our Colonics should yield the long-desired advantage of a field for the supply of cotton, would not England have a direct interest in its defence, even though it did not contribute a shilling or a man towards the struggle of a European Nor is it necessary to take only an imaginary illustration. Australia, in the latest year reported, sent into this country imports to the value of nearly fifteen millions, and received from it exports of thirteen millions, of which more than eleven were of home Would there not be an interest in defending the countries which afford such a trade as this, even though the assistance is not reciprocal, and though they lend no direct aid to the defence of Portsmouth or of London? If it is said that the trade would exist at all events, I reply that the exports received from us by Australia, compared with its population, are at the rate of nearly twelve pounds a head, whilst the exports received from us by the United States are at the rate of less than one. The figures are appended in a They show how much larger, in proportion, is the commerce with countries which remain part of the empire. Nor can it be maintained that this striking difference is accidental; it is the natural result, which would occur in any similar case, of unfavorable tariffs on the one hand, and of the habit, on the other hand, of resorting to a particular This last influence is by no means to be undervalued. It will be found as a matter of fact, that an English Colony, having all its correspondence with England, leans to the use of English supplies.

Without dwelling further, however, on abstract discussions, it may be more fruitful of practical consequences to examine a little more closely some of the facts in the Colonies which bear on their military requirements. For this purpose, the Colonies may, perhaps

be roughly divided into the following classes:-

1st. Great and unmixed European communities, such as those in British North America and in Australia.

2d. European communities which are large and thriving, but in contact with powerful and warlike natives, such as the Colonies of New Zealand and the Cape of Good Hope.

3d. Limited numbers of European planters and settlers situated in the midst of large colored populations, such as the West Indies and the Eastern Colonies.

4th. Mere haudfuls of white functionaries and merchants dwelling in the midst of overwhelming numbers of black races, both subject and independent, such as the Colonies

on the Western Coast of Africa.

I think it will be seen at a glance, that it would be difficult to frame any general rule which should be equally applicable to all of such dissimilar societies. It seems to me very doubtful whether they ought, on account of any abstract principle, or for mere convenience, to contribute equally to their military expenditure; it is certain that they could not do so in point of fact. If we lay down any rate of contribution which may be equitable for the first or the second of the above classes, and say that the West Indies must either pay the same or else part with the troops, we may as well send the order for their return to-morrow. We know perfectly well that most of those impoverished Colonies The question then is, whether there is anything in the presence cannot find the money. of troops there so essential to the fundamental wants of society that, in default of local resources. the ruling authority is bound to supply the demand. I freely admit that poorer communities will have inferior roads and landing-places, schools, gaols, and hospitals, and that the deficiency is not to be supplied from the Imperial purse. But if, in these islands, the very existence of society depends on having a small military force, may not the provision of it be fairly deemed a duty of the sovereign power? I do not believe that the Government or the people of this country would endure that any places should be called British, and yet fall into a state of helpless, and perhaps sanguinary anarchy.

And this compels me to a short digression on the ends and objects of a military force. I think that we must not assume that their use is to repel a foreign enemy alone; although this, undoubtedly, is their main use. But whilst I entirely agree that troops ought not to be employed in the ordinary duties of police, I cannot help thinking that in almost every country, respect for the civil force is secured by a knowledge that behind everything else there is a military array to be appealed to in the last resort. The functions of a police are to keep down crime, but it requires soldiers to suppress sedition. Another use, it appears to me, of a regular military force is to assert, by their very presence, the national rights of sovereignty. It is not the handful of soldiers on some particular spot that is material, but the fact that, just as much as the flag that flutters over their heads, they are the emblems of the national force, and that it is well known that any aggression on them will be resented with the whole resources of the empire. A serjeant's guard is in this light a representative of the entire English army. In exposed parts of our dominions, this may be an important consideration.

The views above submitted upon the West Indies apply, with slight modifications, to the settlements on the Western Coast of Africa. Those settlements are maintained for the sake of one of the most cherished objects of English policy. They are too puny to be able to defray even their civil expenditure without assistance from British funds. It appears certain, then, that they could not afford to pay for troops for themselves, whilst without troops it can hardly be supposed that they could subsist in the midst of lawless Europeans pursuing an almost piratical trade, and numerous warlike African tribes. Be this as it may, however, the real question for the Government must be, I apprehend, whether the troops can be reduced, or altogether discarded, but not whether these small settlements can

pay any material proportion of their cost.

The foregoing are reasons for which, I think, that an equal rate of contribution from all Colonies is not just, expedient, or practicable, and that any efficient attempt to enforce it would be attended with the risk of serious misfortunes. I prefer the other plan by which Her Majesty's Government determines the amount of force which it deems it reasonable to allot to the different Colonies, at British charge, as being required by the duties of the Sovereign State, whilst the Colonies themselves must pay for any additional number of troops which they may ask for and obtain. One advantage of this plan is, that instead of requiring us to enter into a long and probably irritating negotiation with all the Colonies, it executes itself, and is settled from time to time by the direct authority of the Queen's Government. It adapts itself to the varying circumstances of the several Colonies. And as regards the two most important collections of them, it is already in operation with the concurrence of their inhabitants. With these remarks, I propose, in the remainder of this paper, to review briefly the principal groups of Colonies, and to show how far this rule already applies.

NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

These great countries contain three millions of people, and are for thousands of miles conterminous with the United States. It is evident that no forces sent from home can be supposed to undertake the defence of this vast line of territory. The security of the inhabitants rests chiefly on their own patriotism and valor, of which they have already, whenever required, afforded brilliant and successful examples. The principle was propounded by Earl Grey in 1851, and was repeated by the Duke of Newcastle, as Sccretary for War, and Sir George Grey, as Colonial Secretary in 1854, that in Canada the fortified city of Quebec, and the fort of Kingston, with perhaps one or two outlying posts between Montreal and the frontier, should be garrisoned by the general troops of the empire, but that no more ought to devolve on the general Government. This proposition was acquiesced in by the authorities of Canada without a murmur, and they have set about active measures, at a considerable charge to themselves, for rendering their militia efficient. The harbour of Halifax is as much a station important to the general power of the nation as any of the places which have been enumerated in the list of military posts. It is only just that its garrison should be provided for out of the Imperial funds; nor could the province of Nova Scotia, which is far from wealthy, be expected to tax itself for such a purpose, merely because this valuable Imperial post happens to be situated within its limits. Small parties of troops are at present stationed at the seats of government in Canada, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland. How far there may be sufficient motives to maintain these in connexion with Her Majesty's representatives, and as marks of the common tic which unites the empire, as well as what amount of inconvenience such detachments may occasion in the detail of military duty, are questions for the judgment of Her Majesty's Government. But, with this exception, it seems to be understood that this country is only to garrison the forts, and that for any additional force the provinces are to rely on themselves. If this view has not yet been carried into full effect, the time and mode of doing it must depend on the discretion of Her Majesty's Government.

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

In this group, and although dwelling in different Colonies, yet the majority of them in close neighbourhood, there are now no less than one million of settlers. It is needless to say that they can be in no danger of subjugation. That European power would be very strong which undertook to conquer a million of Englishmen living at the antipodes. But they very properly desire to protect themselves against partial descents, and injury to their homes and property, and since the rumour of European wars they have shown great ardour and resolution on the subject. It would be the greatest mistake, in my opinion, to doubt

the spirit and the self-reliance of any of our large European settlements.

In the Australian Colonies the principle has been laid down that after fixing a number of troops to be assumed as the quota required for Imperial purposes, all additional force, sought for by the local governments, should be paid for (provided that this country canspare them) by the Colonies themselves. Accordingly four companies have been assigned to New South Wales and four to Victoria, and those Colonies are to pay for the whole of the expense beyond that strength. South Australia has just asked for troops, and has been apprised that it must submit to the same rule, which there seems no reason to expect that it will dispute. Tasmania does not pay, because it still comprises a large population of convict origin, and it has been thought fair that its security should be provided for at the Imperial charge. For how long a time and to what extent this ground should continue to be admitted will be practical questions, on the recurrence of each successive year, for the discretion of Her Majesty's advisers. In Western Australia there are only a company of the line, part of a company of Sappers, and a few enrolled pensioners, employed to guard English convicts.

NEW ZEALAND.

Setting aside convict settlements, this is the only Colony connected with the Australian group to which the principle has not been applied that an English quota being fixed, all additional troops are to be defrayed from local sources. New Zealand has hitherto been less wealthy than the others, and is in peculiar circumstances on account of its aboriginal inhabitants. The proportion of Europeans to Maories is, however, continually increasing, and the longer that our rule is maintained in tranquillity, the more must the natives be supposed to become confirmed in habits of peace and order. This would be a reason for reducing the Imperial garrison, and for entrusting the security of the European inhabitants chiefly to their own prudence and justice in dealing with the natives in time of quiet, and to their spirit in case of disturbance. On the other hand, if a premature or excessive diminution of troops should be followed by disaster to our countrymen in New Zealand, public opinion would probably condemn the measure. Between these conflicting considerations, it appears to me to be the task of statesmen to divine the course which may be best suited to the circumstances of the time at which they have to form their decision.

THE MEDITERRANEAN DEPENDENCIES.

These speak for themselves; they are garrisoned for Imperial purposes. The Ionian Islands are bound by convention, executed under the Treaty of Paris, to contribute a yearly sum of £25,000 towards their military expenses, and Malta contributes a sum of £6,200.

THE WEST INDIES.

On this group I have stated by anticipation some of the general views which seem to $2\frac{1}{2}$

me to deserve consideration. The West Indian Colonies are divided into two military commands:—first, Jamaica, and secondly, the Windward and Leeward Islands. Jamaica must, I apprehend, be admitted as falling more or less within the category of places of which the occupation conduces to the general strength of the empire abroad. The regular troops in it ought, doubtless, to be reduced within the smallest compass which Her Majesty's Government, assisted by professional advisers, may consider compatible with safety; but so long as a Colonial system is upheld at all, I should think it could not be denied that this great island ought to be the seat of some Imperial force, maintained at the national charge. In the Windward and Leeward Islands I quite admit that the troops ought not to be scattered about for purposes of police, but I think that there ought to be some small central force sufficient to protect any arsenals that we possess in this region, and also to be moved in case of need to any scene of insurrection or civil disturbance.

EASTERN COLONIES.

Ceylon appears to have contained, in 1857, about 2,386 troops. The War Office Return, appended to the Report, exhibits the charges at home for the troops serving in the Colonies, including a proportion of the whole dead weight of the British army, the cost of transport, and the military expenditure on the spot. This last amounted, for Ceylon, in 1857, to £137,776, of which the Colony paid £74,359, or an ample half. Whether it should be required to increase this contribution must be a question for Her Majesty's Government. This Colony at present is spending large sums on railways and other reproductive works. The more, of course, that it may be judged proper to take for military purposes, the less will remain for those other objects which promote the development of wealth.

MAURITIUS.—The force in 1857 was 850, the military expenditure on the spot £74,215; the contribution of the Colony, £17,795, which has since been increased. The island could probably afford more, and if symmetry be thought a desirable object, when practicable, this Colony might be able to contribute, as Ceylon has done, a sum equal to about half the cost on the spot of providing for its defence and internal security.

Hong Kong.—The force in 1857 was 826; the expenditure on the spot £67,180. This Colony has only recently been able to defray its civil expenditure, it has contributed nothing towards its military expenditure; and I suppose that the garrison will always be within the limit of the amount deemed indispensable for general national objects.

WESTERN COAST OF AFRICA.

On the settlements in this part of the world I have submitted at an earlier stage some general observations. The force, in 1857, was 1,012; the expenditure on the spot was £58,946, of which £699 was locally contributed. It would certainly appear desirable that the forces on this coast should be kept within the smallest amount consistent with the objects for which they are employed. Whether they can be reduced, and to what extent, is a military question, that can only be dealt with by the Government, with the aid of such military advice as it may deem it necessary to take.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

One considerable Colony alone has not been noticed in the preceding review, and that is the Cape of Good Hope. At this place we maintain, not a garrison, but rather an army The average force for five years would seem, by Parliamentary Returns, to have been 7,0.00, and in 1857 it is reported by the War Office at upwards of 10,000. Exclusive of all home charges, and of the cost of transport, the military expenditure of 1857 is returned at £6.9,878, being nearly two-thirds of a million. In the same year was voted one of a series of annual grants of £40,000, for civilizing the Kaffirs, and averting disputes with the natives. It is true that these efforts have given us the satisfaction of being able to say that we have not had a Kaffir war, but nine or ten thousand troops constitute such an army as England seldom has to spare for less favoured spots. The direct objects of Imperial concern at the Cape, in a military point of view, are the harbours of Table Bay and Simon's Bay. The subjoined Table will exhibit some of its leading statistics:

	Population.	Imports into the Colony.	Exports from the Colony.	Amount of	Direct Military Expenditure in the Colonies themselves.*
Cape	267,096 7,615,575	£ 2,637,192 56,452,628	£ 1,988,406 48,052,055	10,759 36,492	£ 649,878 2,325,994
Total	7,882,671	59,089,820_	50,040,461	47,251	2,975,872

It is for Her Majesty's Government to determine the relative claims of different parts of the empire to the assistance of the mother country; but supposing that some reduction of the military expenditure abroad is judged indispensable, it seems a grave fact that a Colony of which the population is one-twenty-ninth of the whole population of the British Colonies, and of which the imports and exports are respectively one-twenty-second and one-twenty-fifth, absorbs more than one-fifth of the whole force allotted to the Colonies, and occasions more than a fourth of the whole direct military expenditure. If we were to omit the Mediterranean garrisons, which evidently are a special class, it would be found that the Cape contained in 1857 one-third of the whole force in the Colonies, and occasioned nearly

one-third of the direct military expenditure.

One remark is essential on this Colony. It is commonly said that the Colonists would be willing enough to undertake their own protection, provided that they might deal with the Kaffirs as they themselves consider best, but that this would entail a mode of warfare which would not be tolerated by public opinion in England. On the other hand, so long as British authority restrains the settlers from defending themselves in their own way, it is bound to find some efficient substitute. The result has been to produce an excessive drain of British resources for a single Colony; the expenditure, as above shown, is enormous, and it is not likely ever to be materially reduced except by a radical change of policy. Such a change would relieve this country from a heavy burthen, and, so far as concerns the demands both for men and money, would be a palpable gain. Whether it would be opposed to any just claims of philanthropy, or to the general duties of sovereign States towards their subjects, and whether also it would be irreconcilable with public opinion are questions of a different kind, lying beyond our province. They can only be determined by statesmen engaged in the actual conduct of affairs.

This completes a review of the principal groups of Colonies. The following results

may, I think, be drawn from it:-

First. That in British North America and Australia, being the chief assemblages of European communities, a general and intelligible principle about military expenditure is

already established.

Secondly, That in the West Indies and on the Coast of Africa the Colonies can neither pay towards the cost of troops, nor yet exist without them, and hence that if such possessions are to be maintained at all, the only question for Government must be what is the smallest force which will answer its purpose.

Thirdly, That it is quite fair that the richer tropical settlements should contribute towards the expense of their garrisons, but that Ceylon and Mauritius are for the present the only Colonies which come within this category, and that both of these may perhaps, if

it is thought of importance, be treated alike.

Fourthly, That the most difficult questions must arise with regard to large European settlements in contact with warlike neighbours, such as New Zealand and the Cape, but that each of these again must be dealt with according to its own conditions; the chief of which have been above stated.

^{*} This is exclusive of recruiting and all other charges at home; of any assumed charge for a proportion of the general dead weight of the army, and is also exclusive of the cost of transport. The returns of populaties, imports, and exports are taken from the latest Blue Books.

I think that the contribution should always be in money and not in kind, such as rations stores, or barrack accommodation. This plan is shown by former examples to be unsatisfactory and a fertile source of dispute.

Even if the contribution be calculated as a proportion of the whole military expenditure, I think that the amount should be fixed for periods of some continuance, since practical

inconvenience and occasions of difference would arise from its constant fluctuation.

I cannot agree that the defences ought to be placed generally, and as a system, under local management. In the first place, the subject does not admit of being conveniently treated in detached portions; military and naval operations, and the preparations to be made for them, require an extended survey. In the next place, the welfare of the Queen's troops in time of peace, and the provision to be made for the success of the national arms in the time of war, appear to me precisely examples of the subjects for which the Imperial Government must remain responsible, and which ought to be dealt with by the authority of the Governor, as Her Majesty's representative, and of the officer commanding the forces.

In conclusion, I must express my regret for the length of this examination of the different Colonies, but it seemed to me that the true nature of the difficulties to be met could not be shown by any shorter process. What has to be solved is not one problem, but many. I despair of discovering upon them any self-acting rule which shall be a substitute for the judgment and firmness of the Ministers of the Crown for the time being. They will doubtless always be guided by a policy, but they can hardly expect to despatch such complicated and arduous questions by a single maxim. To deal with cases on their merits, to labor patiently against opposition in some quarters, and to welcome and reciprocate co-operation from others: these, in so wide and diversified a sphere as the British Colonies, appear to me tasks and duties inseparable from the function of governing, which can never be superseded by the machinery of a system however ably conceived or logically constructed.

(Signed,)

T. FREDERICK ELLIOT.

The Select Committee appointed on Colonial Military Expenditure, to inquire and Report whether any and what Alterations may be advantageously adopted in regard to the Defence of the British Dependencies, and the proportions of Cost of such Defences as now defrayed from Imperial and Colonial Funds respectively:—Have considered the Matters to them referred, and have agreed to the following Report:-

1. The dependencies of the British Empire (exclusive of India, to which your Committee have not extended their investigations) may be divided, for the purpose of this inquiry, into two classes :---

1st. Those which may properly be called "Colonies." To this class belong the North American and South African Colonies, the West Indies, Ceylon, Mauritius, New Zealand, and the Australian Colonies, with the exception of Western Australia.

2d. Military garrisons, naval stations, convict depôts, and dependencies maintained chiefly for objects of Imperial policy. To this class belong Malta, Gibraltar and the Ionian Islands, Hong Kong, Labuan, Bermuda, the Bahamas, St. Helena, and the Falklands, Western Australia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, and the Gold Coast.

Throughout their inquiry, your Committee have deemed it essential to keep in view

the distinction to be drawn between these two classes.

2. In order to enable your Committee to form a correct opinion as to any alterations which it may be their duty to recommend in the military administration of the Dependencies to which their inquiries have extended, they have deemed it necessary, in the first instance, accurately to ascertain the details of the system which at present exists, and the proportions of cost actually incurred by the Imperial Government and the Dependencies respectively in their military defence. With this view they have examined witnesses connected with various public departments at home, and others who have held positions of official responsibility in various Colonies. They have also taken some evidence as to the actual condition, cost and objects of colonial fortifications.

- 3. It appears that the forces stationed in the British Dependencies, and the cost incurred in their defence, have fluctuated according to the circumstances affecting them at different times. In order to arrive at a fair estimate of the average annual expenditure incurred, and of the number of troops employed, your Committee have obtained returns for the year ending 31st March, 1860, the most recent period during which no disturbing causes existed, involving an exceptional increase of force,
- 4. The actual amount of Imperial expenditure (including cost of barracks, fortifications, transport, proportion of non-effective services, and of recruiting and departmental expenses at home) incurred in the defence of the dependencies (distinguishing the two classes above referred to), also the number and distribution of troops borne on the strength of the British army, and employed in their defence, for the year ending 31st March, 1860, will appear from the following table, compiled from returns furnished by various departments of the Government:—

	Numl	Imperial				
DEPENDENCIES.	Infantry of the Line.	Colonial Corps.	Artillery.	Engineers.	Totals.	Military Expen- diture.
Colonies Proper.						
North American Colonies: Canada		1,137 237	248 177 1	8 92 1 1 138	2,432 1,881* 239 138	£ 208,264 149,495 20,807 37,000
Australian Colonies: New South Wales Victoria				32 6 7 2	645 624 100 326	43,039 36,557 6,836 35,113
New Zealand	1,166	·····	45	41	1,252	104,852
South African Colonies: Cape of Good Hope, Natal, and British Kaffaria	3,409	1,042	176	239	4,866	456,658
Ceylon	846 1,449	1,356	135 133	7 48	2,344 1,630	110,268 145,658
West Indies: Jamaica Honduras Windward and Leeward, compris-	534	802 329	94 24	3 2	1,433 355	118,285 30,621
ing Barbadoes, St. Lucia, Trin- idad, and British Guiana	1,145	1,104	136	7	2,392	213,793
Total	12,742	6,007	1,275	633	20,657	1.715,246

^{*} About 1,300 of these troops were stationed in the garrison of Halifax, costing about £100,000.

·	Num	Imperial				
DEPENDENCIES.	Infantry of the line.	Colonial Corps.	Artillery.	Engineers.	Totals.	Military Expen- diture.
Military Garrisons, Naval Stations, Convict Depots, and Dependencies maintained chiefly for objects of Im- perial Policy.						£
Mediterrancan : Malta	5,008 4,537 3,601	637	779 1,079 4 87	304 7 309 206	6,728 5,925 4,294	483,173 420,895 280,081
Hong Kong St. Helena Bermuda Bahamas Falklands Western Australia	878 88	418 386	77 159 11		733 497 1,128 398 37 174	57,300* 38,354 87,587 32,280 2,117 25,946 7,329+
West African Settlements: Sierra Leone Gambia Gold Coast.		356 334 306			356 334 306	27,302 27,910 19,781
Total	14,112	2,474	2,592	999	20,910	1,509,835
Gross Total	26,854	8,481	3,867	1,632	41,567	3,225,081‡

It should be noted that of the total Imperial expenditure charged against the "Colonies proper," £264,521 is due to their proportion of the dead weight, recruiting, and departmental expenses at home; and £202,924 is the proportion of the same expenses charged against the second class of dependencies above enumerated.

5. It appears from returns laid before your Committee that, beyond the expenses defrayed from the Imperial Exchequer, the undermentioned dependencies contributed, during the year ending 31st March, 1860; the further sums specified in the following return towards their military defence (that is to say):—

			£	
St. Helena	-	-	482)	
Sierra Leone -	-	•	562	
Gambia	-	-	423	
Gold Coast -	-	-	234 }	For maintenance of local forces:
Cape of Good Hope	-	-	56,176	•
Canada		-	13,393	•
Nova Scotia and New	Brunswick	-	198)	

^{*} In the case of Hong Kong, the ordinary strength and cost of the garrison is given, exclusive of any excess occasioned by wars with China, also exclusive of cost of transport.

[†] The force at Labuan consists of 126 native Indian troops, the cost being repaid to the Indian Government from the Imperial treasury.

‡ Total of Imperial Expenditure, given in Return 5£	3.130.781.
App-British Columbia	37,000.
Hong Kong	57,300.
· ·	

				£	
New South Wales	-	•	-	33,806)	
Victoria -	-	•	-	72,110	For now and alloweness to British
South Australia	-	-	-	7,172	For pay and allowances to British troops, and for various military
Ceylon -	-	• -	-	97,198	purposes.
Mauritius	-	-	-	25,354	pur poses.
Malta -	•	-	-	6,200	
Jamaica	<u>.</u>	F.1 J.	-	1,637	For construction of works, barracks, &c., including the cost of con-
Windward and Lowith Guiana	eward .	Lsiands,	-	29,279	structing works described as "sea defences" in Demerara.
Ionian Islands		•	•	25,000 {	For general purpose of defence, in pursuance of a convention exe- cuted under the Treaty of Paris.
То	TAL -	• -		£369,224	

Of the above sums, the following amounts were passed to the credit of Her Majesty's Exchequer in the books of the War Office, by the following dependencies:

						£.	ε.	d.
New South	Wales	-	-	-	-	14,711	15	-7
Ionian Isla		-		-	-	18,449	15	4
Mauritius	-	•	-	-	-	10,000	0	0
Malta	•	•	-	-		6,200	0	.0
Ceylon	-	-		-		23,954	. 0	4
• •								
-						£73,315	11	3

And the residue was expended within the dependencies for various military purposes.

6. In connexion with this portion of their inquiry your Committee think it necessary to state, that some of the appropriations in aid of military expenditure made by Colonial Legislatures, have not been properly brought to account at home. Large sums appear to have been received from the Colonial Government, by Imperial officers, for strictly military purposes, as to which no accounts have been rendered to the War Office or the Treasury; and, in the opinion of your Committee, it is desirable that all monies so received should appear in the Home accounts; and that there should be appended to the Army Estimates, statements showing the sums so received during the last financial year in each Colony, as well as the total military charge for that Colony defrayed from the Imperial votes.

7. It appears to your Committee that a want of system has prevailed in adjusting and sanctioning, by proper regulations, local contributions paid in aid of the ordinary pay and allowance of officers and soldiers on various foreign stations. Your Committee are of opinion that all rates of colonial allowances, drawn by officers and soldiers serving in the colonies, should be fixed by specific warrants, under the authority of the Secretary of State

for War.

8. Your Committee deem it expedient, as bearing on the general subject-matter of their inquiry, to state that from recent returns it appears that more than 10,000 volunteers and militia have been embodied in British North America; a nearly equal number of volunteers in the Australian Colonies; 1,500 in New Zealand; and 1,200 at the Cape of Good Hope; and that these numbers have probably been since considerably increased.

9. Taking into consideration the facts disclosed by the evidence laid before them, your committee are of opinion that no uniform rule, as to the cost or mode of their military defence, can be laid down which shall be applicable alike to communities so various as those which compose the British Colonial Empire; but, following the classification adopted at the commencement of their Report, it appears to your Committee that, as to the second class of dependencies above defined, the responsibility and main cost of their defence properly devolves on the the Imperial Government.

10. With respect to the dependencies properly called "Colonies," and to which any recommendations hereinafter to be made as to the mode or cost of Colonial defence exclusively relate, the practical application of such recommendations, both as to time and place, must necessarily be left to the discretion of Her Majesty's Government, having regard to the local resources of each dependency, to its dangers from external attack, and to the general exigencies of the empire. With this reservation, it appears to your Committee that the responsibility and cost of the military defence of such dependencies ought mainly to devolve upon themselves.

Your Committee further submit the following general suggestions as arising from the

evidence laid before them :-

11. That it is inexpedient that the proportions of cost of Colonial defence to be borne by the Imperial and Colonial Governments respectively, should be the subject of negotia tions with the various dependencies, but that evidence has been given, tending to show that the mode of proceeding adopted by Lord Grey in 1851, in announcing to the Australian Colonies the terms on which alone Imperial troops could be sent there, may be gradually applied to other dependencies.

12. That in the case of the Australian Colonies, comprised in the first class, the

number of Imperial Troops, as shown in the above table, ought to be reduced.

13. That with respect to New Zealand, while it may not be right, under all circumstances, to withhold from the settlers in that Colony assistance in protecting themselves against the attacks of native tribes, so long as the Imperial Government retains a control

over native policy; their principal reliance ought to be on their own resources.

14. That with respect to the South African Colonies, and all those similarly circumstanced dependencies which contain large European populations, their security against warlike tribes or domestic disturbances should be provided for, as far as possible, by means of local efforts and local organization; and that the main object of any system adopted by this country should be to encourage such efforts, not merely with a view to diminish Imperial expenditure, but for the still more important purpose of stinulating the spirit of self-reliance in Colonial communities.

15. That the settlers in South Africa should be called upon to contribute a larger

sum than they do at present towards the military expenditure of those colonies.

16. That the expense of the troops in Ceylon should be in a greater degree borne by

the Colonial Treasury.

17. With respect to the West Indies, it appears that about 4,200 troops (consisting of European and colored regiments, in nearly equal proportions,) are now maintained there, mainly for the purpose of securing those Colonies against internal disorder; that the defence in time of war of these possessions of the British Crown, as well as of other distant Colonies, must be principally naval, and that it is for many reasons inexpedient that the duty of a local police should be performed by scattered detachments of Imperial troops, at the cost of this country; it is therefore, in the opinion of your Committee, desirable that, due regard being had to the peculiar circumstances of these Colonies, the force now maintained in them should be gradually reduced.

18. Your Committee are further of opinion that the multiplication of fortified places, and the erection of fortifications in distant Colonial possessions, such as Mauritius, on a scale requiring for their defence a far greater number of men than could be spared for them in the event of war, involve a useless expenditure, and fail to provide an efficient protec-

tion for places, the defence of which mainly depends on superiority at sea.

19. In conclusion, your Committee submit that the tendency of modern warfare is to strike blows at the heart of a hostile power; and that it is therefore desirable to concentrate the troops required for the defence of the United Kingdom as much as possible, and to trust mainly to naval supremacy for securing against foreign aggression the distant dependencies of the Empire.

11th July, 1861.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Lunæ, 18° die Martii, 1861.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. Ellice.

Mr. A. Mills.

Sir George Grey.

Mr. Roebuck.

Mr. Marsh.

Mr. Baring.

Mr. Adderley.

Mr. Baxter. Lord Stanley. General Peel. Sir J. Fergusson.

Lord R. Cecil.

Mr. C. Fortescue.

Mr. Arthur Mills called to the Chair.

Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned to 18th April, at Twelve o'clock.

Jovis, 18° die Aprilis, 1861.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. A. Mills in the Chair.

Mr. Ellice.

Mr. Adderley.

Mr. Baxter.

Mr. C. Fortescue.

Mr. Marsh.

Sir James Fergusson.

Mr. Roebuck. Lord Robert Cecil.

Mr. T. G. Baring.

Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald.

Mr. Childers.

Mr. T. F. Elliot, examined.

[Adjourned to Monday next, at Twelve o'clock.

Lunæ, 22° die Aprilis, 1861.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. A. Mills in the Chair.

Mr. C. Fortescue.

Sir George Grey.

Mr. Marsh.

Mr. Ellice.

Mr. Adderley.

Mr. Baxter.

Mr. T. G. Baring.

Mr. Childers.

Lord Robert Cecil. General Peel.

Mr. T. F. Elliot, further examined.

[Adjourned to Thursday, at Twelve o'clock.

Jovis, 25° die Aprilis, 1861.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. A. Mills in the Chair.

Mr. Adderley. Mr. Baxter. Sir George Grey. Mr. Marsh. Mr. Ellice.

Mr. Childers.

Mr. T. G. Baring. Mr. Chichester Fortescue.

Mr. H. W. S. Whiffin, Mr. Thomas Carter, and Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Elliot, examined.

[Adjourned to Monday, at Twelve o'clock.

Lunæ, 29° die Aprilis, 1861

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. Arthur Mills in the Chair

Mr. Adderlev. Mr. Baxter. Mr. Childers.

Mr Ellice. Sir George Grey. Lord Stanley.

Mr. Marsh.

Mr. C. Fortescue.

Mr. William George Anderson, examined.

Mr. William Henry Sharpe Whiffin, further examined. General Sir John F. Burgoyne and Robert William Keate, examined.

[Adjourned to Thursday, at Twelve o'clock.

Jovis, 2º die Maii, 1861.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. Arthur Mills in the Chair

Sir George Grey. Mr. Adderley.

Mr. T. G. Baring. Mr. C. Fortescue.

Mr. Roebuck. Mr. Marsh.

Mr. Ellice. Lord Stanley.

Mr. Baxter.

examined.

Mr. Childers. Mr. Charles Mostyn Owen, Captain Andrew Clarke, and Mr. John Robert Godley,

[Adjourned to Monday, at One o'clock.

Lunæ, 6° die Maii, 1861.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. Arthur Mills in the Chair.

Mr. Adderley. Mr. Childers. Lord Stanley. Lord Robert Cecil. Mr. Marsh.

Mr. T. G. Baring. Mr. Baxter.

Mr. Chichester Fortescue!

Mr. Ellice.

Sir J. Fergusson.

Mr. Herman Merivale, examined.

Resolved, That the Chairman do move the House, that a Message be sent to the Lords to request that their Lordships will give leave to the Earl Grey to attend to be examined as a Witness before this Committee.

[Adjourned to Thursday, at Two o'clock.

Jovis, 9° die Maii, 1861.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. Arthur Mills in the Chair

Mr. Adderley. Mr. Marsh. Mr. Roebuck. Mr. C. Fortescue. Sir George Grey. Lord Stanley. Mr. Fitzgerald. Sir J. Fergusson. Mr. Ellice. Mr. T. G. Baring. Mr. Baxter.

Earl Grey, examined.

Resoived, That the Chairman do move the House, that a Message be sent to the Lords to request that their Lordships will give leave to the Duke of Newcastle to attend to be examined as a Witness before this Committee.

[Adjourned to Monday, at One o'clock.

Lunæ, 13° die Maii, 1861

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. Arthur Mills in the Chair.

Lord Stanley.
Mr. Marsh.
General Peel.
Mr. T. G. Baring.
Mr. Baxter.

Lord Robert Cecil.
Mr. Chichester Fortescue.
Mr. Ellice.

Mr. Childers. Mr. Adderley.

Sir Stuart Donaldson and Mr. Walter Brodie, examined.

Jovis, 16° die Maii, 1861.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. Arthur Mills in the Chair.

Mr. Baxter.
Mr. C. Fortescue.
Mr. T. G. Baring.
Mr. Adderley.
Mr. Ellice.
Sir George Grey.

Mr. Marsh.
Mr. Fitzgerald.
Lord Robert Cecil.
Mr. Roebuck.
Lord Stanley.
Mr. Childers.

The Duke of Newcastle, examined.

[Adjourned to Monday, 27th, at Twelve o'clock.

Lunæ, 27° die Maii, 1861.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. Arthur Mills in the Chair.

Mr. Baxter. Mr. Adderley.

Mr. Chichester Fortescue.

Mr. Marsh.

Sir George Grey.
Lord Stanley.

Sir James Fergusson.

Rear-Admiral Erskine, Mr. Robert Lowe a Member of the House, and Sir Charles Clifford, examined.

Resolved, That the Chairman do move the House that a message be sent to the Lords to request their Lordships will give leave to Lord Herbert to attend to be examined as a witness before this Conmittee.

[Adjourned to Thursday, at One o'clock.

Jovis, 30° die Maii, 1861.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. Mills in the Chair.

Mr. Baxter.

Mr. C. Fortescue. Mr. T. G. Baring.

Lord Robert Cecil. Mr. Adderley. Lord Stanley.
Sir George Grey.
Mr. Maish.

Mr. Childers.

Sir James Fergusson.

Lord Herbert, examined.

Sir Charles Clifford, further examined.

[Adjourned to Thursday, at Twelve o'clock.

Jovis, 6º die Junii, 1861.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. Arthur Mills in the Chair.

Mr. C. G. Baring. Mr. Roebuck. Lord Stanley.

Sir George Grey. Sir J. Fergusson. Mr. Marsh. Mr. E'lice.

Mr. Chichester Fortescue.

Mr. Adderley.

Mr. William George Anderson and Mr. Wm. H. S. Whiffin, further examined. Right Honorable W. E. Gladstone, a Member of the House, and Mr. Philip Wodehouse, examined.

[Adjourned to Monday, 17th, at Twelve o'clock, to consider Resolutions to be proposed by Chairman.

Veneris, 21° die Junii, 1861.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. Arthur Mills in the Chair.

Mr. Baxter.
Sir J. Fergusson.
Mr. Baring.
Lord Robert Cecil.
Mr. Adderley.
Mr. Childers.

Mr. Ellice. Lord Stanley. Sir George Grey.

Mr. Chichester Fortescue.

Mr. Marsh. Mr. Fitzgerald. Resolutions proposed for the consideration of the Committee by the Chairman were read, as follows:—

"1. That the Committee have limited their inquiry to the dependencies administered

through the Colonial Department.

"2. That the average amount of force maintained as garrisons in the dependencies, and borne on the strength of the Imperial Army from 1851 to 1861 inclusive, has been 42,689; and that while the force stationed in particular dependencies fluctuates greatly according to the prospects of tranquillity or disturbance in each dependency respectively at different times, the gross totals, for the years above-mentioned, show a general approximate uniformity.

"3. That from returns which have been laid before the Committee, it may be estimated that the average annual expenditure incurred in the military defence of the dependencies, including cost of barracks, fortifications, transport, and proportion of non-effective services, and of recruiting and departmental expenses at home, has been in round numbers

£3,500,000 a year.

- "4. That there are, at the present time, 34 dependencies in which troops are stationed; 17 of which, by giving extra pay and allowances, by maintenance of local forces, or construction of barracks, contribute some portion of the cost incurred in their defence; and that the average annual amount contributed by all those dependencies appears, from recent returns, to have been in round numbers £350,000, or about one-tenth of our Colonial military expenditure; but that as to the assessment on the dependencies of payments in aid of their defence, and the terms on which arms and military stores are issued to them, no fixed rule exists.
- "5. That a force of more than 10,000 volunteers and militia, capable of large increase, has been enrolled in British North America, a nearly equal number in the Australian Colonies, including Tasmania, 1,500 in New Zealand, and 1,200 at the Cape (exclusive of the mounted police); and as an evidence of the power of these Colonies to provide for their self-defence, it appears that, during the late war with Russia, Nova Scotia offered to raise a large militia force for the defence of the Colony, and when troops were withdrawn to New Zealand from the Australian Colonies, their duties were undertaken by the volunteers, and that during the mutiny in India, the defence of Cape Town was almost entirely left to its inhabitants.

"6. That with respect to those dependencies which are maintained as military garrisons, convict depôts, or for other exclusively Imperial purposes, it is the opinion of the Committee that the main cost of their defence ought, of right, so long as such dependen-

cies are retained, to devolve on the Imperial Treasury.

"7. That it appears from the concurrent testimony of Sir John Burgoyne, Admiral Erskine, and Admiral Elliot, that our Colonial military stations generally (with the exception of those in the Mediterranean) require a considerable increase of their existing fortifications and garrisons in order to protect them against hostile expeditions; and that even supposing such increase to be provided, their security from external attacks still depends entirely on the maintenance of our naval supremacy; that under these circumstances the multiplication of fortified places requiring for their defence troops, which in time of war can be ill spared from home, is a costly and comparatively inefficient method of protecting distant stations which are not of primary Imperial importance.

"8. That in the opinion of the Committee, it is inexpedient that the proportions of cost of Colonial defence to be borne by the Imperial and Colonial Governments respectively should be the subject of negotiations with the various dependencies, but that evidence has been given tending to show that the policy successfully adopted by Lord Grey in 1851, in announcing to the free Australian Colonies the terms on which alone the Imperial troops could be sent there, may be gradually extended to other dependencies possessing representative institutions, which, by their increasing power and resources, appear to be as capable of undertaking, in great measure, their own defence as they are of providing

for their own internal Government.

"9. That the practical application of the policy alluded to in the foregoing resolution must necessarily be left to the discretion of Her Majesty's Government, having regard to the local resources of each dependency, to its dangers from external attack, and to the gen-

eral exigencies of the empire, but that from evidence which has been laid before the Committee, there are grounds for believing that a similar rule may advantageously be applied to the Peace Establishments of the North American Colonies, also to the Cape Colony and New Zealand, so soon as the entire regulation of native policy shall be vested in the Colonial Governments; and to Tasmania when the financial questions arising out of the abolition of the convict system shall have been adjusted.

"10. That about 4,500 troops are now maintained in the West Indies, mainly, if not entirely, for the purpose of securing those Colonies against domestic disturbance; and that, in the opinion of the Committee, it is not expedient that the duty of a local police

should be performed by Imperial troops, and at the cost of the mother country.

"11. That in the case of those distant dependencies which contain large European populations, their security against warlike tribes or domestic disturbances can best be attained by means of local efforts and local organization; and that the main object of any system adopted by this country should be to encourage such efforts, not merely with a view to diminish the cost now occasioned by the transport of troops, and the desertions therefrom, but for the still more important purpose of stimulating the spirit of self-reliance in the more advanced Colonial communities.

"12. That the tendency of modern warfare is to strike blows at the heart of a hostile power; and that, in order to meet this tendency, it is desirable to concentrate our troops for the defence of the United Kingdom as much as possible, and to trust mainly to our naval supremacy for securing against foreign aggression the distant dependencies of our Empire."

Resolutions proposed for the consideration of the Committee by Lord Stanley, were

read, as follows:-

"1. That the different circumstances of the various Colonies, as regards exposure to external attack, danger from native races, and the relative wealth or poverty of their respective populations, preclude the adoption of any uniform rule for all in reference to the amounts to be contributed by them severally towards the expense of their military defence.

"2. That in the case of the North American Colonics, only the Imperial ports of

Kingston, Halifax, and Quebec should be ordinarily held by Imperial troops.

"3. That the number of troops at present maintained in the West Indies, being about 4,500, appears excessive. No contributions can be expected from the West Indian Colonies; but it is not expedient that the duty of a local police should be performed by Imperial troops, and at the cost of the mother country.

"4. That the circumstances of the South African settlements rendered necessary the maintenance there of a considerable European force, but that the present number of 5,000 appears needlessly large; and considering the growing wealth and prosperity of the Cape Colony, it may be expected to contribute more freely than at present to its own defence.

"5. That in Australia, exclusive of New Zealand and Western Australia, no Imperial troops should be maintained at the cost of the mother country, beyond a guard of honour

for the respective Governors.

"6. That, in Ceylon and Mauritius, the rate of contribution may be fixed, for the

present, at about one-half the cost of the defence of those Colonies.

- "7. That the present state of New Zealand being exceptional, no opinion can be given as to the amount of force which may hereafter be required there; but settlers in that Colony are entitled to Imperial assistance in protecting themselves against the attacks of native tribes.
- "8. That the West African settlements, Bermuda, St. Helena, the Falklands, Labuan, and Hong Kong, must be considered as ports maintained for Imperial purposes, and to be defended principally at the cost of the Imperial Treasury.

"9. That the Mediterranean garrisons do not come within the scope of this inquiry.

"10. That Vancouver's Island and British Columbia have been too recently colonised to admit of any considerable contribution being expected from them at present.

"11. That the multiplication of fortified places, requiring for their defence troops which, in time of war, can be ill spared from home, is a costly and comparatively inefficient method of protecting distant stations which are not of primary Imperial importance.

"12. That it is not expedient that the British Government should bind itself, under any circumstances, by engagements with Colonial Legislatures, to maintain a specific amount of force in any colony."

Resolutions proposed for the consideration of the Committee by Mr. Adderley, were

read, as follows:-

"That the relations between this Country and her Colonies cannot be in a sound and healthy state, unless they develope, in every part of the Empire, the self-reliant habits essential to free communities, and adequate resources for the defence of the whole.

"That every part of the Empire which has representative Government should provide

the requirements for its own safety.

"That the Mother Country is bound to aid her Colonics in wars,

especially those which may be the consequence of her own policy.

"And may expect, in return, the co-operation of her Colonies,

especially in wars which concern themselves.

"That placing in Colonies small garrisons of troops, raised and paid by England, and more likely to be withdrawn than strengthened in periods of danger, is a waste of our strength and means at home, a discouragement to our Colonial fellow-subjects from taking their part in the defence of the Empire, a diminution of the aggregate national power, and a fallacious security to the localities so garrisoned.

"That it is the duty of Her Majesty's Executive to encourage her Colonial subjects, who enjoy representative Covernment, to undertake the primary responsibility and charge of their own defence; and gradually to return to the old colonial system of this country, during the continuance of which British troops were never employed in Colonies for any

purpose but that of aid against foreign enemies in time of war.

"That, in the following instances, these principles are now departed from:-

"1. The large force kept on the Kaffir frontier, entirely at the cost of this country.

"2. The police service of regiments sent to the West Indies.
"3. The entire defence of Tasmania, at Imperial expense.

"4. The small capitation, per soldier, paid for the employment of British troops by New Zealand.

"5. The distinction between our treatment of Ceylon and India.

"6. The maintenance of garrisons in North America, inadequate for defence, and preventing adequate defence being made; and which may embroil us with the Colonists

themselves, or their neighbours.

"That the result of inducing Colonists to undertake their own garrisons in North America, Australasia, and South Africa, and police duties in the West Indies, would be to make available more than 20,000 men, either to strengthen Imperial garrisons, or to serve in such Colonies as might desire to pay for their service, or to increase the reserved force maintained in the United Kingdom. The British Exchequer would be relieved of the cost of constant transport; and of several barracks and fortifications; and of extra colonial pay; and of the wear and tear which is said to aggravate military expenditure abroad; and this relief would be obtained without reducing the Imperial Army, and with great addition to the national strength throughout the world."

Resolution proposed for the consideration of the Committee by Mr. Childers, read as follows:-

"That great irregularities have taken place in properly bringing to account in the Imperial Exchequer, the appropriations in aid of military expenditure made by Colonial Legislatures; that large sums appear to have been received from the Colonial Governments by Imperial Officers for strictly military purposes, as to which no accounts have been rendered to the War Office or the Treasury; and that, in the opinion of the Committee, it is desirable that all monies so received should appear in the Home Accounts; and that there should be appended to the Army Estimates, statements showing the sums so expended during the last financial year in each Colony, as well as the total military charge for that Colony defrayed from the Imperial votes."

Committee deliberated.

The Chairman was requested to draw up a Draft Report for the consideration of the Committee.

[Adjourned to 8th July, at Twelve o'clock.

Lunæ, 8° die Julii, 1861.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. Arthur Mills in the Chair.

Mr. Adderley. Mr. Mursh. Mr. Baxter. Sir George Grey. Mr. Ellice. Lord Stanley.

Mr. Chichester Fortescue. Sir James Fergusson. Mr. Fitzgerald. Lord Robert Cecil.

Mr. Baring. Mr. Childers.

Draft Report proposed by the Chairman, read 1°, as follows:—

"1. The dependencies of the British Empire (exclusive of India, to which your Committee have not extended their investigations) may be divided, for the purposes of this

inquiry, into two classes :-

"1st Those which may properly be called 'Colonies,' the defence of which is undertaken mainly for their own protection (though they may in some instances contain within their boundaries posts which are held for Imperial purposes). To this class belong the North American and South African Colonies, the West Indies, the Eastern Colonies of Ceylon, Mauritius and Labuan, also New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.

"2d. Those of which the defence is undertaken exclusively for Imperial purposes, whether as military or naval stations, convict depôts, or for other objects of Imperial policy. To this class belong the three Mediterranean Dependencies, Malta, Gibraltar, and the Ionian Islands, Hong Kong, Bermuda, the Bahamas, St. Helena, and the Falklands, Western Australia, and the three West African Settlements of Sierra Leone, Gam-

bia, and the Gold Coast.

"Throughout their inquiry, Your Committee have deemed it essential to keep in view

the distinction to be drawn between these two classes.

"2. In order to enable Your Committee to form a correct opinion as to any alterations which it may be their duty to recommend in the military administration of the Dependencies to which their inquiries have extended, they have deemed it necessary, in the first instance, accurately to ascertain the details of the system which at present exists, and the proportions of cost actually incurred by the Imperial Government and the Imperial Dependencies respectively in their military defence. With this view they have examined witnesses connected with various public departments at home, and others who have held positions of official responsibility in various Colonies. They have also taken evidence as to the actual condition and cost of our colonial fortifications.

"3. From evidence laid before your Committee, it appears that the forces stationed in these outlying portions of our empire to which their inquiry has extended, and the costs incurred in their defence, have fluctuated in number and amount according to the circumstances affecting each dependency at different times; and in order to arrive at a fair estimate of the average annual expenditure incurred, and of the number of troops employed, your Committee have obtained returns for the year ending 31st March, 1860, the most recent period during which no disturbing causes existed, involving an abnormal increase of force

in our foreign possessions.

"4. The actual amount of Imperial expenditure (including cost of barracks, fortifications, transport, proportion of non-effective services, and of recruiting and departmental expenses at home) incurred in the defence of the dependencies (distinguishing colonies proper and dependencies maintained for Imperial purposes), also the number and distribution of troops borne on the strength of the British army, and employed in their defence, for the year ending 31st March, 1860, will appear from the following table, compiled from returns furnished by various departments of the Government:—

					:	
	Number	r of Troops In	borne on the	e Strength	of the	Imperial Military
DEPENDENCIES.	Infantry of the Line.	Colonial Corps.	Artillery.	Engincers.	TOTALS.	Expen- diture.
Colonies Proper.						
North American Colonies:			}	}		£
Canada Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Newfoundland British Columbia	1,039 1,612	1,137 237	248 177 1	8 92 1 133	2,432 1,581* 239 138	206,264 149,495 20,807 37,000
Australian Colonies:						
New South Wales Victoria	507 818		108	32 6	645 624	43.039 38,557
South Australia	93 324			7 2	100	6,836
Tasmania	į	***********		ì	326	85,113
New Zealand	1,166		45	41	1,252	104,852
South African Colonies: Cape of Good Hope, Natal, and British Kaffraria	3,409	1,042	176	239	4,886	458,658
Eastern Colonies: Ceylon Maurítius	846 1,449	1,356	135 133	7 48	2,344 1,630	110,268 145,658
West Indies : Jamaica Honduras Windward and Leeward, compris-		802 329	94 24	3 2	1,433 355	118,285 30,621
ing Barbadoes, St. Lucia, Trini- dad, and British Guiana	1,145	1,104	136	7	2,392	213,793
Total	12,742	6,007	1,275	633	20,657	1,715,246
Imperial Garrisons, Convict Settle- ments, &c.						
Mediterranean : Malta	5,008	637	779	304	6,728	483,17 3
Gibraltar	4,537		1,079 487	309 206	5,925 4,294	420,695 280,061
Hong Kong	}		} }		733	57,300+
St. Helena Bermuda		418	77 159	2 91	497 1,128	38.354 87,587
Bahamas		386	11	1	398	32,280
Falklands		37		86	37 174	2,117 25,946
Western Australia Labuan						7,329‡
West African Scttlements: Siorra Leone		356 334			356 334	27,302 27,910
Gold Coast		306			306	19,781
Total	14,112	2,474	2,592	999	20,910	1,509,835
Gross Total	26,854	8,481	3,867	1,632	41,567	3,225,081

[&]quot;* About 1,300 of these troops were stationed in the Imperial garrison of Halifax.
"† In the case of Hong Kong, the ordinary strength and cost of the garrison is given, exclusive of any excess occasioned by wars with China, also exclusive of cost of transport.

"‡ The force at Labuan consists of 126 native Indian troops, the cost being repaid to the Indian Government from the Imperial treasury."

"5. It has been further proved by returns laid before your Committee, that during the year ending 31st March, 1860, appropriations in aid of their military defence were made by the under-mentioned dependencies for the purposes and in the proportions following; that is to say, by—

						£	
Malta -	-	-	-	-	-	6,200	
St. Helena	-	-	-	-	-	482	
Sierra Leone	-	-	-	-	-	562	
Gambia -	-	-	-	-	-	423	For maintenance of local forces.
Gold Coast	-	-	-	-	-	234	•
Cape of Good H	ope	-	-	-	-	56,176	
Canada -	-	-	-	-	-	13,393	
Nova Scotia and	Nev	v Bri	unswi	ck	-	198	
New South Wal	es	_	_	_	-	33,806	• •
Victoria -	-	_	-	-	-	72,110	77
South Australia			_	_	-	7,172	For pay and allowances of troops, and
Ceylon -	_	_		-	-	97,198	various military purposes.
Mauritius -	_	_	-	-	-	25,354	, `
							For construction of works, barracks,
Jamaica -	-	-	-	-	-	1,637 29,279	&c including £15,000 for 'see da
Windward and	Leew	ard .	[sland	is -	-	29,279	&c., including £15,000 for 'sea defences' in Demerara.
			_			27.000	For general purposes of defence, in pur-
Ionian Islands	ä	:	9	-		25,000	For general purposes of defence, in pursuance of a convention executed under the Treaty of Paris.
	1	OTA:	L -		- £	369,224	

"6. It further appears, that of the above sum of £369,224, designated in Return No. 16 as 'Colonial Expenditure,' the following amounts were paid into the Imperial Exchequer by the following dependencies:—

								£
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	-		5,000
Ceylon	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	24,000
Malta -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,200
Ionian Islan	eba	•	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
								£60,200

And that the residue of the said sum of £369,224 (that is to say, £309,024) was expended

within the dependencies for various military purposes.

"7. In connexion with this portion of their inquiry, your Committee think it necessary to state, that great irregularities have taken place in properly bringing to account in the Imperial Exchequer the appropriations in aid of military expenditure made by Colonial Legislatures; that large sums appear to have been received from the Colonial Governments by Imperial officers for strictly military purposes, as to which no accounts have been rendered to the War Office or the Treasury; and that, in the opinion of your Committee, it is desirable that all monies so received should appear in the Home accounts; and that there should be appended to the Army Estimates statements showing the sums so expended during the last financial year in each Colony, as well as the total military charge for that Colony defrayed from the Imperial votes.

"8. Your Committee have deemed it expedient, as bearing on the general subject matter of their inquiry, to ascertain the extent and progress of the Volunteer movement in the various Colonies; and from recent returns it appears that more than 10,000 volunteer and militia, capable of large increase, have been enrolled in British North America; and rearly equal number in the Australian Colonies, including Tasmania; 1,500 in North

Zealand; and 1,200 (exclusive of the Mounted Police) at the Cape of Good Hope

making altogether a force of nearly 23,000 Colonial Volunteers.

- "9. Taking into consideration the facts disclosed by the evidence laid before them, your Committee are of opinion that no uniform rule, as to the cost or mode of their military defence, can be laid down which shall be applicable alike to communities so various as those which compose the Colonial Empire of Great Britain; but, following the classification adopted at the commencement of their Report, it appears to your Committee that the dependencies secondly above enumerated, comprising military and naval stations, convict depôts, and the settlements for the suppression of the slave trade, are maintained for purposes which are exclusively Imperial, and that the responsibility and cost of their defence ought therefore to devolve on the Imperial Treasury. The same principle applies to the exceptional case of the Ionian Islands, which Great Britain is bound by treaties to defend, though entitled by the same treaties to a certain fixed subsidy from the local revenues of those islands in aid of that defence.
- "10. With respect to those dependencies to which the designation of "Colonies" properly belongs, and to which any recommendations hereinafter to be made as to the mode or cost of Colonial defence exclusively relate, the practical application of such recommendations, both as to time and place, must necessarily be left to the discretion of Her Majesty's Government, having regard to the local resources of each dependency, to its dangers from external attack, and to the general exigencies of the empire. With this reservation, it appears to your Committee that the responsibility and cost of the defence of such dependencies from perils not arising from the results of Imperial policy ought mainly to devolve upon themselves.
- "Your Committee further submit the following general suggestions as arising from the evidence laid before them:—
- "11. That it is inexpedient that the proportions of cost of Colonial defence to be borne by the Imperial and Colonial Governments respectively should be the subject of negotiations with the various dependencies, but that evidence has been given tending to show that the policy successfully adopted by Lord Grey in 1851, in announcing to the free Australian Colonies the terms on which alone Imperial troops could be sent there, may be gradually extended to other dependencies possessing representative institutions, which, by their increasing power and resources, appear to be as capable of undertaking, in great measure, their own defence, as they are of providing for their own internal government. And your Committee are of opinion that this policy ought to be applied to Tasmania as soon as the financial questions arising out of the abolition of the convict system shall have been finally adjusted.

"12. That in the case of the Australian Colonies generally, exclusive of Western Australia (which, as a convict settlement, requires the presence of a small number of troops), the maintenance of any Imperial troops, beyond perhaps a small body of artillery,

appears to be unnecessary.

- "13. That the present state of New Zcaland being exceptional, no opinion can be given as to the amount of force which may be hereafter required there; but while it may not be possible, under all circumstances, to withhold from the settlers in that Colony assistance in protecting themselves against the attacks of native tribes, so long as the Imperial Government retains control over native policy, their principal reliance ought to be on their own resources.
- "14. That, with respect to the South African Colonies, the same principle may be held generally to apply; and that in the case of all those distant dependencies which contain large European populations, their security against warlike tribes or domestic disturbances can best be attained by means of local efforts and local organization; and that the main object of any system adopted by this country should be to encourage such efforts, not merely with a view to diminish the cost now occasioned by the transport of troops, and the desertions therefrom, but for the still more important purposes of stimulating the spirit of self-reliance in Colonial communities.
- "15. With respect to the West Indies, it appears that about 4,500 troops are now maintained there, merely for the purpose of securing those colonies against internal disorder; that the defence, in time of war, of these possessions of the British Crown, as well as

of other distant colonies, must be principally naval, and that it is for many reasons inexpedient that the duty of a local police should be performed by scattered detachments of Imperial troops, at the cost of the mother country; it is therefore, in the opinion of your Committee, desirable that, due regard being had to the peculiar circumstances of these Colonies, the force now maintained in them should be gradually reduced.

"16. Your Committee are further of opinion, that the multiplication of fortified places not of primary Imperial importance, and the erection of fortifications in distant colonial possessions, such as Mauritius, on a scale requiring for their defence a far greater number of men than could be spared for them in the event of war, involves a useless expenditure, and fails to provide an efficient protection for places, the defence of which mainly depends

on superiority at sea.

"17. In conclusion, your Committee submit that the tendency of modern warfare is to strike blows at the heart of a hostile power; and that in order to meet this tendency, it is desirable to concentrate our troops for the defence of the United Kingdom as much as possible, and to trust mainly to our naval supremacy for securing against foreign aggression the distant dependencies of our Empire."

Question, "That the Draft Report proposed by the Chairman be now read 2°, para-

graph by paragraph," put and agreed to.

Paragraph 1 read, amended and agreed to. Paragraph 2 read, amended and agreed to.

Paragraph 3 read, and amendments made.—Amendment proposed, after the word "times," in line 4, to insert the words, "although there is no appearance of any tendency to a sustained process of reduction" (Mr. Adderley).—Question put, "That those words be there inserted." Committee divided:

> Ayes, 1. Mr. Adderley.

Noes, 11. Mr. Baring. Mr. Baxter. Lord Robert Cecil. Mr. Childers. Mr. Ellice. Sir J. Fergusson. Mr. Fitzgerald. Mr. Fortescue. Sir George Grey. Mr. Marsh. Lord Stanley.

Question, "That this paragraph, as amended, stand part of proposed Report," put,

and agreed to.

Paragraph 4 read, amendments made.—Amendment proposed, that the following words be added at the end of the paragraph :- "It should be noted that of the total Imperial expenditure charged against the Colonies proper, £264,521 is due to their proportion of the dead weight, recruiting and departmental expenses at home; and £202,924 is the proportion of the same expenses charged against the second class of the dependencies above enumerated. (Mr. Childers) .- Question, "That those words be there added," put, and agreed to .- Question, "That this paragraph, as amended, stand part of proposed Report," put, and agreed to.

Paragraph 5, read .- Amendment proposed after the first word "It," to leave out to the word "following" for the purpose of inserting the words "appears from Returns laid before your Committee, that beyond the expenses defrayed from the Imperial Exchequer, the under-mentioned dependencies contributed, during the year ending 31st March, 1860, the further sums, specified in the following Return, towards their military "defence" (Mr. Ellice).—Question, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the paragraph" put, and negatived.—Question, "That those words be there inserted," put, and agreed to; words added. "Further amendments made." -- Question, "That this paragraph, as amended, stand part of proposed Report," put, and agreed to.

Paragraph 6 read, and negatived.

Paragraph 7 read, amended, and agreed to.

Paragraph 8 read, amended, and agreed to.

Paragraph 9 read, amended, and agreed to.

Paragraph 10 read, amendments made.—Amendment proposed, to lcave out the words, "local resources" in line 5. (Mr. Adderley).—Question, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the paragraph." Committee divided:

Ayes, 11.

Mr. Baring. Mr. Baxter.

Lord R. Cecil.

Mr. Childers.

Mr. Ellice.

Sir J. Fergusson.

Mr. Fitzgerald.

Mr. C. Fortescue.

Sir George Grey. Mr. Marsh.

Lord Stanley.

Noes, 1. Mr. Adderley.

Amendment proposed, to leave out the words, "dangers of external attack" in line 6. (Mr. Adderley).-Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the paragraph." Committee divided:

Ayes, 10.

Mr. Baring.

Sir Robert Cecil.

Mr. Childers.

Mr. Ellice.

Sir J. Fergusson.

Mr. Fitzgerald.

Mr. Fortescue.

Sir J. Grey.

Mr. Marsh.

Lord Stanley.

Amendment proposed, after the word "dependencies," in line 8, to insert the words "and to the results of Imperial policy" (Mr. Fortescue).-Question put, "That those words be there inserted."

Ayes, 5.

Mr. Baring.

Lord R. Cecil.

Mr. Fortescue. Sir George Grey.

Mr. Marsh.

Noes, 6.

Noes, 2.

Mr. Adderley.

Mr. Baxter.

Mr. Adderley.

Mr. Baxter. Mr. Childers.

Sir J. Fergusson.

Mr. Fitzgerald. Lord Stanley.

Amendment proposed, after the word "dependencies" to insert the words "against

external attack, ought to be partly borne by Great Britain, but against internal disturbances, ought to be borne by themselves" (Mr. Adderley).—Question put, "That those words be there inserted." Committee divided:

Ayes, 3.

Mr. Adderley Mr. Marsh.

Lord Stanley

Noes, 8.

Mr. Baring.

Mr. Baxter.

Lord R. Cecil.

Mr. Childers.

Sir. J. Fergusson.

Mr. Fitzgerald.

Mr. Fortescue.

Sir George Grey.

Amendment proposed, to leave out all the words from the word "dependencies" to the word "ought" in line 8, (Mr. Childers).—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the paragraph." Committee divided:

> Aves. 4. Mr. Baring. Mr. Baxter. Lord Robert Cecil. Mr. C. Fortescue.

Noes, 7. Mr. Adderley. Mr. Childers. Sir J. Fergusson. Mr. Fitzgerald. Sir G. Grey. Mr. Marsh. Lord Stanley.

Words omitted .- Question, "That this paragraph, as amended, stand part of the proposed Report," put, and agreed to.
Paragraph 11 read, amended, and agreed to.

Paragraph 12 read.—Several amendments made.—Amendment proposed to leave out all the words from the word "the," in line 3, to the end of the paragraph, for the purpose of inserting the words "number of Imperial troops, as shewn in the above table, ought to be reduced" (Mr. Baxter).—Question, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the paragraph," put, and negatived.—Question, "That those words be there added," put, and agreed to.—Amendment proposed, at the end of the paragraph, as amended, to add the words "as such troops ought never to be employed in suppression of local disturbances" (Mr. Adderley).-Question put, "That those words be there added":

> Ayes, 2. Mr. Adderley. Mr. Marsh.

Noes, 10. Mr. Baring. Mr. Baxter. Lord R. Cecil. Mr. Childers. Mr. Ellice. Sir J. Fergusson. Mr. Fitzgerald. Mr. C. Fortescue. Sir George Grey. Lord Stanley.

Question, "That this paragraph, as amended, stand part of the proposed Report,"

put, and agreed to.

Paragraph 13 read.—Amendments made.—Amendment proposed to leave out the words, "so long as the Imperial Government retains a control over native policy" (Lord R. Cecil).—Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the paragraph."—Committee divided:

> Aves, 7. Mr. Childers. Mr. Adderley. Mr. Baxter. Mr. Fitzgerald. Mr. Marsh. Mr. Ellice. Lord Stanley.

Noes, 5. Lord R. Cecil. Mr. Fortescue. Mr. Baring. Sir J. Fergusson. Sir G. Grey.

Question, "That this paragraph, as amended, stand part of proposed Report," put,

Paragraph 14 read, amended, and agreed to.

Paragraph 15 read, and amendments made.—Amendment proposed, to leave out the word "mainly," in line 2 (Mr. Adderley).—Question put, "That the word proposed to be left out stand part of the paragraph.—Committee divided:

Ayes, 9.
Mr. Baring.
Lord R. Cecil.
Mr. Childers.
Mr. Ellice.
Sir J. Fergusson.
Mr. Fitzgerald.
Mr. Fortescue,
Sir G. Grey.
Mr. Marsh.

Noes, 3. Mr. Adderley. Mr. Baxter. Lord Stanley.

Amendment proposed, after the word "be," in the last line, to insert the words "largely but" (Lord Stanley).—Question put, "That those words be there inserted."—Committee divided:

Ayes, 4. Mr. Adderley. Mr. Baxter. Lord R. Cecil. Lord Stanley. Noes, 8.
Mr. Baring.
Mr. Childers.
Mr. Ellice.
Sir J. Fergusson.
Mr. Fitzgerald.
Mr. Fortescue.
Sir G. Grey.
Mr. Marsh.

Amendment proposed, to leave out the word "reduced" for the purpose of inserting the word "removed," instead thereof (Mr. Adderley).—Question put, "That the word proposed to be left out stand part of the paragraph".—Committee divided:

Ayes, 11.
Mr. Baring.
Mr. Baxter.
Lord R. Cecil.
Mr. Childers.
Mr. Ellice.
Sir J. Fergusson.
Mr. Fitzgerald.
Mr. Fortescue.
Sir G. Grey.
Mr. Marsh.
Lord Stanley.

Noes, 1. Mr. Adderley.

Question, "That this paragraph, as amended, stand part of proposed Report," put, and agreed to.

Paragraph 16, read, amended, and agreed to. Paragraph 17, read, amended, and agreed to.

Motion male, and Question proposed, That the following paragraph be added to the proposed report, "That the settlers in South Africa should be called upon to contribute a larger sum than they do at present towards the Military Expenditure of those Colonies" (Mr. Baxter).—Question put, and agreed to.—Motion made, and Question proposed, That the following paragraph be added to the proposed report, "That the expense of the troops in Ceylon should be in a greater degree borne by the Colonial Treasury" (Mr. Childers).—Question put.—Committee divided:

Ayes, 6.
Mr. Adderley.
Mr. Baxter.
Mr. Childers.
Mr. Ellice.
Sir J. Fergusson.
Mr. Marsh.

Noes, 4.
Mr. Baring.
Mr. Fortescue.
Sir George Grey.
Lord Stanley.

Motion made, and Question proposed, That the following paragraph be added to the proposed report, "That it appears to your Committee that a want of system has prevailed in adjusting and sanctioning, by proper regulations, local contributions, paid in aid of the ordinary pay and allowance of officers and soldiers on various foreign stations; your Committee are of opinion that all rates of Colonial allowances drawn by officers and soldiers serving in the Colonies, should be fixed by specific warrants, under authority of the Secretary of State for War" (Mr. Ellice).—Question put, and agreed to.—Question, "That this Report, as amended, be the Report of the Committee to the House," put, and agreed to.—Question, "That the Minutes of Evidence taken before this Committee (with Appendix), be reported to the House," put, and agreed to.

Ordered, to Report.

RETURN

Of the Volunteer Infantry, Cavalry, and Engineers and Artillery in Canada, at present recognized by the Government, as called for by a Resolution of the Legislative Assembly, dated 28th April, 1862.

CAVALRY.

			Officer John BF		EFF	ECTIV	ж.	Report of their condition
Class.	Station.	Corps.	Commanding.	Number of Troops.	Officers.	Men.	Horses	by the Inspecting Field Officer.
	Lower Canada.							
В.	3. Levis	Troop	Capt. Forrest	1	3	43	45	1
B.	6. St. Johns	do	" DesRivières.	1	3	69	69	
A.	7. Quebec	do	" Scott	1	6	53	45	
В.	do	do	" Anderson	1	2	50	52	
В.	do	do	" Robin	1	4	64		i
В.	8. S. Vde-Paul	do	" Loyer	1	3	32	31	
A.	9. St. Andrews	do	Lt. Col. Oswald	1	3	50	53	l
В.	9. Lachute		Capt. Simpson	1	3	50	54	
Ą.	9. Montreal	do	" Smith	1	5	40	38	
A. B.	ોo	do	" Beaudry	1	5 3	38	33	
В.		do	1.200.000	1	3	40	43	
E.	do 10. Sherbrooke.	do	" MacDougall. " Drummond	1	4	40 51	43	1
Ā.	10. Cookshire	do	Major Pope	1	3	57	50 53	
	IV. COOKSHITE	40	restor Lobe		, ,	37.	55	
	Upper Canada.							
Α.	2. Cornwall	do	Lt. Cl. Dickinson.	1	3	50	50	Vide copies of Ins-
В.	2. Brockville	do	Capt. Morton	ī	3	50	50	pection Return
Λ .	3. Kingston	do	Major Flanigan	i	4	59	59	for 1861, by the 2
В.	3. Loughboro	do	" Wood	ı	5	45	45	Inspecting Field
Α.	3. Napanec	do	" Ewetman	1	6	51	51	Officers of Militia
۸.	4. Cobourg		Lt. Col. Boulton	ı	5	50	50	herewith. The re-
В.	4. Port Hope		Capt. Smart	1	.4	42	45	mainder of the
v.	do	do		1	} 3	40	35	new corps have
Α.	5. Toronto	do	" G.T.Denison		4	30	30	(with a very few
Ų.	do	do		1	3	43	47	exceptions) been
B.	5. Markham	do	" Button		3	30	33	inspected since
B.	6. Owen Sound.				3	44	38	their organiza-
B. A.	6. Guelph	do	" Hutchinson		4	32	32	tion in thepresent
	7. Hamilton	do]	4	36	40	year, and, gene-
В.	7. Dundas		Major Robertson		4	24	39	rally speaking,
Α.	7. Grimsby	do	" Teetar		3	45	45-	presented a good
A.	S. London		1 22000	1	3	45	48	and efficient ap-
В.	8. St. Thomas	do	Capt. Burgess		4 3	38	38	pearance.
	9. Sandwich	do	" Cole	1 1	3	30	33	
			"" HETHROB	-		30	30	١,
			Total	34	124	1491	1447	

ARTILLERY.

			Officer	Number of Batteries or Companies.	EFF	rctiv	Е.	Report of their condition by the	
Class.	Station.	Corps.	Commanding.	Nun Batte Com	Office:'s.	Men.	Horses	Inspecting Field Officer.	
	Lower Canada.								
A.	7. Quebec	Field Battery	Capt.Lamontagne	1	5	70	45	1	
A.	do	Foot Artillery		1	5	84	,	l i	
В.	do	do		1	3	50	1		
В.	do	do	do Bowen	1	3	80	1		
В.	do	do	do Cassels	1	3	50	!		
	9. Montreal	Field Battery	Major Stevenson.	1	4	70	. 54		
A.	do	Foot Artillery		1	3	52	1]	
B.	- do	Batt. of Artillery,					1		
ν.	20 01		Lt. Col. Tyleo	6	25	306 50	1	! }	
		Foot Artillery			3	68	48		
A. B.	do	Field Battery		1	6	50	43	Vide remarks on	
	2. Morrisburg	do	Capt. Forrest	i	4	102	1	page 1.	
	2. Prescott		do Roebuck	,	3	50	ĺ	l'age 1.	
	2. Gananoque		do Jones	1	3	50	i	1	
		Field Battery	do Drummond.	î	5	50	45	11	
	5. Toronto		do R.L.Denison	ī	4	59	25]]	
	7. Hemilton		do Villiers	l ī		74	45		
		Foot Artillery			2	29	1	11	
B.	7. P. Colborne	Field Battery	Capt. Verner		4	61	1	1 1	
		Foot Artillery			3	50		1 1	
A.		Field Battery		1	4	77	47	i I	
B.	do		Capt. Buckley	1	3	50	ļ	IJ	
	1	!	-				·		
		1	Total	27	105	1582	309]	
	L	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>	

ENGINEER CORPS.

			Officer	nber of panios.	EFF	ECTIV	'E.'	Report of their condition by the
Class.	Station.	Corps.	Commanding.	Number of Companies	Officers.	Men.	Horses	Inspecting Field Officer.
	Lower Canada.							
В. В.	7. Quebec 9. Montreal	Engineer Co do	Capt. Devine do Forsyth	1	3 3	50 50	<u> </u> 	
	Upper Canada.							Vide remarks on page 1.
В.	1. Ottawa 4. Port Hope	do	do Ridout	1	3	87 50		
В.	9. Sarnia	do	do Jones		3	50	 	1
			Total	5	15	287		İ

INFANTRY.

ź	Station.	Comp	Officer	Number Companies.	EFF	ECTI	V. E.	Report of their condition by the Inspecting Field
Class.	etation.	Corps.	Commanding.	of Con	Officers.	Men.	Horses	Officer.
	Lower Canada.							
Α.	3. Megantic	Rifle Company	Major Barwis	1		60	ĺ	Vide Remarks on
В.	5. Acton Vale	do	do W. A. Davies	1	3	50]	page onc.
	5. St. Hyacinthe	do	Capt. St. Germain	1 1	3	50		
А. В.	5. Sorel	do	do Hunt Lt. Col. Cauchon	8	3 32	47 540	1	
В.	do	Sth. do	Lt. Col. Reeve	6	18	421		
B.	do		Lt. Col. Chas. de	1 1	1	l]	
			Salaberry	8	24	400	ĺ	
В.	do	Civil serv. Rif. Co.	Major Bernard	1	6	107	1	<u> </u>
Β. Λ.	do	Rifle Company	do Corneil	1	3	50	ļ	
л.	8. St. Vincent	do	Capt. David	1	4	60	1	
۸.	8. Martin	do	do Lahaise	i	4	51	}	
D.	9. Como	do	do Shepherd	1	3	60	ĺ	
	Vaudrenil.							\$
				!	i	İ	l	
E.	9. Aylmer	do	do Driscoll	1	3	47	1	
В.	9. Argenteuil	11th. Batta.ion	Lt. Col. Abbott	6	18	300		
A.	9. Montreal	1st. Co. (or Prince of Wales)	do Wily	10	33	571		One Co. in Class B.
В.	do	3rd Battalion "		6	18	200		
B.	do		do Coursol	10	29	544		
В.	do	5th. do		7	17	392		
В		6th. do	do Hibbard	6	22	309		
В.	do	Battalion of L. In-	do Whitney	6	23	331		
B.	do	fantry Rifle Company		1	3	50		
ã.	do	do	do Lionais	î	3	50		
B.	do	do	do Rouilliard	1	3	50		
В.	do	do	do Villeneuve	1	3	50		
В. В.	do	do	do Piché]	3 3	50		
В.	do	do do	do Vilbon do Besuchamp.	í	3	50 50		
B.	do	do	de Reeves	ī	3	50		
B.	do	do	do Métivier	1	3	50]	
В.	do	do	do Labelle	1	3	50		
Α.	10. Sherbrooke.		Major Ibbotson	1	3	54	•	
A. A.	do		Capt. Woodwarddo Rawson	1	3 4	51 53	i	
В.	10. Lennoxville	do	37-2 37	1	3	50	!	
В.	do (Coll.)	do	Capt. Yule	ī	3	35	1	
В.	10. Danville	do	do Carter	1	4	65	1	
A.	10. Granby	do	do Miller	1	5	50	i	•
В.	6. Hemming-	al.	do Shields	1	4	50	1	1
B.	ford 6. Hinchinbroo-	do	do Shields	1	*	. 50	Į	
	ke	đo	Capt. McWilliams	1	4	46	1	
	Upper Canada.				ļ			
Α.	1. Úttawa	نان	" Freligh	1	3	52	į	
A.	do	do	" De Beaubien	1	á	64	į	
B.	do ,,	₫e ,	" Gallevey	1	4	56		
	1	1	1	;		!	j	1

INFANTRY.—(Continued.)

÷	Station.	G	Officer	Number of Companies.	EFF	ECTIV	Έ.	Report of their condition by the
Class.	Station.	Corps.	Commanding.	Nun of Con	Officers.	Men.	Horses	Inspecting Field Officer.
В.	I. Perth	Rifle Company	Capt. Fraser	1.	3	71		Vide remarks on
B.	2. Cornwall		" Bergin	1	3	58		pago 1.
В. Л.	do 2. Williams-	do	" Oliver		3	56		
л.	burgh	do	" Holden	1	3	46	1	
В.	2. Morrisburgh.		" Farlinger	i	3	64	1	
	2. Brockville		Major Crawford	1	3	55	1	
	2. Farmersville.		Capt. Greene	1	3	50		•
A.	2. Prescott		Lt. Col. Jessup	1	6	72	1	
Ă.	_ do		Major White	1	4	59	į	
В.	2. Gananoque	do	Capt. Kirker	1	2	45	ļ	
	3. Kingston	do		1	3	57	1	,
A. A.	do		" O'Reilly Capt. Wilson	i	3 4	64 57		
B.	do	do	" Cowan	i	3	58		
В.	do	do	" Hinds	î	3	50		
B.	do	do	" Callaghan	i i	3	50	İ	
B.	3. Portsmouth	do	" Litchfield	1 1	3	50	1	
B.	3. Storrington	do	" Hamilton	1	3	50	ļ	
В.	do	do		1	3	80		
Α.	3. Belleville	do	" LeVesconte		3	51	i	
Ā.	4. Cobourg	do	" Smith	1	3	56		¦
B.	4. Bowmanville		Major Cabitt	1	3	50		
В.	4. Port Hope	do	Capt. Kirchhoffer.	1 1	3	61		į
A. B.	4. Peterboro'	do	" Poole " Smith	1	5 3	49 58		İ
		2nd Battalion	L. Col. Durie	9	28	466		Including the
В.	do		L. Col. Cumber-		1	100	1	Company at
_			land	7	21	350	1	Whitby and
B.	do	Rifle Company	Capt. Boyd]	3	50		Barrie.
B.	do	do			l	i	1	
_			Cameron	1	3	50	1	
B.	do	do	Capt. Ord	1	3	50		
В. Л.	do 5. Brampton	do	Major Spence	1	3	50	į	
В.	5. Cookstown		Capt. Wright	1	3	55 50		
	5. Collingwood.		Major Stephen	î	3	47	ĺ	
B.	5. Nottawa		Capt. Macdonald	i	3	31	į	
B.	6. Ow n Sound.		" Frost	i	3	48	Į	
B.	6. Southampton		" Sproat	1	3	50		
A.	6. Guelph	do	" Higinbot-	!	li	i	1	i
		!	ham	1	4	65	l	
A.	6. Stratford	do	" Service	1	3	56	1	
В. В.	6. Goderich 6. Mount Forest	do	" Seymour " Baretto	1 1	2	76	1	
В.	6. Galt	•	" Date	li	3	57 67	į	
В.	6. Fergus	do	" Cadenhead	i	4	49	ł	
B.	6. Elora	do	" Donaldson	ÎÎ	3	55	1	
B.	7. Oakville	do	Y 0-1 01:-1-1	i	3	77	l	
A.	7. Hamilton		Capt. O'Reilly	î	3	79	;	
A.	do	do	" Cattley	1	4	40	1	
В.	do	(Highld) do	" Skinner	1	3	35	1	
	7. Thorold	do	" Baxter	1	3	55	}	İ
	7. Dunville	do	Major Amsden	1	3	95	1	
	7. St. Catharines		Lt. Col. Clarke	1	3	55	i	
B.	l do 3. Villa Nova	do	Capt. McGiverin	1	3	50 52		-
μ. (J. + 1110 110 18		" McLaren	•	1,3	1 22		
		•	ı	, ;	. 1	•		1

INFANTRY.—(Continued.)

		Officer	Number Companies.	ZFF	ECTIV	E.	Report of their condition by the Inspecting Field
Station.	Corps.	Commanding.	of Com	Officers.	Men.	Horses	Inspecting Field Officer.
B. 8. Brantford B. 8. Embro A. 8. Paris A. 8. Woodstock A. 8. London	do do do Highld. do do	Major Alger Capt. Wallace	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 3 3 3 2 3 3 3 3 5 8 5 8 5	62 62 50 55 54 66 52 35 42 61		Vide remarks on page 1.

Note.—I. The numbers in red ink are given in 50 at Infantry, and at 40 in troops of Cavalry being the average numbers of a Corps.—No return on the prescribed form having yet being received from such Corps.

- 2.- The figures in the column "Station" shew the Military District.
- 3.-Some of the corps are taken from the Return of 1st January last.

RECAPITULATION.

	Corps.	Officers.	Men.
Cavalry	34	124	1,491
Artillery	27	105	1,582
Infantry	182	585	10,030
Engineers	5	15	287
Total	248	829	13,390

A. DE SALABERRY, Lt. Colonel, D. A. G. M. L. C.

JOHN W. NASH, Lt. Colonel, D. A. G. M. U. C.

MILITIA DEPARTMENT, Quebec, 3rd May, 1862.

25 Victoria.

ABSTRACT Inspection Report by the Inspecting Field Officer of Militia for

Λ. 1862

								T					100					
Name and Class of Corps.	tho	Cos	mmander.	Officers.		llorses.	Date of	`	Genera	horses or			and	Whether any it has been made Inspection, and general	sinco last in Drill	Whether any Volunteers were absent from Inspection, if so the general cause of such absence.	Whether any complaints were made by the men on any sub- ject.	Romark of and a harness, and w
CLASS A.	op of	Major	Flanigan	s	25	28	1861 Nov.	- 1	Good 3	oth men	and ho	rsos		Good progres drill and gen	eral efficien-		No complaints	Arms a and i the A
et St. Catherines,	do		Bate	2	3 3	35	October	26	Very g	good	dо	••••		do		leave, 4 rank and file living at a distance		Arms and i
let Wentworth.	do	Capt.	Bull	3	23	26			Good		do			do	do	Sick absent, I absent with leave, I rank and file	No complaints	Arms a and i
1st York,	do		Denison		26	28	October	18	de		do do			do	do	Sick absent, 1 Captain and 2 absent with leave, 1 Lieutonant and 2 rank and file	No complaints	the A Arms a and i charge
2nd York.	do	Major "	MacLeod Dickinson		35	37	do		do		do			do	до	Sick absent 3, absent with leave 1, and without leave 6, rank and file		d
1st Cornwall.	do		Swetman	ĺ		35	Dec.	20	do		do	••••		drill and	general effi-	Absent with leave 2 Sergents, and 13 rank and file None absent	}	1
let Cobourg.	do	Lt. Co	ol. Boulton	2	32	34	July			good both				and general do	efficiency	Sick absent 2, absent with leave 3, and without leave 4, rank	No complaints	Ī
ist Essex.	do	Capt.	Wilkinson	1	26	27	October	29,	Good	both of 1	men and	d borse	8	Good progres not far adva on account o a competer structor	nced in drill f not having t drill In-	and file	One of the Sergeants com-	
ist St. Thomas.	do		Cole	. 2	29	31	do				đơ				made in drill	Sick absent 1, trumpeter, ab-	ed Parades No complaints	.]
1et London. CLASS D.	do		Burgess				Sept.			good both				do	do	without leave 3, rank and file		Arms and kept
Markham,	do		Button		23		July	r 12 5.,			ીં:			drill for wa	gress made in nt of a drill	Absent with leave 10, rank and file	No complaints.	Arms a
2nd Frontenac.	40		Trood Hilling											in Drill and	ogress made general effi-	not been warned to attend- and absent without leave 3	-	
1st Grimsby. 2nd Wentworth.	તેo		Teeter		34		Octobe		į	good both	d. of men		orses.	drill for wa Instructor	nt of a dril		No complaints.	
1st Leeds	do,		Могісв				Doc.	28.,	13 wi ha	ot at all a nec, swore men ha ith red b id red stri rs—the r .ps and tro	d belts d on ands - ipes on est in	not forage —9 of their all so	clean, caps these trow- rts of	drill since tion	last Inspec	e Sick absent 1, absent withou	. No complaints.	(Arms

Whether any improvement has been made since last Inspection, in Drill and general efficiency.	Whether any Volunteers were absent from Inspection, if so the general cause of such absence.	Whether any complaints were made by the men on any sub- ject.	Romark on the state of the arms, and accoutrements, Guns harness, stores, ammunition, &c. and where they are kept.
Good progress made in drill and general efficien- cy	Sick absent 1 Sergeant and 1 absent with leave, (particularly employed) 3 absent without leave, 4 rank and file living at a distance	No complaints	Arms and accoutrements clean and in good order, Pistols in the Armory at Kingston.
do	Sick absent 1 cornet, absent with leave and without leave 2 rank and file	No complaints	Arms and accourrements clean and in good order, Pistols in charge of Major Bato.
	Sick absent, I absent with leave, I rank and file		the Armory at Hamilton.
	Sick absent, I Captain and 2 absent with leave, I Lieute- nant and 2 rank and file Sick absent 3, absent with leave	No complaints	charge of the Captain.
Very good progress made in	I, and without leave 6, rank and file	No complaints.	
ciency	None absent		do do
and general efficiency do do	Sick absent 2, absent with leave 3, and without leave 4, rank		do do
Good progress made but not far advanced in drill on account of not having a competent drill In- structor	snd file	One of the Sergeants com-	
Good progressmade in drill and general efficiency	Sick absent 1, trumpeter, absent with leave 1, cornet and without leave 3, rank and file	No complaints.	
do do	Absent with leave 2, rank and file.	[]	Arms and Accoutrements clean and in good order, Pistols kept in the Armory.
Not much progress made in drill for want of a drill Instructor	Absent with leave 10, rank and file	No complaints.	Arms and Accourrements clean and in good order.
Very good progress made in Drill and general efficiency	and absent without leave 3	,	do do
drill for want of a drill Instructor	rank and file	e No complaints.	. do do
tional progress made in	Sick absent 2, absent withou leave 9, rank and file	ti	. do do
Neither the officers nor the men know snything o	Sick absent 1, absent without leave 24	No complaints.	Arms and accourrements with the exception of some of the sword belts, clean and in good

A. 1862

ABSTRACT Inspection Report by the Inspecting Field Officer of Militia for Upper

		Ir				
Name and Class of the Corps.	Commander.	Officers.	Mon.	Horses.	Date of Inspection.	General appearance of men and horses on parade.
CLASS B.—(Continued.) 1st Owen Sound. do	Capt. Mills	3	21	24	1961. July 17	Good both of men and horses
1st Guelph, do	" Hutchinson	3	24	27	October 23	do do
CLASS A. Ottawa Field Battery	Major Turner			*****		Did not see this Battery in the
Hamilton, do	Capt. Villiers	2	6 5	45	Sept. 19	Good both of men and horses
Torouto Field Battery	Capt. R. L. Denison	3	64	\$8	Oct. 18	. do do
Kingston do	Capt. Drummond	. 4	39	40	do 7	. do do
London do	Major Shanly	5	69	48	Sept. 18	Very good both of men & horses
Dundas Foot Artiller	Lt. Col. Notman	2	15		Oct. 21	Very good, but weak in numbers
1st Brockville Rifle Co.	Msjor Crawford	1	49		. do 14	Very good appearance
	Lt. Col. Clarke Major Shaw				Sept. 26 Nov. 8	do do
nd Kingston do.	Major O'Reilly	3	57		Dec. 19	de do Some of the men who had but lately joined, not yet completed with uniform.

Canada, of the Volunteer Force in his District, during the year 1861.—(Continued.)

·			
Whether any improvement has been made since last Inspection in Drill and general efficiency.	Whether any Volunteers were absent from Inspection, if so, the general cause of such absence.	Whether any complaints were made by the men on any subject.	Remarks on the state of the arms and accourtements, guns, harness, stores, ammuni- tion, &c., and where they are kept.
Very little progress made in drill for want of a drill Instructor	thom for parade having ne-	ì	Arms and Accoutrements elean and in good order.
drill and general em-		No complaints	do do
Field from not having re	sergeant, and 3 rank and file.		ments, guns, harness and stores, all clean and in good order, except some sworn out Ammunition kept in a place for that purpose at the gun
Good progress made in drill and general effi-	The Captain on duty at Mon- treal sick, absent 3, rank and file	No complaints	munition kept in the magazin at Burlington Heights. Arms and accoutrements clea
Good progress made in dril and general efficiency since last Inspection	Sick absent 1. Absent without leave 6	No complaints.	munition kept in the mage
From the resignation of Lt	Absent with leave 2. Without leave 18	No complaints	Arms and accoutrements cles and in good order. The gun harness and stores in a clea and satisfactory state. An munition kept in the magn zine at Fort Henry.
again appointed. A re- organization has been found necessary	Absent with leave 1, rank and	No complaints	Arms and accourrements cleu and in good order. The gun harness and stores in a clea and satisfactory state. An
	Sick absent 2. Absent with leave 1 Serjt. Absent without leave 11, employed in the country	1.	munition kept in the magging. Arms and accoutrements key in the Armory, guns, harner and stores in a clean and state tisfactory state. Ammun tion kept in the magazine.
dó do do	Sick absent 1. Absent with leave 1 captain and 5 privates	No complaints.	Arms and accoutrements kee in the armory, clean and good order, Ammunition in good and serviceable state.
do do do "	Absert with leave 2 men	No complaints	the armory, clean and in good order. Ammunition kept the magazine at Fort Henry
No improvements in drill on account of a number of men being in the ranks who had but lately joined	4	No complaints	do do }

ABSTRACT Inspection Report by the Inspecting Field Officer of Militia for

Names and Class of the	Commander.	unif	n orm.		Date of	General appearance of men and		
Corps.		Officers.	Men.	Horses.	Inspection.	horses on parade.		
CLASS A. 3rd Kingston Rifle Co	Capt. Wilson	1	37		1861. Dec. 19	Good appearance		
1st Co. 2nd Battery Vol. Rifles	do McKenzie	3	15		Oct. 19	Good, but weak in numbers		
2nd do do	do Macdonald	2	28	ļ	do 18	Good appearance		
3rd do do	do Jas. Smith	2	16	 .	do	do do		
4th (Highland)do	do Fulton	3	22	ļ	do	do, do		
5th do do	do Paterson	3	15	ļ. .	do]	do do		
1st Hamilton Rifle Co	do O'Reilly	2	17	ļ	Sept. 19	do do		
2nd Hamilton do	do Colpoys	1	18			do do		
ist Cobourg do		1	31		Nov. 6	do do		
1st Guelph do	do Higinbotham	2	35 •	 	Oct. 23	do do		
2nd London do	do Macheth	2	33		Sept. 18	do · do		
	·							
London Highland do	do Moffatt	2	30		(······ •;···· •	do do		
1st Prescott do	Lt. Col. Jessup	4	37		Dec. 3	Very good appearance		
2nd Proscott do	Capt. White	4	27	 	Dec. 3	Good appearance		
	Ī	ļ	Ì					

Upper Canada of the Volunteer Force in his District, &c.,—(Continued.)

Sessional Papers (No. 17).

Whether a has been Inspec and gen	made tion, i	since last n drill	t Whether any Volunteers were absent from Inspection, if so the general cause of such absence.	Whether any complaints were made by the men on any sub- ject.	accourrements, guns, norses,
drill on number the rank	acco of me s who	ount of a n being in had lately	and file	No complaints	Arms and accoutrements kept in the Armory, clean and in good order. Ammunition kept in the magazine at Fort Henry.
		da in	Absent with leave 1, without		Arms and accoutrements kept
drill an	d ger	neral effi-	leave 1 Scrjt. and 10	No complaints	a good and serviceable state.
do	do	do	Sick absent 4, absent with leave 1 Lioutenant and 5, without leave 10 rank and file	No complaints	Arms and accoutrements kept in the armory, clean and in good order, 1 Rifle missing. Ammunition in a good and serviceable state.
cb	do	do	Sick absent 6, absent with leave 28, without leave 1 Lieutenant and 5 rank and file	No complaints	f Arms and accontroments kent
do	do	do	Absent with leave I Serjt. and	37	,
do	do	do	14 rank and file	No complaints	do d o
			leave S rank and file	No complaints	do do
			Sick absent 1, absent with leave 1 Lieutenant and 7, without		
number o	f tho:	se present	leave 4 rank and file	No complaints	do do
having bi	ut late do	ely joined	Absent with leave 1 Capt. and		
Good prog	ress		5, without leave S Sick absent 1, absent with	No complaints	do do
			Lieutenant and Srank and		
do	do	do	file	No complaints	do do .
		i	sick absent 1, absent with- out leave 7	No complaints	do do
do .	đo	do	Sick 1 Capt. 1 bugler, absent with leave 17. Some of them having lately joined, uniform		Arms and accoutr. kept in an armory clean and in excellent order. Ammun. in the magaz.
			not completed, the rest par- ticularly enployed at Prov. Exhibition Building	<u>.</u> 	
do	do	do	Capt. on duty at Montreal, absent with leave 23 particularly employed at Prov. Ex.	No complaints	do no
તે૦	do	do	Sick 1 serjt. and 3, absent with leave 1 paymaster, 1 quarter- master, 1 bugler and 3, with-	No complaints	Arms, accoul. & great coats in the armory clean and in good order, Ammunition in a good
lood week	****	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	out leave 2 rank and file	I	and serviceable state.
		ng that	Absent with leave S on account of the weather being very cold		Arms, accourrements and great coats in the armory and
there wer	e me	n in the	and having no great coats for	no complaints	in good order, ammunition in
		but lately	them	[a good and serviceable state
joined	•••••		1	,	

ABSTRACT Inspection Report by the Inspecting Field Officer of Militia for

Name and Class of the	Commander.	I unif	n orm.		Date of	General appearance of mon and
Corps.	commander.	Officers.	Mon.	Horses.	Inspection.	horses on parade
CLASS A.—(Continued.) 1st Brampton do	Capt. Wright	2	29		1861. Sep. 13	do do
1st Woodstock Rifle Com- pany	Lt. Col. Light	4	33		Oct. 31	Good appearance
1st Ottawa do	Capt. Freligh	3	26	•••••	July, 3	do do
	do de Beaubien		 28	•••••	Son 27	This company did not turn out for 3rd Dec. when ordered to parade purpose. A letter from him was Very good appearance
	de Stanton	3	28		Oct. 30	
1st Dunville do	do Amsden	2	25		Nov. 15	Good appearance
1st Williamsburg do	do Holden	3	33	•••••	Oct. 15	do do
1st Peterborough do	do Scott	3	17	•••••	Nov. 5	do do
1st Bolleville do	do Levesconte	. 4	32	•••••	do 7	Very good appearance
6th Company 2nd Batta- lion of Volunteer Rifles.	do Wallaco	2	12		do 18	Good wbBeskupse
Ist Stratford Rifle Com-	da Service	Q.	42	,,,,,	Oat- 22	पुट पुठ लगा
		, ,		'	,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

Upper Canada, of the Volunteer Force in his District, &c.—(Continued.)

Whether any improvement has been made since last Inspection in Drill and general efficiency.	Whether any Volunteers were absent from Inspection, if so, the general cause of such absence.	Whether any complaints were made by the men on any sub- ject.	and accourrements, guns, har-
Good progress made in drill and general effi- ciency		jeant com- plained that the Captain had onseveral occasions ap- peared on pa- rade intoxi- cated. A re port was for- warded at the time to His Excellency, Sir Edmund	parade clean and in good or der, but those in the armory a room in Capt. Wright's house, were not at all clean. The rifles rusty about the nipples and the pouches and belts appeared as if they had never been cleaned.
having taken place lately, the greater part of the men are new hands and only commencing their drill	f	No complaints	Arms, accourrements and great coats in the Armory, clean and in good order. The ammunition in a good and serviceable state.
Not much progress made in drill, as the Company parades but seldom except during the annual drill	(particularly employed) in the country, absent without leave, 4 rank and file	No complaints	that purpose at the Gun- sheds.
Good progress made in drill and general effi- ciency	Beaubien could not collect the Sick, 3, absent with leave 5, and without leave 3 rank and file Sick, 2, absent with leave 3, and	men for that No complaints	Arms and accourtements in the Armory clean and in good order. Arms and accourtements in the Armory clean and in good order. do do
do do	without leave 2 rank and file Sick, 1 Sergeant and 5 absent, with leave 4, and without leave 1 Lieut, 1 Bugler and 7 rank and file	No complaints	Arms, Accourrements and great
	Absent without leave 12 rank and file	No complaints	Arms and Accoutrements kept in the Armory clean and in good order. Arms and accoutrements in very bad order at the date of
Scott, but as another Captain has since been appointed it has already greatly improved	Sick, 1 Sergeant and 2, absent with leave 1 Sergeant and 5, particularly employed	No complaints	the inspection. They have been thoroughly cleaned. Arms and accourrements in Armory, clean and in good order. Ammunition in a good and serviceable state. do do
Report with letter from Captain Wallace)	Absent with leave 9 rank and file	No complaints	do da

25 Victoria.

ABSTRACT Inspection Report by the Inspecting Field Officer of Militia for

Name and Class of the Corps.	Commander.	In uniform.			Date of	General appearance of men and
		Officers.	Men.	Horses.	Inspection.	horses on parade
CLASS A.—(Continued.) Hamilton Highland do		25	2		1861. Sep. 19	Vory good appearance
1st Portsmouth do	do Litchfield	35	3		do 3	Good appearance

The men belonging to the Corps in Class A, who were absent from the inspections, had in almost every absence was being particularly employed

Copy Certified,

25 Victoria.

John B. Nash, Lt. Col., D. A. G. M., Upper Canada,

Toronto, January 25th, 1862.

Upper Canada, of the Volunteer Force in his District, & .— (Continued.)

Whether any improvement has been made since last Inspection, in drill and general efficiency.	Whether any volunteer were absent from Inspection, if so the general cause of such absence.	Whether any complaints were made by the men on any subject.	Remarks on the state of the arms and accourtements, guns harness, stores, ammunition, &c., and where they are kept.
	Sick, 1 Lieut. and 4, absent with leave 1 Bugler, and without leave 8 rank and file	-	

case performed the six days drill as prescribed by the Militia Act. The cause generally assigned for their at a distance in the Country.

(Signed,) D. MACDOUGALL,
Lt. Col., Inspt. Field Officer of Militia,
Upper Canada.

25 Victoria.

ABSTRACT of Inspection Report of the Volunteer

		In uniform.			. -	General appearance of
Names and Class of the Corps V. M. Force Lower Canada.	Commanders.	Officers.	Men.	Horses.	Date of inspection.	men and horses on parade.
QUEBEC CAVALRY.	COMMANDANT, Colonel Sewell.				1861.	
No. 1 Troop	Captain Scott	3	29	32	24th May	Horses and men good
•	Captain Anderson	3	23	26	29th June	Horses and men good
	Captain Lamontague	2	63	45	9th August	Horses tolerable, men
	Captain Lindsay		52		do	Very good
Engineer Company	Captain Devine					Just forming. Just forming.
No. 1, V. M. Rifle Com-	Captain Suzor	i .	48		9th August	Pretty good
No. 2, do do	Captain Cumpbell				•••••	Just forming.
No. 3, do do	LtColonel and Captain De Salaberry				•••••	Just forming.
(COMMANDANT.					
MONTREAL CAVALRY.	Colonel Dyde.			Ì		
No. 1 Troop	Captain Smith	8	34	40	21st August	Horses and men good and improved in ap-
No. 2 do	Captain Beaudry	3	28	31	do	Horses not good, men tolerable
V. M. Rifle Battalion No. 1 Company	LtColonel Wily Captain Hanson	3	33	 .	do	Very good
No. 2 do	Captain Garven	3				Good
No. 3 do	Captain Middleton Captain Gillies	3	44		do do	Very good
- ·· •	Captain Kavanagh	1	51		do	Very good
No. 6 do No. 7 do	Captain Hill Captain Bronsdon	3 2	52 35			Very goodGood
No. 8 do	Captain Dufresne	1	31	ļ	do	Good
No. 9 do	Captain Latour	2	46	ļ	do	Good
Highland Company	. Captain Moir	. 2	44		do	Very good
Montreal Light Infantry. No. 1 Company	Captain Taylor	2	44		21st August.	Very good
ARTILLERY.				45	10	Horses tolership men
Montreal Field Battery	. Captain Stevenson	1 4	67	47	do	Horses tolerable, men

Militia Force (Lower Canada) for the year 1861.

25 Victoria.

a new philosophic participation with the resident expenditure and the strategic control of the s	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-				
Whether any improvement has been made since fast inspection in drill and general efficiency.	Whether any Volunteers were absent from inspection, and if so, the general causes of such absence.	Whether any complaints were made by the men on any subject.	and Ac	coutrems. Amm		
quire much drilling Require much drilling Stendily improving, very efficient	9 men, no reason given	- do	do All in g	vincial. do 60d or 'c ry, Amm 60d ord	Armory. do er in Pro- unition in	do do vincial Ar- Mugazine, vincial Ar-
Improved, but require drill-	7 men sick, 7 mon on leave	40		good or	der in the	Provincial
	9 may always without have		Arm kept	ory, E	iddles ar men.	Provincial ad Bridles
acquire much drining	2 men absent without leave	वीच	चैठ	do	do	do .
Steady and improving, cfu-	6 men sick—absent 12 men— on leave 4 men—absent with- out leave	ಕಿಂ		good or lory.	der in the	Provincial
Improving, do	None	do	do	go .	do	do
Steady and improving, effi-	4 men on leave, 7 without leave	do	 	do	do	do
cient	2 men on leave, 4 without leave 1 man sick—3 men without leave—1 officer sick—1 man with leave	40 40	do de	do do	do do	qo qo
do de do	3 men absent, no reason	do	ф	do	do	do
	6 men sick — 5 men absent	do	do	do	do	do
Require drilling	without leave	do	do	do	do	do
Require much drilling	24 men on leave 5 sick on leave, 5 without leave	do	do	do	do	do
Steady and improving, offi-	—1 officer on leave 3 men on leave, 2 without leave	do	đo	do	do	đo
cient	l officer on leave, 1 without leave—6 men on leave, 6 men without	do	Arms in Armor		er in tho I	Provincial
Steady and improving, very efficient	I man sick—2 mon on leave	None			n good ere	der in the

A. 1862

25 Victoria.

ABSTRACT of Inspection Report of the Volunteer

	,	=				
Name and Many of the			n orm.			General appearance of
Names and Class of the Corps V. M. Force Lower Canada.	Oommanders.	Обестя.	Mon.	Horses.	Date of inspection.	men and horses on parado.
Foot Company Artillery	Captain Wand	3	38		do	Men very good
No. 1 Comp'y, M Artillery	Captain S. R. Evans	3	26	 	do	Men verv good
No. 6 do do	Captain Drumm	2	27		31st August	Men very good
V. M. Troop Cavalry, St.	Major Oswald	3	48	51	26th June	Morses good, men very
•	Captain Simpson	3	48	51	do	Horses tolerable, men
V. M. Troop do Sher- brooke	Captain Drummond	ì	ļ	ļ	Not formed	
shire	Major Pope	2	35	37		Horses and men good
V. M. Troop do County	Captain Loyer	2	20	32	lst August	Men indifferent, horses not good.
V. M. Troop do Levis	Captain Forrcet	İ	42	ļ		Organizing.
Vincent de Paul	Captain David	2	32	,	12th October.	Very good
V. M. Rifle Company, St. Martin	Captain Lahaise	3	 .	ļ	20th October.	Good
V. M. Foot Company Artillery, Sherbrooke	LtColonel Bowen		42			Organizing.
No. 2 do do	Captain Ibbotson	3 4	42 42		14th Sept 21st Sept	Very good
V. M. Rifle Company, Megantic	Captain Barwis	4	55	 .	6th July	Very good
V. M. Rifle do Granby	Captain Miller	4	42		25th Nov	Very good
						÷
V. M. Rifle do Sorol	Captain Hunt	3	26		3rd May	Good
V. M. Rifle do Hinchin- brooke	Captain McWilliams	3	36		16th Nov	Good
	Captain Shields	3	43	•••••	31st Dec	Good, just uniformed, not
V. M. Riflo do No. 1, Len- noxvillo	Captain Ruwson	4	55		5th October.	Very good
V. M. Rifle do No. 3, do	Major and Capt. Morris		. .		,	Organizing,

Militia Force (Lower Canada) for the year 1861.—(Continued.)

Whether any improvement has been made since last inspection in drill and general efficiency.	Whether any Volunteers were absent from inspection, and if so, the general cause of such absence.	Whether any com- plaints were made by the men on any subject.	Remarks on the state of the Arms and Accoutrements, Guns, Harness, Stores, Ammunition and where they are kept.
do do do	3 absent on leave	do	Arms in good order in the Provincial
Improving	Mone	do	Arms in good order in the Provincial
do	None	do	do do do
Steadily improving	5 men absent without leave	do	Arms in good order at St. Andrews.
do do	l absent with leave, 1 absent without leave	do	do do at Lachute.
Very much improved	1 officer on leave—5 men on leave, 10 men without leave	do	do do at Cookahira.
	l officer on leave—10 men on lonve	do .	Arms in good order.
Steady and improving,	4 officers on leave—15 men on	do	do do at St. Vincent de Paul.
[mproving	leave S men on leave	do	Arms in fair order at Capt. Lahaise.
ძი	3 men sick-9 men or eve 3 sick-2 men on leave, 1	ىلە	do do at Sherbrooke.
ძი	without leave	do	do do do Arms in tolerable order at Maple
Are making progress	2 men sick-2 men on lenve	plained	grove. Arms in excellent order at Granby.
		about their pay,the captain pro- mised to rectify the	
Improving	1 man sick—S men on leave, 15 without leave	matter	Arms in tolerable order.
No improvement, require an Instructor	l officer on leave—1 sergeant on leave—3 men on leave— 3 men without leave	do	do de de
Promise to be officient			
lust organized and pro- mises to be very efficient	None	d•	Arms in very good erde

25 Victoria.

Names and Class of the			n orm.			General appearance of
Corps V. M. Force Lower Canada.	Commandars.	Officers.	Men.	Horses.	Date of inspection.	men and horses on parade.
V. M. Rifle Company, Ayl- mer	Captain Triscoll			! ! !		Organizing. Organizing. Organizing. Just uniformed and ready for their arms

Sessional Papers (No. 17).

(Copy certified,

A. DE SALABERRY, Lt.-Colonel,
D. A. G. M., L. C.
9th January, 1862.

Militia Force (Lower Canada) for the year 1861.—(Continued.)

Whether any improvement Whether any Volunters were complaints Remarks on the state of

any complaints Whether any improvement has been made since last Whether any Volunters were absent from inspection, and Remarks on the state of the Arms, and Accoutrements, Guns, Harness, were made inpection in drill and if so, the general cause of such absence. Stores, Ammunition, and where by the men general efficiency. they are kept. on any subject. Promise to be very efficient 3 sick absent,-6 absent with leave None.

> (Signed,) W. ERMATINGER, Lt.-Colonel, Insp'g. F. Officer, V. Militia.



RETURN

To two Addresses from the Legislative Assembly, dated 30th April and 1st May, 1862, "for Copies of Correspondence with the Imperial "Government relative to Military Defence of the Province."

By Command,

C. ALLEYN.

Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Quetec, 5th May, 1862.

[Copy.—Canada—Circular.]

DOWNING STREET, July 4th, 1861.

Sir,—Her Majesty's Government have decided that a Committee should be appointed in several of the more important Colonies, for the purpose of considering annually whether any, and what, reductions may be practicable in the Military Expenditure incurred for the

protection of such Colonies.

I transmit to you herewith, for your information and guidance, a copy of a letter which has been addressed by the Secretary of State for War, upon the subject, to the officers commanding the troops in the various Colonies. That letter will explain to you the composition of the Committee of which you will be a member, and the general scope and tendency of their contemplated inquiries. I have expressed to the Secretary of State for War my concurrence in this measure, and I have to request that you will afford your co-operation in the proposed course of proceeding. I have, &c., Newcastle.

(Signed,)

Governor Sir E. Head, Bart, &c., &c., &c.

[Copy.]

WAR OFFICE, June, 1861.

Sir,-You are doubtless aware that the attention of Her Majesty's Government has of late been repeatedly called to the very heavy expenditure which is incurred for the Military protection of our Colonies.

In some instances which have been brought to my notice, I have been myself impressed with the belief that the charges were susceptible of reduction, if not of total abolition, and yet the want of local knowledge on the part of those on whom I have to rely for checking this class of expenditure, renders it scarcely possible to form any conclusive opinion upon the subject.

Under these circumstances, it has occurred to me that advantage might result from a Committee being assembled in each of the more important Colonies, to be composed of the Governor, the Officer commanding the troops, the commanding Royal Engineer, and the

Senior Commissariat officer, to whom should be referred a copy of the estimate of army services, which is annually prepared by the Comptroller of Army Expenditure, for the infor-

mation of this Department.

I propose that the duty of the Committee should be carefully to consider each item in the estimate, with a view to their suggesting, for the consideration of the Secretary of State, such reductions or alterations as they might deem expedient and practicable. The estimate would continue to be transmitted to England, as usual, by the Comptroller of Army Expenditure; and it would be desirable that the Report of the Committee should be forwarded by the same mail, in order that the Report and Estimate may come under the consideration of this Department at the same time.

The Duke of Newcastle, whom I have consulted on the subject, having signified His Grace's concurrence in this proposal, I have to instruct you in the necessary steps, in con-

cert with the Governor, for carrying it into effect.

I have, &c., (Signed.) HERBERT.

The Officer Commanding the Troops in Canada.

and the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section sec

RETURN

To an Address, of this day, for Copies of all Despatches from the Colouial Secretary, relating to supplies of Arms for the use of the Volunteer and Militia Forces in the Colonics.

By Command.

A. A. DORION.

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 4th May, 1862.

(Copy.)

(Circular, ~- Canada,)

Downing Street, 14th May, 1862.

Sir,-1 transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter from the War Office, enclosing a 27th March, 1862. copy of the Rules and conditions which Secretary Sir George Lewis has adopted for regulating the supply of Arms and Ammunition to Militia and Volunteer Corps in the different Colonies. I have expressed my entire concurrence in these rules and regulations, and I transmit them, together with the explanatory letter, for your information and guidance.

I have, &c.,

(Signed.)

NEWCASTLE.

Governor, the Viscount Monck.

de. de. de.

(Copy.)

[Sir E. Lugard to Sir F. Rogers.]

WAR OFFICE, 27th March, 1862.

Sin,-I am directed by the Secretary of State for War, to acknowledge the receipt 13th Feb. 1862. of the several letters from the Colonial Office, noted in the margin, enclos-15th " ing applications from Governors and Lieutenant Governors, in the West 26th Indies, for Arms and Ammunition. These Requisitions (of which a sche-26th dule is annexed) have suggested to Sir George Lewis the expediency of 13th March. laying down some general and more definite rules than he finds to be at present in existence.

It would appear that small arms, ordnance, ammunition, and other military stores have, since the year 1854, been furnished by the War Office to very many of the Colonies. They have been supplied as a gift, on loan, or on repayment, and instances have occurred where, even in the same Colony, all three arrangements have alternately been adopted.

In the year 1860, however, in consequence of the attention of the Secretary of State having been drawn to the absence of system in regulating the issues, it was decided that all rifles for the use of Volunteers in the Colonies, where not paid for, should be supplied on loan, subject to withdrawal. This decision has been adhered to with general consistency.

Ammunition has not, as a rule, been supplied for some time past to any of the

Colonies, except upon repayment.

Again, no steps have been taken, except in a few instances, for procuring information from time to time, as to the state of the arms thus lent, or as to the numbers and degree

of efficiency of the men for whose service they were designed.

The above considerations have led Sir George Lewis to devise the series of rules and conditions, of which a copy is transmitted herewith, and which I am to request that you will submit to the Duke of Newcastle for his opinion. Should His Grace concur in them, Sir George Lewis would wish that copies (which will be supplied for that purpose from hence) should be sent to all the Colonial Governors for their information and guidance.

I'am to add, that Sir George Lewis does not propose to entertain any of the applica tions from the West Indian Colonies recently forwarded to him, until the Colonial authorities concerned have been afforded an opportunity of considering the terms on which arms, &c., will henceforth be issued, and of regulating or renewing their requisitions accordingly.

I have, &c.,

(Signed.)

EDWARD LUGARD.

Sir F. Rogers, Bart., &c., &c., &c.

REQUISITIONS FOR MILITARY STORES.

ST. CHRISTOPHERS.

(Received from Colonial Office, 13th February, 1862).

2 64-Pr. Guns; 2 32-Pr. Guns; 20 Rifle Carbine Revolvers; 30 Revolver Pistols; 15,000 Ball Cartridges with Caps for Yeomanry Cavalry Carbines; 15,000 Ball Cartridges with Caps for Musquet Rifle ('55 pattern, 2½ drams); 5000 Quill Tubes; 1 Barrel slow match.

MONTSERRAT.

(Received from Colonial Office, 13th February, 1862).

500 Stand of Arms, with Ammunition; 4 Field Pieces.

Note.—The Governor of Antigua, in his letter to President Cockburn, (enclosed in letter from Colonial Office to War Office, of 27th Feb.,) reports that he was about to forward 50 Rifles complete, which he considered sufficient.

ST. VINCENT.

(Received from Colonial Office, 13th February, 1862).

3 6-Pr. Light Field Pieces with Stores, Ammunition complete; 60 Artillery Carbines, with Belts and Ammunition; 500 Enfield Rifles (short), Accoutrements do. do; 50 Cavalry Sabres; Belts, Pouches, Sabretaches, Holsters. Pistols, Spurs, &c.; a complete refit for 6 24-Pr., and 6 32-Pr. Guns.

DOMINICA.

(Received from Colonial Office, 26th February, 1862).

20,000 Ball Cartridges for Percussion Tower Muskets; 1000 Friction Tubes for 24-Pr. Guns; 2 Portable Magazines; 2000 Wads for 24-Pr. Guns; 500 Wads for 18-Pr. Guns; 500 Wads for 12 Pr. Guns; 1000 Wads for 6-Pr. Guns.

Note.—It is not clear, from the Governor of Antigua's despatch to the Duke of Newcastle, dated 21st January, 1862, whether this Requisition is to be considered as cancelled, but orders have been given for the supply, on repayment of ammunition, for 24 and 18 Pr. Guns,—(vide War Office letter to Colonial Office, 24th March, 1862.)

(Received from Colonial Office, 6th February and 13th March, 1862).

Battery of Armstrong Guns complete.

TURKS ISLAND.

(Received from Colonial Office, 26th February, 1862).

12 32-Pr. Guns, Traversing Carriages, with Ammunition complete, or one or two Armstrong Guns.

SUPPLY OF ARMS, &c., TO COLONIAL MILITIA AND VOLUNTEERS.

1. Whenever arms of any description are supplied to a Colony, they should be handed over to the Colonial Government as a loan (except when the Colony offers to pay for them), liable to be recalled at any time by the Imperial Government.

2. All ammunition should be supplied subject to repayment of its value by the

Colony.

APPLICATIONS FOR ARMS, &c.

3. Every application for arms should proceed from the Colonial Government, and be forwarded through the Colonial Office to the Secretary of State for War, for consideration with reference to the following points :-

1st. The amount of the existing store of arms.

2nd. The demands likely to be made upon that store for Imperial purposes.

3rd. The relative claims of the various Colonies.

GENERAL CONDITIONS, &c.

4. All applications for arms, &c., should be accompanied by a written agreement to the following effect:—

1st. That the arms, &c., will be received as a loan, and will be re-delivered to Her

Majesty's Government on demand.

- 2nd. That the Colonial Government holds itself responsible for the arms, &c. 3rd. That a proper storehouse will be provided for the deposit of the arms.

4th. That the arms will be kept in good condition. 5th. That an officer of Her Majesty's Army, to be appointed by the General or other

Officer commanding Her Majesty's Forces in the Colony, shall inspect the arms annually.

6th. That an officer, similarly appointed, be also permitted and have facilities afforded to him to inspect annually each Militia and Volunteer corps, and that he be furnished by the Commanding Officer of each corps with a return of the strength of the corps, and the number, &c., of the arms in its possession, according to a form of return to be prescribed by the Secretary of State for War.

5. When it has been decided to accede to an application, the Colonial Government and the Officer commanding the Troops should be informed, and the Arms, &c., should be issued upon the requisition of the Governor and order of the Officer commanding the troops

by the Military Store Officer as follows:

RIFLES FOR INFANTRY.

6. These should be issued according to the number of Militia or Volunteers enrolled.

AMMUNITION FOR INFANTRY.

7. Not more than 100 rounds per man per annum, and 110 caps for every 100 rounds should be supplied. Blank cartridge will not be issued from the Military Store as it can easily be provided by the Colony.

ARMS FOR CAVALRY.

8. Carbines and Swords should be supplied according to the number of men enrolled.

AMMUNITION FOR CARBINES.

9. Fifty rounds per man per annum, with caps in the same proportion as for Infantry should be supplied.

GARRISON ARTILLERY GUNS.

10. No Guns can be supplied for the exclusive use of Garrison Artillery; but the General or other Officer commanding on the station should be authorized, at his discretion to permit Militia and Volunteer Artillery to use the guns of the Garrison for the purpose of exercise or practice, under the directions and supervision of the Royal Artillery.

AMMUNITION AND SHOT FOR GUNS.

11. An amount of Ammunition, not exceeding one round per man per annum, including a proportion of shell, not greater than 20 per cent, should be supplied, as well as three friction tubes per man per annum.

CARBINES.

12. Carbines (artillery pattern) should be supplied in the proportion of twelve per battery.

AMMUNITION FOR CARBINES.

15. Fifty rounds per man per annum, with caps in the same proportion as for Infantry, should be supplied.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

14. The supply of guns, &c., for Field Artillery, must form the subject of special consideration in each instance.

RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 4th June, 1862,—"For "copies of Despatches relative to supply of Arms for the use of the "Volunteer or Militia Forces in the Province."

By Command.

A. A. DORION,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 6th June, 1862.

(Copy).

[Canada.—No. 250].

DOWNING STREET, 13th October, 1861.

SIR,—I have been in communication with the Secretary of State for War, on the subject of the application contained in your despatch of the 27th August, for the loan, by Her Majesty's Government, of guns for the use of an additional artillery corps, which it is proposed to raise at Port Colborne, on the Welland Canal; and I have the honor to inform you that Secretary Sir G. C. Lewis is willing that the guns required should be lent to the Canadian Government, on the understanding that care will be taken to keep them in proper repair.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

NEWCASTLE.

Governor SIR E. HEAD, Bart, &c., &c., &c.

Extract from a Despatch from the Right Honorable Sir EDMUND HEAD, to His Grace
The Duke of Newcastle, dated
Quebec, September 23, 1861.

[No. 76.]

"I have, of course, had some communication with my advisers on this important subject,* and they have this day laid before me the enclosed recommendation of the Executive Council.

"It can, therefore, no longer be said that the Provincial Government have not asked for arms and artillery, and their position is thus changed: at the same time, no explicit pledge is given with reference to the expense of transport of such arms."

(Copy.)

[Canada.—No. 258.]

DOWNING STREET, October 23, 1861.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 76, of the 23rd of September, accompanied by a report of a Committee of your Executive Council, applying for the prompt despatch to Canada, of a large supply of Arms, Artillery, and munitions of war.

I have to inform you that as the last ship of the present season leaves England for Quebec on the 5th of November, there is not time now to send further stores of Arms before the close of the navigation, but that by the carliest safe opportunity after the reopening of the navigation, the following Arms, together with a due proportion of ammunition, will be forwarded, viz. :-

3 Batteries of 4 12-pounder Brass Guns (Twelve Guns).

10,000 Rifled Muskets, pattern '53. 15,000 Short Rifles, pattern '56.

I have, &c., (Signed,)

NEWCASTLE.

Governor the Right Honorable, SIR E. HEAD, Bart., &c. ĈС.

(Copy.—Confidential.)

&c.

Downing Street, 30th November, 1861.

Mr Lord,-I have the honor to enclose, for your information, the accompanying copy of a letter from the War Office, with its enclosures, from which you will learn the steps that have been taken to make an immediate increase in the force of artillery and store of arms in Canada. You will, of course, afford any co-operation on this subject required by the military authorities.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

NEWCASTLE.

Governor Viscount Monck.

(Copy).

WAR OFFICE, 30th November, 1861.

Sir, -With reference to my letter of the 27th instant, I am directed by Secretary Sir Geo. Lewis, to transmit to you, for the information of the Duke of Newcastle, the enclosed copies of two letters which have been addressed to the Officer commanding the Troops in Canada and Nova Scotia, respecting the arrangements made for the immediate despatch of 30,000 rifles, three batteries of Artillery, and various other stores to Canada.

I have, &c., (Signed,)

J. CROFTON.

M. General.

Sir F. ROGERS

(Copy).

WAR OFFICE, November, 1861.

SIR,—I am directed by Secretary Sir Geo. Lewis, to inform you that the screw-ship. "Melbourne," has been taken up to convey 30,000 rifles, one battery of Royal Artillery, with men and stores, but without horses; two batteries of brass guns, and various other stores, as per enclosed general list, to Canada.

The captain's sailing orders are to go to Rivière du Loup, should the navigation of the St. Lawrence be open to that port, or to Bic, should the "Melbourne" not be able to get

so high as du Loup.

It will be necessary, therefore, that you should have some person on the look-out for the Melbourne down the St. Lawrence, with a view to such steps being taken as may be necessary for landing the stores, and having them and the men conveyed to their destination, Quebec, or elsewhere, as you may decide.

I am further to acquaint you, that should the "Melbourne" fail in reaching the St. Lawrence, in consequence of the ice, she is to proceed to Halifax, where the stores, &c.,

will have to be landed, and retained till further orders. You are authorized to incur any expense which may be necessary for landing and conveying the stores, should they reach Rivière du Loup or Bic.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

J. CROFTON.

Lieut. General, Sir W. F. WILLIAMS, K. C. B.

(Copy).

WAR OFFICE, 30th Nov., 1861.

SIR,—I am directed by Secretary Sir Geo. Lewis, to inform you that the screw steamship "Melbourne" has been taken up to convey 30,000 rifles, one battery of artillery with men and stores, but without horses; two batteries of brass guns, and various other stores, to Canada.

The captain's sailing orders are to go to Rivière du Loup, should the navigation of the St. Lawrence be open to that port; or to Bic, should the "Melhourne" not be able to get so high as du Loup.

Should she fail in reaching the St. Lawrence, in consequence of ice, she will proceed

to Halifax, where the stores will be landed and retained until further orders.

You will, immediately, on the receipt of this letter, direct a special messenger to proceed to Quebec, via Portland, with the enclosed despatches for Sir F. Williams and the storekeeper at Quebec.

(Signed,)

J. CROFTON

The M. General Commanding the Troops, Halifax.

(Copy).

[Canada,—No. 22].

DOWNING STREET, 13th December, 1861.

My Lord,—I have the honor to transmit to your Lordship the accompanying return of arms, accourtements, ammunition, great coats and blankets in store in and under orders for conveyance to Canada, and to acquaint you that the Major General commanding the troops has been authorized, on the requisition of the Governor General, to cause such issues to be made therefrom for the use of the local Militia as may be considered necessary.

l have, &c.,

(Signed,)

NEWCASTLE.

The Governor VISCOUNT MONCK, &c., &c., &

RETURN of Arms, Accountements, Ammunition, Great Coats and Blankets in store or under orders for Canada.

Station—Canads.	Rifles— 1853 Pattern.	Smooth bore Arms.	Accoutre- ments.	Ammuni-	Great Coats.	Blankets.	
In Store	15,060	10,000	10,000 10,000	3,823,300	18,000	15,217	
Now being forwarded	30,000 829		30,000	3,000,000	18,000	11,440	
	45,889	10,000	50,000	6,823,300	34,000	26,657	

^{*} For smooth bore Arms.

(Copy).

[No. 42].

DOWNING STREET, 14th January, 1862.

My Loud,--Having communicated to the War Office your despatch (No. 34) of the 19th of December, reporting the measures which, in concert with Lieut. General Sir Fenwick Williams, you had taken for the defence of Canada; I have the pleasure to inform you that the Secretary of State for War has observed, with much satisfaction, the energy which the Provincial Government has evinced in the steps taken for the organization of Militia and Volunteer Corps.

With regard to your Lordship's application to be furnished with arms and equipments for the Volunteer Cavalry. Sir George Lowis informs me, that your wishes have in a great measure been anticipated, the undermentioned stores having already been prepared, viz.:

1000 Saddles, Bridles, &c., complete.

1000 Swords.

1000 Ponches and Belts.

1000 Carbines, East Indian pattern.

1000 Pea Coats.

It only remains to procure the Revolvers, 1000 of which will also be held in readiness for shipment.

These stores will be forwarded as soon as Her Majesty's Government shall deem the occasion to require it.

I have, &c.

(Signed,)

NEWCASTLE.

The Governor Viscount Monck, &c., &c., &

RETURN

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 4th inst., praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, "Copies of any Order in Council that "may have been passed on the subject of providing Arms for the "Defence of the Province; And also, for Copies of all Despatches

"that may have passed in relation to the same; And also, upon the

" subject of the Report of the Militia Commission."

By Command.

A. A. DORION,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Quebec, 6th June. 1862.

COPY OF A REPORT of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 7th August, 1861:

On the recommendation of the Honorable Attorney General, U. C., the Committee advise that One Thousand Enfield Rifles be ordered from England, for the use of the Militia, in addition to the arms already in use.

Certified. W. H. LEE,

C. E. C.

COPY OF A REPORT of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Covernor General in Council, on the 23rd September, 1861:

The Committee of the Executive Council respectfully beg leave to call the attention

of Your Excellency to the important subject of the defence of the Province.

Without prejudice to the claims of Canada to the full protection of Great Britain in the case of hostilities arising with the United States of America, from causes connected with the intestine war now existing in such States, the Provincial Administration view with serious apprehension the very inadequate means, at the disposal of the Military or Imperial authorities within the Province, to resist an attack.

They are informed that not more than 15,000 stand of Rifles are in store, and no

provision made of modern Field Artillery, or Guns of position.

After the next eight weeks, no available communication, except through the United States themselves, via Portland, will exist between England and Canada, until about the middle of next May, during which time, in the event of hostilities arising, the country

would be almost wholly defenceless.

Your Excellency's advisors are necessarily without knowledge of the views of Her Majesty's Government with respect to their policy towards the United States, and therefore wholly unable to form an opinion as to its bearing on the friendly relations between the two countries. But they cannot fail to observe that there are serious grounds for apprehension, and such as to force upon Your Excellency's advisors the conviction that they would be wanting in their duty to the people of this country if they allowed the season of navigation to close without strongly expressing their opinion to Her Majesty's Government that an adequate supply of small arms, artillery and ammunition of the most approved kinds, ought to be immediately shipped to Quebec, for distribution at such points as may be selected by the Licutenant General commanding.

Your Excellency's advisors can assure Her Majesty's Government of the loyalty of the Canadian people, and of their readiness to defend their soil from invasion, as they did during the last war with the United States—but they are at present without arms.

The Imperial Government is doubtless in possession of abundance of arms and munitions of war of all kinds, which can be safely stored here, and need only be distributed in case of actual hostilities breaking out. If, therefore, one hundred thousand stand of arms, with a proper proportion of artillery, and the necessary ammunition, were promptly shipped for the St. Lawrence, it would give great satisfaction and confidence to the people of the Province, and encourage the Legislature at its approaching Session, to organize an efficient force, to be drawn from the ranks of the Sedentary Militia.

Certified.

W. II. LEE, C. E. C.

COPY OF A REPORT of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 2nd December, 1861:

On a memorandum, dated the 30th November, 1861, from the Honorable the Attorney General for Upper Canada, reporting that the numerical strength of the Active Militia Force in Canada, now organized, amounts to about 5,500 men, and that arms have been supplied to this Force, except to 20 Companies of Rifles, and for those the arms are ready so soon as they are prepared, according to the existing Regulations, to receive them.

That the supply of arms belonging to the Province, will then be exhausted.

That he deems it advisable that the Active Force should be increased to 7,500 men in all.

That in case Your Excellency as Commander in Chief of the Militia, should authorize the formation of additional Corps to the extent of 2000 men, in order to make up the total strength of the Force to 7,500 men, as above suggested, arms can only be procured tor them from the Military Stores under the control of His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Fenwick Williams, Commander of the Forces in Canada.

That there are no funds at the disposal of the Government for the purchase of these arms, and he therefore recommends that application be made to Sir Fenwick Williams for 2,000 stand of arms and accourrements, to be delivered from time to time as required, on the requisition of the Adjutant General of Militia's Department, on the understanding that unless the Legislature, at its next Session, should make an appropriation for the price of the arms and accoutrements so supplied, they shall be returned in as perfect a state as

The Committee advise that an application be made to the Commander of the Forces in the terms above suggested.

Certified.

W. H LEE, C. É. C.

COPY OF A REPORT of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 27th December, 1861:

On a memorandum, dated 26th instant, of the Honorable the Attorney General, U.C., stating, that with a view to prepare for the contingency of the Sedentary Militia being called out for service in the field, he recommends that your Excellency be requested to ask the Imperial Government to transmit to Canada from the Military Stores, if they can be spared:-

100,000 Red Tunics, with blue facings,

100,000 Trowsers, as worn by Regular Infantry,

100,000 Fatigue Caps,

100,000 Great Coats.

Such Stores to be delivered to the Canadian Government from time to time, as asked for.

That as there are no means of obtaining clothing of the above description in Canada, the Attorney General hopes that the Imperial Government will be able to comply with this requisition.

The Committee submit the above recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

Certified.

W. H. LEE, C. E. C.

MEMORANDUM.—The Despatches referred to in the accompanying letter from the Governor's Secretary, have been sent down to the House in answer to another address of the same date, with that to which a Return is herewith sent.

E. A. MEREDITH, Assistant Secretary.

QUEBEC, June 6, 1862.

Sir,-I am directed by the Governor General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, and to enclose copies of the Despatches respecting Arms, mentioned in the annexed List, for presentation to the Legislative Assembly; and also to inform you that no correspondence has passed with the Imperial Government, with reference to the Militia Commission.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

DENIS GODLEY, Governor's Secretary.

The Honorable A. A. Dorion, Provincial Secretary,

DESPATCHES FOR ASSEMBLY RESPECTING ARMS.

1. Secretary of State,	No. 250,	13th October, 1861.
2. Sir E. Head, (Extract,)	No. 76,	23rd September, 1861.
3. Secretary of State.	No. 258,	23rd October, 1861.
4. Do.	Confidential.	30th November, 1861.
5. Do.	No. 22,	13th December, 1861.
6. Do.	No. 42,	14th January, 1862.
Six Despatches.	June 6.	1862.

RETURN

Of the distribution of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, for account of the Government of Canada.

(English Version, to 17th October, 1861.)	
Members of the Legislative Assembly. Do. " " Council	332 164 651
of the Legislative Jouncil and Assembly, &c., &c., &c Magistrates of Upper Canada, transmitted in cases to Clerks of Peace of Counties Add—Due Queen's Printer per Return of 7th March, 1860	4
Total copies, from 7th March, 1860, to date	5,060 1,804
Total do. do. to date, 17th October, 1861. Copies charged to the Government in 1859. 1,500 do. do. 300 do do. 1,500 do 300 300 do. 1860 2,500 do. 1861 2,750	7,050
On hand, 17th October, 1861	186
(French Version, to 17th October, 1861.)	
Members of the Legislative Assembly. Do. "Council. Magistrates of Lower Canada. Miscellaneous deliveries; Comprising Municipalities, Magistrates, Members of the Legislative Assembly and Council, Clerks of the Circuit Courts, Judges, Assistant Judges, &c., &c.	180 80 716
Total copies distributed, from 7th March, 1860	1,125
Total copies distributed to date. 1,000 Copies charged to the Government in 1859. 1,000 do. Sold " " 250 do. Printed " 1861. 1,000	
On hand, November 17, 1861	83

RETURN of the distribution of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, for account of the Government of Canada.

(English Version, to 20th November, 1861.)

(English Version, to 20th November, 1861.)	
Magistrates of Lower Canada. Judges, Assistant Judges, Commissioners for Codification of Laws, and Secretaries to do	29
Prothonotaries and Sheriffs. Recorders and Inspectors and Superintendents of Police, Judges' Chambers and Clerks of Police.	44 23
Clerks of Circuit Courts Registrars of Counties, &c., &c. Small Cause Commissioners' Courts	- 59 88
Governmental Departments and Public Offices. Members of the Legislative Assembly.	133 290
County Local and City Municipalities. Clerks of Crown and of Appeals. Clergy of all Denominations.	330 10 289
Colleges, Libraries and other Institutions. Miscellaneous deliveries, to November 20th, 1861; comprising Municipalities, Small Cause Commissioners' Courts, Clerks Circuit Courts, Magistrates, Clergy, &c. Members of the Legislative Council.	36 285 137
Total distributed to date	2,418 3,500
On hand, November 20, 1861	1,082
(French Version, to November 20th, 1861.)	729
Magistrates of Lower Canada. Judges, Assistant Judges, Commissioners for Codification of Laws, Sccretary do Prothonotaries and Sheriffs of Lower Canada. Clerks of Circuit Courts of do Registrars of Counties. &c. of do	732 29 42 59 59
Magistrates of Lower Canada. Judges, Assistant Judges, Commissioners for Codification of Laws, Secretary do Prothonotaries and Sheriffs of Lower Canada. Clerks of Circuit Courts of do Registrars of Counties, &c., of do Small Cause Commissioners' Courts of do Inspectors of Prisons, and Prisons Governmental Departments and Public Offices. Members of the Legislative Assembly, Upper and Lower Canada Sections.	29 42 59 59 193 3
Magistrates of Lower Canada. Judges, Assistant Judges, Commissioners for Codification of Laws, Secretary do. Prothonotaries and Sheriffs of Lower Canada. Clerks of Circuit Courts of do. Registrars of Counties, &c., of do. Small Cause Commissioners' Courts of do. Inspectors of Prisons, and Prisons Governmental Departments and Public Offices. Members of the Legislative Assembly, Upper and Lower Canada Sections. do. do. Council, do do. County, Local, and City Municipalities of Lower Canada. Clerks of Crown and Appeals.	29 42 59 59 193 3 137 236 111 508
Magistrates of Lower Canada. Judges, Assistant Judges, Commissioners for Codification of Laws, Secretary do. Prothonotaries and Sheriffs of Lower Canada. Clerks of Circuit Courts of do. Registrars of Counties, &c., of do. Small Cause Commissioners' Courts of do. Inspectors of Prisons, and Prisons. Governmental Departments and Public Offices. Members of the Legislative Assembly, Upper and Lower Canada Sections. do. do. Council, do do. County, Local, and City Municipalities of Lower Canada. Clerks of Crown and Appeals. Clergy of all Denominations. Colleges, Libraries and other Institutions. Miscellaneous deliveries to date; comprising Municipalities, Small Cause Commissioners' Courts. Clerks Circuit Courts. Magistrates Clergy &c., &c.	29 42 59 59 193 3 137 236 111 508
Magistrates of Lower Canada. Judges, Assistant Judges, Commissioners for Codification of Laws, Secretary do. Prothonotaries and Sheriffs of Lower Canada. Clerks of Circuit Courts of do. Registrars of Counties, &c., of do. Small Cause Commissioners' Courts of do. Inspectors of Prisons, and Prisons Governmental Departments and Public Offices. Members of the Legislative Assembly, Upper and Lower Canada Sections. do. do. Council, do do. County, Local, and City Municipalities of Lower Canada. Clerks of Crown and Appeals. Clergy of all Denominations. Colleges, Libraries and other Institutions. Miscellaneous deliveries to date; comprising Municipalities, Small Cause Commissioners' Courts, Clerks Circuit Courts, Magistrates, Clergy, &c., &c. Recorders, Inspectors and Superintendents of Police, Judges' Chambers, and Clerks of Peace of Lower Canada.	29 42 59 59 193 3 137 236 111 508 10 373 36 69
Magistrates of Lower Canada. Judges, Assistant Judges, Commissioners for Codification of Laws, Secretary do. Prothonotaries and Sheriffs of Lower Canada. Clerks of Circuit Courts of do. Registrars of Counties, &c., of do. Small Cause Commissioners' Courts of do. Inspectors of Prisons, and Prisons. Governmental Departments and Public Offices. Members of the Legislative Assembly, Upper and Lower Canada Sections. do. do. Council, do do. County, Local, and City Municipalities of Lower Canada. Clerks of Crown and Appeals. Clergy of all Denominations. Colleges, Libraries and other Institutions. Miscellaneous deliveries to date; comprising Municipalities, Small Cause Commissioners' Courts, Clerks Circuit Courts, Magistrates, Clergy, &c., &c. Recorders, Inspectors and Superintendents of Police, Judges' Chambers, and Clerks	29 42 59 59 193 3 137 236 111 508 10 873 86 69 23 2,620 4,000

6,300 799

DESBARATS & DERBISHIRE.

		Government of Canada.	nada,
Miscellancous deli in Upper and bly, Magistra Canada, &c.,	do. veries, from Lower Can ites, Judge	Assembly Council n March 7th, 1860, to date; comprising Municipalities nada, Members of the Legislative Council and Assems and Assistant Judges, Clerks of Courts in Upper a, transmitted in cases to Clerks of Peace of Counties.	159 388
Total copies distri Distributed per R	buted, from eturn of 7th	n 7th March, 1860	4,376 1,125
Total copies distril Copies charged to Sold do.	do. do.	nment in 1859	5,501

(Signed),

REPORT

OF THE

KINGSTON GENERAL HOSPITAL,

FOR 1861.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, in Parliament assembled:

The Governors of the Kingston Hospital, as by law required, beg leave to present their Report of that Institution for the year ending the thirty-first day of December, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

THE GOVERNING BODY.

The management of the Hospital is entrusted to a Board of Governors, which, under the provisions of the Act of Incorporation, is at present composed of the following

gentlemen, namely :-

1st. Governors who hold their appointment ex-officio: Overton S. Gildersleeve, Esq., Mayor of the City of Kingston; Sidney Warner, Esq., Warden of the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington; Kenneth Mackenzic, Esq., Judge of the said United Counties, and Thomas A. Corbett, Esq., Sheriff of the said United Counties.
2nd. Governor appointed by the Senatus of Queen's College,—John R. Dickson,

Esquire, M. D.

3rd. Governors mentioned in the Act, and who still continue such:-The Honorable John A. Macdonald, Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., John Watkins, Esq., Thomas Askew, Esq., John Paton, Esq., William G. Hinds, Esq., James Hardy, Esq.

4th. Governors appointed by the Governor General in Council, to fill vacancies:—
John Counter, Esq., John Stewart, Esq., L. R. C. S., Ed.; Neil McLeod, Esq.
5th. Governor by subscription:—Horatio Yates, Esq., M. D.

THE LATE CHAIRMAN.

During the past year the Kingston Hospital has met with a great loss in the lamented death of James Sampson, Esq., M. D., one of its most useful Governors. To the praiseworthy and benevolent exertions of Dr. Sampson, in conjunction with those of the late Honorable John Macaulay, Kingston is chiefly indebted for the erection of its excellent Hospital. Dr. Sampson always took a most active interest in its affairs; and as a Governor, his large experience in Hospital management, proved of eminent service to the Board. Since the Incorporation of the Hospital and until the day of his decease, he also occupied with much good judgment and credit to himself, the honorary position of Chairman to the Board.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

On the decease of the late Chairman, Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., was duly elected to that office, and Neil McLeod, Esq., was re-appointed Honorary Secretary.

ACCOUNTS.

The Funds of the Hospital are managed with every regard to economy. The accounts are carefully kept and regularly audited by the Board. For every payment a voucher is duly exhibited and filed. The Schedule annexed (marked A,) shews a clear statement of all the receipts and disbursements of the Institution for the past year. It will be observed that on the 31st day of December last, there was a balance on hand of seven dollars

twelve cents to the credit of the general account.

The Hospital is out of debt; and the only property the Governors possess in addition to the Hospital premises, with their appurtenances and furniture, consist of the nucleus of a building fund appropriated for the erection, in due time, of a wing to the Hospital. This small fund at present consists of one share in the capital stock of the Commercial Bank, of the purchase value of one hundred and twelve dollars, and cash to the credit of the fund to the amount of, say, two hundred and nineteen dollars sixty-three cents, making, in the aggregate, property to the value of three hundred and thirty-one dollars sixty-three cents. It may be well to remark, that the building fund referred to is made up of donations given at sundry times to the Institution. For the enlargement of this fund, a special appeal to the benevolent inhabitants of Kingston may be necessary.

CONDITION OF THE BOSPITAL.

It affords the Governors much pleasure to be able to report, that the Institution entrusted to their management continues to be maintained by them in a comparatively perfect state, and in a condition of cleanliness, order and efficiency fully commensurate with the general funds placed at their disposal for the maintenance of this public charity.

The Records of the Institution afford abundant evidence that its advantages are highly appreciated and enjoyed by a large class of the destitute sick of this Province, for whose especial benefit the Hospital has been erected. But while thus commending the general efficiency and usefulness of this public Institution, the Governors feel it to be their duty again to express their deep regret that there is an important defect in the Hospital appointments, which it is not in their power to supply, without additional special aid from the Provincial Government. That defect is the want of an entire outfit of two hundred suits of Hospital Clothing of various sizes, namely, one hundred suits of men's clothing, and an equal number of suits of women's clothing; the estimated cost, it is ascertained, will be three thousand dollars. This want the Governors venture to hope, may this year be supplied by an additional Legislative grant, to meet the first outlay in this particular.

CLINICAL LECTURES.

The Governors have adopted a series of "Supplemental Rules," to be added to the Hospital Regulations, with a view to the establishment of Hospital Clinical Lectures. Their object in so doing has been to give greater facilities to medical students, (of whom there is a large number in Kingston,) to acquire, through clinical lectures, a more thorough and practical acquaintance with the treatment of disease than they could possess by simple attendance on the Hospital practice hitherto enjoyed. Care has been taken to provide, that these lectures shall not interfere with the primary object of the Hospital, nor be a charge upon its general funds. The students, for whose especial advantage they have

A. 1862

been instituted, paying a small fee to the lecturer, as a trifling remuneration for the special and extra instruction rendered to them in the lectures.

The action of the Governors on this matter has been also taken, with a view thus to render the Institution a greater public benefit, and in consequence of representations as to its expediency, made to them by the Chairman of the Medical Faculty of Queen's College, Kingston. Further, as the Kingston Hospital is a General Hospital, and the Institution is the property of the public, the Governors are fully aware of the importance of maintaining the Institution in a perfectly independent position, and free from the control of any particular medical school or schools. They have therefore provided that the extension of privileges contemplated by the lectures, shall be equally enjoyed by all medical students, without any distinction as to school, creed or denomination.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Schedule annexed, (marked B,) contains the medical statistics of the Hospital; full information in regard to this important department will be found in the document referred to.

The Medical Staff is composed of four medical officers, appointed under Rule No. 16 of the Hospital Regulations, and two clinical lecturers, appointed under the Supplemental Rules, who, cx-officio, and during their appointment, are also medical officers to the Institution, in the event of their not being already such.

The Medical Officers under Rule 16, continue the same as at last Report, namely, Horatio Yates, Esq., M. D., and who is also Lecturer on Clinical Medicine; Fife Fowler, Esq., M. D., M. R. C. S., Ed.; O. S. Strange, Esq., M. D., and Octavius Yates, Esq., M.D.

Esq., M. D., M. R. C. S., Ed.; O. S. Strange, Esq., M. D., and Octavius Yates, Esq., M.D. Under the Supplemental Rules, John R. Dickson, Esq., M. D., has been appointed Lecturer on Clinical Surgery, and during the course of his lectures to medical students, has also performed the duties of attending medical officer to the Hospital. It is but just to these professional gentlemen to say that the Medical Department of the Kingston Hospital has attained a very high degree of efficiency. For their invaluable and philanthropic services, gratuitously rendered to suffering humanity, the thanks not only of the Governor, but also of the public at large, are especially due.

The House Surgeon, who resides in the building, is a Medical Student who has passed his primary examination in medicine. He is appointed annually, and his position is an honorary one. It is sought on account of the excellent opportunity it affords of obtaining a practical knowledge of his profession. His duties chiefly consist in taking down the prescriptions, compounding and administering the medicines presented, and generally, in carrying out the instructions of the attending medical officer. Mr. John Channonhouse is the gentleman who now occupies the position of House Surgeon. He also is entitled to the acknowledgment of the Governors.

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.

In conclusion, the Governors would refer to the Household Department, which is placed under the management of a Steward and Matron, assisted by four nurses, and four domestic servants.

Mr. Hatton, the Steward, and Mrs. Edic, the Matron, still continue to enjoy the entire confidence of the Governors. The unvarying cleanliness and good order maintained in the whole establishment, afford abundant evidence of their faithfulness and diligence in the discharge of their duties.

Dated at Kingston, this 6th day of January, 1862, and signed on behalf of the Governors of the Kingston Hospital, by Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq., Chairman of the

Board.

SCHEDULE A.

STATEMENTS of the Accounts of the Kingston Hospital, on the 1st January, 1862.

O _R .	S cts.	\$ Cets
his amount from 1860, viz.:— Cash in Bank of Upper Canada, 31st December, 1860\$657 26 Cash in hands of Steward, do	}	-
One Share of Commercial Bank Stock, being amount paid for same	664 31 112 00	ata 0
o amount of Government Grant for 1861 "Two half-yearly dividends on Commercial Bank Stock "Governor's subscription fec "Pay Patients' account, received during the year "Medical Students' fees " "on account Lecture Fund, Clinical Medicine		203 28 116 00 3 00
Balance brought down, being the amount of cash in the hands of the Steward, 1st January, 1862	ž	7,110 59
Cr.		
	1,522 21	
Amount expended on Hospital Garden " Live Stock, food. " Grocery Account. " Wine, Beer, Spirits and Fruits. " House expenses. " Fuel Account. " Furniture " " Wages " " Printing " " Repairs " " Stationery and Books. " Improvements. " Insurance. " Pauper Clothing. " Hospital Clothing. " Medicine. " Interments. " Petty Expenses. his amount set apart towards building a new wing to the Hospital, viz.:— Balance in the Bank of Upper Canada, 31st December, 1861. \$219 63 Value of one Share Commercial Bank Stock. 112 06	80 79 823 46 105 59 346 67 585 83 585 14 932 93 24 54 419 76 70 73 251 01 40 00 5 43 492 70 329 36 36 00	
		7,110 59
Balance brought down.		\$7 12

(Signed,)

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK,

Chairman.

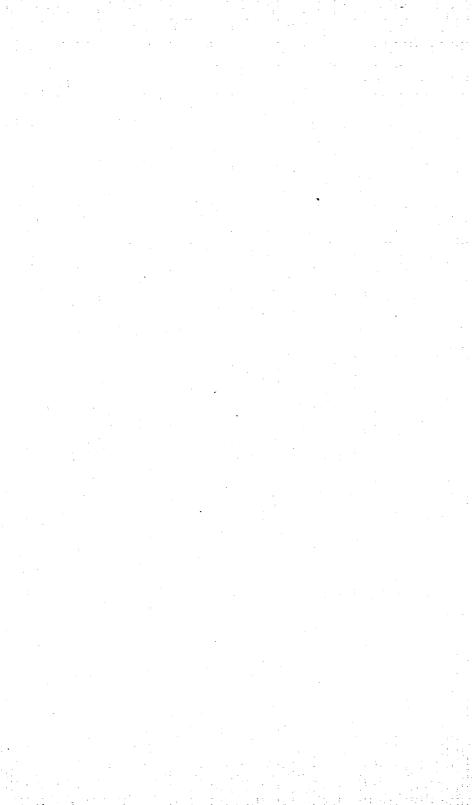
SCHEDULE B.

KINGSTON HOSPITAL,-MEDICAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1861.

In-Patients remaining January 1st, 1861 " admitted during the year 1861 Born in the Hospital	• • • • • • •				464
Total number of in-patients in		_			
				1	-
NATIVIT	Υ.				
Englana	75		er ce	nt	14.73
Ireland	240		::		
Scotland	31		46		6.09
Upper and Lower Canada, (besides those born in					
Hospital)	121		"		
United States	22		tt tt		
New Brunswick	6	••••	α.		
Germany	4		"		0.78
Italy	3 2				0·59 0·39
British West Indies Other countries and unknown	. 2 5		44		0.08
Other countries and unknown	, 3				0 00
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
RELICION					
Church of England	210		(¢		39.25
Church of Rome.	195		11		36.45
Methodist	49	*********			9.62
Presbyterian	75		44		14.73
Baptist	3		- 44		0.59
Other creeds and unknown	5				0.98
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					•
AGES.					
10 years and under, (with births)	59		"		
Over 10 and not over 20	69		"		
" <u>20</u> " <u>30</u>	160		***		
" 30 " 40	89		"		
" 40 " 50 " 50 " 80	76	••••••••	"		15.01
00	38	•••••	"		7.47
10	31	•••••	Ġ	•••••	6.09
« 70	13	************	••	•••••	2.55
approximate the second					
	-				
SEX.					1
Males	325				
Females	210		"		39.26
· ·			-		
	5				
Of Medical cases	229				
Of Surgical cases	285		- " -		
Of Lying-in cases	.37		"		7:19
化集集系数 经输出 医电影 医异丙二基	41, 11				1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Died during the year Discharged, cured "Improved "for breach of Rules and left Remaining, December 31, 1861 AMONG THE AL Asthma 4 Bronchitis Bronchitis Bronchitis	349 " 68.57 80 " 15.72 21 " 4.12 67 " 8.04
Burn	Frost bitc. 9 Gout. 3 Hæmorrhoids 5 Hernia 6 Influenza 6 Neuralgia 6 Œnomania 4 Paralysis 3 Phlebitis 1 Polypus 2 Pleurisy 5 Poisoning 1 Pneumonia 6 Pregnant 34 Quinsy 3
" peculiar to women 10 Dropsics 4 Dysentery 6 Epilepsy 3 Erysipelas 4 Fever, Remittent 4 " Intermittent 5 Cancer 1 Consumption 5 Disease of the brain 1 " of the heart 2 " of the liver 2	Rheumatism 24 Scrofula 5 Tumor 5 Ulcer 32 Venercal diseases 39 Wounds, lacerated contused, incised and punctured 17

HORATIO YATES, M. D., Senior Surgeon, K. II.



REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF INSPECTORS

OF

ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c.,

FOR THE YEAR

1861.



QUEBEC:

PRINTED FOR THE CONTRACTORS, BY HUNTER, ROSE & LEWISEX, ST. PROULE STREET, 1862



CONTENTS.

Introduction				PAGE.
General Report 5 Separate Report of Dr. Wolfred Nelson 30 Do do Mr. Taché 42 Do do Mr. John Langton 50 Do do Mr. D. Æ. Macdonell 51 Do do Mr. E. A. Meredith 53 Do do Mr. J. M. Ferres 64 Do do Mr. Terence J. O'Neill 72 Report of the Quarantine Hospital, Grosse Isle 84 Do Marine Hospital 91 Do Provincial Lunatic Asylum. Toronto 97 D. Malden Lunatic Asylum. Toronto 109 Do Orillia Lunatic Asylum 121	Introduc	tion		4
Do do Mr. Taché. 42 Do do Mr. John Langton 50 Do do Mr. D. Æ. Macdonell 51 Do do Mr. E. A. Meredith 53 Do do Mr. J. M. Ferres 64 Do do Mr. Terence J. O'Neill 72 Report of the Quarantine Hospital, Grosse Isle 84 Do Marine Hospital 91 Do Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto 97 D Malden Lunatic Asylum 109 Do Orillia Lunatic Asylum 121	Goneral :	Report		. 5
Do do Mr. John Langton 50 Do do Mr. D. Æ. Macdonell 51 Do do Mr. E. A. Meredith 53 Do do Mr. J. M. Ferres 64 Do do Mr. Terence J. O'Neill 72 Report of the Quarantine Hospital, Grosse Isle 84 Do Marine Hospital 91 Do Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto 97 D Malden Lunatic Asylum 109 Do Orillia Lunatic Asylum 121	Separate	Report o	f Dr. Wolfred Nelson	30
Do do Mr. D. Æ. Macdonell. 51 Do do Mr. E. A. Meredith. 53 Do do Mr. J. M. Ferres. 64 Do do Mr. Terence J. O'Neill. 72 Report of the Quarantine Hospital, Grosse Isle. S4 Do Marine Hospital. 91 Do Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto. 97 D: Malden Lunatic Asylum. 109 Do Orillia Lunatic Asylum. 121	Do	do	Mr. Taché	42
Do do Mr. E. A. Meredith 53 Do do Mr. J. M. Ferres 64 Do do Mr. Terence J. O'Neill 72 Report of the Quarantine Hospital, Grosse Isle 84 Do Marine Hospital 91 Do Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto 97 D: Malden Lunatic Asylum 109 Do Orillia Lunatic Asylum 121	Do	do	Mr. John Langton	50
Do do Mr. J. M. Ferres 64 Do do Mr. Terence J. O'Neill 72 Report of the Quarantine Hospital, Grosse Isle \$4 Do Marine Hospital 91 Do Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto 97 D: Malden Lunatic Asylum 109 Do Orillia Lunatic Asylum 121	Do	do	Mr. D. Æ. Macdonell	51
Do do Mr. Terence J. O'Neill 72 Report of the Quarantine Hospital, Grosse Isle \$4 Do Marine Hospital 91 Do Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto 97 D: Malden Lunatic Asylum 109 Do Orillia Lunatic Asylum 121	Do	do	Mr. E. A. Meredith	53
S4 Do Marine Hospital, Grosse Isle	Do	do	Mr. J. M. Ferres	64
Do Marine Hospital 91 Do Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto 97 D: Malden Lunatic Asylum 103 Do Orillia Lunatic Asylum 121	Do	do	Mr. Terence J. O'Neill	72
Do Marine Hospital 91 Do Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto 97 D: Malden Lunatic Asylum 103 Do Orillia Lunatic Asylum 121	Report o	f the Qua	rantine Hospital, Grosse Isle	84
Do Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto				
Do Orillia Lunatic Asylum	Do			
Do Orillia Lunatic Asylum	D:	Mal	den Lunatic Asylum	109
	Do		-	
	Do			
Do Provincial Lunatic Asylum at St. John's, C. E	Do			
Do Provincial Penitentiary	Do			
Do Isle-au-Noix Reformatory	-			
Do Penetanguishene Reformatory	Do			



QUEBEC, Sth April, 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General, in compliance with the provisions of Chap. 110 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, the Report of the Board of Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c., for the year 1861, with the usual Appendix.

The Report includes the General Report of the Board and the separate Report of each of the Inspectors.

The Appendix contains the Annual Reports furnished to the Board by the heads of the following Institutions, viz. :--

- 1. The Quarantine Establishment.
- 2. The Marine Emigrant Hospital, Quebec.
- 3. The Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto.
- 4. The Malden Lunatic Asylum.
- 5. The Orillia Branch Lunatic Asylum.
- 6. The Beauport Lunatic Asylum, (L. C.)
- 7. The St. John's Lunatic Asylum.
- 8. The Provincial Penitentiary, Kingston.
- 9. The Reformatory, L. C.
- 10. The Reformatory, U. C.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. A. MEREDIT!

Inspector and Secretary of the Doord

The Honorable

CHARLES ALLEYN,

Provincial Secretary, &c., &c.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF INSPECTORS

OF

ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c.

1861.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable CHARLES STANLEY, Viscount Monck, Governor-General of the British Provinces in North America, &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY

I,

The following tables, presenting a summary of the most important statistical information relative to the great institutions supported by the State, and to the common gaols, are in continuation of those which formed part of the preliminary Report and of the first annual Report of the Inspectors.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION

NAMES OF THE INSTITUTIONS.	Remaining in 1860.	Admis- Rions in 1861.	Total Dis- Number charged in 1861. in 1861.	Dis- chargod in 1861.	Died.	Avorage 1861.	Avorage maining 1861. at ond of year.	Total cost.	Puid by the State.	Total cost of prison- ers or pationts per bead.	Cost par head to the State.
Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto University Branch do do For Maiden do do Bounport do Rockwood do Garanio Hospital, Quebec. Garanicino do Grosso Islo.	413 179 426 88 88 23	204 29 29 54 1,153 34 1	208 208 112 1,181 341 48	25 14 1,066 3.16 3.16	25 23 111 25 42 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22	437 196 427 88 88	461 202 427 87 88 88	\$ cts. 6.956 00 10.256 00 18.968 00 18.968 00 17,226 00 17,226 00 8,588 00	\$ cts. 56.889 00 { 6,920 00 10,216 00 13,660 00 63,052 00 A 16,687 00 8,588 00 B	ots. 178 39 99 80 A 148 53	\$ cbs. \$\frac{1}{2}169 39 \\ 14 13 \\ 195 28 \\ 195 28
		PENAL		INSTITUTION	IONS				-	*	
Provincial Ponitontinry at Kingston Reformatory Prison at Ponctanguishens do at Isla aux Noix.	784 66 47	221 44 15	1,005	248 16 36	23	774 80 37	764 91 26	132,014 00 A87,226 0 19,735 00 13,947 0 17,135 00 15,009 0	A87,226 00 13,947 00 15,009 00	O	
A. The average for Beauport includes the interest of the capital invested in buildings. B. The average for St. John's includes the outlay connected with the establishment of the institution. A considerable portion of the expenditure of the Penitentiary is made up of outlay for maintenance and construction connected with the Asylum for Lunatics at Roskwood. The sum representing the expenses of the two Reformatory Prisons includes costs of construction and repairs of buildings, thus bringing up the average of the institution to an extravagent figure. In point of fact none of our institutions except Beauport, Grosse Isle and the Marine Liespital are complete.	the capit unnected w Penitentia vo Reform	al invester ith the es y is made intory Pris	d in buildi tablishmer o up of out sons inclue	ngs. ht of the in lay for ma les costs o Beauport, (istitution. intonance f constructions Islands	s and cortion and the	nstruction repairs of Marine B	connected buildings, t	with the A	sylum for] g up the ave	unntics at

STATEMENT of the Principal Statistical Information contained in the answers of the Sheriffs to the questions put by the Board of Inspectors.

UPPER CANADA.

			Prisoner:	s, 1861.		Pris-	er in	f Recidivists for 1861.	umber of escapes during the year 1861.	Lunatics gaol dur- r 1861.	Prisoners be- insane during ear 1861.	Suicides comin Gaol dur- o year 1861.	of Deaths in 1861.	Prisoners under imprisonment.	labor of	Gaol 801.
N C Å C 1	Name of County for Upper	Over 16	years of	Under 16 y	ears of	er of	Number a time.	Reci r 18	f c		f Prisone to insane year 1861.	sides Gae ear 1	ls ir	ners		f the ar 180
Name of the Gaol.	Canada and District for Lower	Ag		Age.		number rs in l.	nt is N	r of J	gtb		Pri ins:	Suice tood in the y	Deat	Prisompr	Produce of Prisoners.	es of
	Canada.	ļ	ī 				Greatest Gaol at 1	Number of known,	Number during	Number receive ing th	of omo	5 ± 50		No. of l first i	duc	Expens for th
		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total one 186	Gre	N N A	Z	Z Z	No of come the	No. ii.ii	No.	No.	Pro	Ex _I
		İ		<u> </u>					·						s	s
Brantford	Brant	117	34	10	2	163	25 26	5S 2SS		2			1	105 128		3188 2847
Caina Mhanas	Carleton	321	86	s	1	416	12	200	1) 9	<u>'</u>		1	44		
Saint Thomas	Elgin Essex	42 117	00	5	2	52 154	27	21				-		133		1248 1940
	Frontenae, Lennox & Addington	234	28 90	1 4	2	333	45	289	1	5		•••••		44		4047*
Owen Sound	Grey	46) 50 1 11	i 4.	{ -	58	10	15	1	1	ļ	; · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		43		1200
	Haldimand	51	10	1	•••••	67	12	21		1 1				46	172	1867
Ulyuga	Halton		3		•••••	43	7	6	1	9		•••••		37	1	1087
W11EOH	Hastings	31	24	2	1			63	1	1 1				30		1244
				1		93	19 14	19	ļ <u>;</u>	‡		1		106	70	
	Huron & Bruce.		6	2		125			1	1 3		j • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2		70	1680
	Kent		12	3		101	16:	30		4			1 -	71		1400
	Lambton		7			57	10	- 5) 3			•••••	52		1144
erth	Lanark & Renfrew	76	12	2		90	21	38		14			!	. 52 .		2040
Brockville	Leeds & Grenville	91	27	4		122	24	59		2				63		2535
	Lincoln	53	16	5		74	17	2	1	3	i		٠	72		1500
	Middlesex	224	55	21	12	312	47	125	2	3			1	187		4849
imcoc	Norfolk	95	15	3	2	115	18	55		6			2	60		2700
	Northumberland & Durham	86	38			124	26	51	1	4		•••••		73		1986
	Ontario	57	12	3		72	15	22			1	1) 2	50		1495
	Oxford		6	7	2	75	15	24	1	3	¦		1	51		2271
	Perth	52	13	4		69	10	. 14		3		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		55		1061
eterborough	Peterborough & Victoria	69	12	4	i	85	11	30		5				70.		779
J'Orignal	Prescott & Russell	1 11	3			14	5	4		3	l			10		422
Picton	Prince Edward	44	1	3		48	9	7		[2	1		1	41		785
	Simcoe	116	12	5	1	134	23	1 17	1	6		İ		117		2971
	Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	33	4	2		39	6	9	1	S	l			30.		986
	Waterloo	20	2	0	1	23	S	3		١		l		20		1198
Welland	Welland	87	i s	2	ı î	98	17	30		4	1	l	1	68		1396
quelph	Wellington	155	30	3	2	190	. 21	13	5	5		1		177		1625
Hamilton	Wentworth	300	145	49	16	510	70	343	1	9			1	167		7409
Paranta	York & Peel	886	856	63	10	1815	158	1403	i	2	·		3	412	304	11430
	· .			<u> </u>			<u> </u>		-		1			l ——	!	
T	otal for Upper Canada	3798	1581	235	57	5671	744	3057	14	130	1	2	14	2614	546	72334

LOWER CANADA.

New Carlisle	9 17 17 2117 23 943 73	1	109 1 31 1 2		18 3436 28 1458 81	3 9 11 346 9 159 27	2 1 2184 2 789 15		1 56 2 18 2			15	7 17 17 1252 26 669 66 88	1078	482 420 983 21208 1055 15054 3754 2115
Three RiversThree Rivers Total for Lower Canada		1693	144	32	154 5201	590	3059	 	5 84			22	2142	2473	45071
Total for Canada		3274	379	89	10872	1334	6136	14	214	. 1	2	36	4756	3019	117405

^{*} The figures in the last column, marked with an asterisk, are taken from the table of last year, in the absence of any other precise information.

A comparison of the figures in the tables exhibiting the results of the observations of the past three years, gives the following general facts:

The total number of lunatics admitted into the Asylums of the Province increased from

1089 in 1859, to 1224 in 1860, and to 1353 in 1861.

The totals for Upper Canara are as follows: 603 in 1859, 709 in 1869, and 937 in

1861.—For Lower Canada: 486 in 1859, 515 in 1860, and 528 in 1861.

The number of in-door patients treated at the Marine Hospital, Quebec, has gradually increased for the last three years: from 740 in 1859, it increased to 850 in 1860, and to 1181 in 1861.

The increase in the number of patients has been accompanied, as during the previous

car, by a proportionate diminution in the mortality and in the expenditure.

The number of sick emigrants treated at the hospital at Grosse Isle, had been exactly the same (92) for the years 1859 and 1860; it reached 341 in 1861. The mortality amongst the sick, represented by 0 in 1859, increased from 10 in 1860, to 25 in 1861.

The figures representing the fluctuation in the total number of immates of the Peni-

tentiary for the three years in question, give 1034; 1039; 1005.

The number of youthful prisoners received at the Upper Canada Reformatory at Penetanguishene has steadily increased; from 44 in 1859, to 80 in 1860, and to 110 in 1861.

The number of juvenile prisoners received at the Lower Canada Reformatory at Isle aux Noix has, on the other hand, exhibited a steady decrease; from 80 in 1859, it fell to 72 in 1860, and to 62 in 1861.

It is right to add here, in anticipation of the remarks which will shortly follow, that in both Provinces a much greater number of young delinquents should be sent to those institutions, which are so fruitful of good, both to them and to Society.

The following figures exhibit the yearly number of imprisonments in the common gaols of the Province, for each of the last four years and for each section of the Province.

In 1858, there were 10,483 Imprisonments	Lionel Canada, 0,001.
In 1859, there were 11,131 Imprisonments	Upper Canada, 6,586. Lower Canada, 4,545.
In 1860, there were 11,268 Imprisonments	 Upper Canada, 6,370. Lower Canada, 4,898.
In 1861, there were 10,872 Imprisonments	Upper Canala, 5,671. Lower Canada, 5,201.

A great many of these imprisonments, particularly in Lower Canada, apply to a comparatively small number of old delinquents continually relapsing into the same offences, as shewn by the figures exhibiting the number of persons committed for the first time.

In 1860, there were 6,045 prisoners committed for	j 4.184 for U. C.
first time	1,861 for L. C.
In 1861, there were 4,756 prisoners committed for	2,614 for W. C.
first time	2,142 for L. C.

The figures are an argument in favor of a system of central gaols, as recommended by the Inspectors. With central penitentiary prisons, and a change of the criminal laws relative to repeated convictions, the number of imprisonments would soon be diminished by one half, and in like proportion the causes of disorder in certain classes of society.

It may be said, in general, that crimes and offences have sensibly diminished notwiths, and ing the increase of the population within the last four years, except in the city of intreal, which furnishes itself alone about one third of the imprisonments of the whole Province, and more than three fourths of the criminals sent to the Penitentiary and to the

Reformatory Prison by Lower Canada.

This state of things is really alarming, and in the absence of central gaols, with the present over crowded condition of the Montreal gaol—an evil which is daily increasing—it is hard to see how the local authorities can overcome their difficulties. The subject will be again referred to hereafter.

The Inspectors beg leave to refer to their two preceding Reports for an explanation

of the tables hereunto annexed, and for a comparison.

The following is an account of the labors of the Board of Inspectors, as regards each of the great institutions and the common gaols. The reports of the individual Inspectors will be found to complete this general report.

II.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

HOSPITAL AT GROSSE-ISLE.

The number of patients admitted into the hospital at Grosse-Isle has been much greater

than of late years, and the number of deaths reached 25.

As shewn by the Report of Dr. Von Iffland, (see appendix to this document,) the diseases prevalent amongst the emigrants of 1861, were small-pox and measles. Typhus fever also broke out amongst the Norwegian emigrants.

Adults were more frequently attacked by disease than children. Of 341 patients received at the hospital, 183 were adults and 158 children; but, as was naturally to be expected, the mortality was greater amongst the children: 5 adults and 20 children died.

The number of vessels inspected at Grosse-Isle in 1861 was 17, and the total number of day's detention for all was only 51; being an average of three days for each vessel; two vessels were detained six days each, the passengers and the sick, remaining for the period required. It is thus evident that our quarantine system is simply a matter of protection and beneficence, and that we carefully avoid shackling commerce and navigation with tedious or injurious restrictions.

Some twenty ships, all crowded with emigrants, out of nearly fourteen hundred, arriving here from foreign ports, were subjected to quarantine, with an average of three days' detention for each of the twenty, and this, in ordinary times, is all the restriction put upon commerce by this country. These prudent requirements are very far short of the quarantine regulations complained of in other countries, under which almost all ships are detained in quarantine. It has been calculated that in the single port of Malta, 9515 vessels underwent, within a period of 10 years, a collective detention of 47,430 days.

The conclusions arrived at by various commissions appointed to enquire into the system of quarantines, and more especially by the commission of the Académie de Médecine at Paris, for the Pest and quarantine, have invariably been in favor of the maintenance of

protective measures.

A committee of the Association for the promotion of Social Science in England, concludes its report as follows: "Our object is to improve and utilise, not to discontinue or abolish the present system."

Now the Canadian quarantine at Grosse-Isle has always been conducted on the plan

lately being suggested throughout Europe and America.

The number of immigrant passengers subjected to inspection last year was 5,138; the vessels in which they came had recorded, collectively, 132 deaths during the passage.

Among the emigrants there were six births at sea and two at the maternity house at Grosse-Isle.

A.....

Apart from the sick, 2,921 emigrants were received at Grosse-Isle, in what is termed

the healthy quarter. (Quartier sain.)

The advantages which this few days' sojourn at Grosse Isle confers upon immigrants, cannot be too highly spoken of. These unfortunates, weary, worn out with their long voyage, disgusted at their long detention beneath the decks of a vessel in impure air, find there a pleasant and healthy situation, roomy lodgings, lavatories, baths, air, and woods to roam in for exercise.

There, without any expense, except for their means of support, they cleanse there persons, and purify and wash their clothes; and there they rest and recruit themselves before proceeding on their journey to the interior.

Certainly, the cost of maintaining the establishment at Grosse Isle is much more than repaid by the advantages which the Institution confers upon the population of the country

and upon the immigrants themselves.

The Inspectors have ample grounds for adhering to the opinion which they last year expressed on this subject. The establishment at Grosse Isle is productive of all the advantages which are expected to result from the quarantine system, and is, at the same time, free from many of the disadvantages which most of such institutions entail.

MARINE HOSPITAL.

The material condition of the Marine Hospital remains the same as described by the Inspectors, in their report for the year 1860. This fine Institution continues to be admir-

ably conducted by the Trustees to whom this duty is confided.

The number of in-door patients has been greatly in excess of that of former years, and the same has been the case with the out-door patients. The total number of sick relieved during the year 1861, was 1849, of whom 1181 were in-door, and 668 out-door patients.

The sum total of expense has been but slightly increased, while the average cost of each patient has undergone a notable diminution. The average of mortality is less than

last year; the proportion of deaths reaching only 2.79 per cent.

In the report of the Trustees, will be found details respecting the administration of this Institution, and in that of the House Surgeon, a summary of the medical statistics of the year 1861.

LUNATIC ASYLUM AT TORONTO.

As in former years, the number of admissions to the Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, has exceeded that of any preceding year; it has reached the large total of 204. Of these 95 were men and 109 womes.

In the annexed report of the Medical Superintendent, will be found details of statistics respecting this Institution and the branches connected with it, viz., those at Malden, at the University, and at O illia. It is, however, to be observed, that Malden was, at the recommendation of the Inspectors, made an independent asylum, at the end of September last; and this will explain the slight differences which exist between the statistics given by Dr. Workman and those found in the tables placed at the beginning of this report of the Inspectors.

It is only fair to render to the Medical Superintendent and his assistants and deputies that tribute of praise which their kindness and intelligent care of the patients entrusted to them so well deserve. The Medical Superintendent has this year continued the work of adornment begun in preceding years. Thanks to these inexpensive improvements, the plot of land in front of the Asylum has assumed a more pleasing aspect. The effect of such measures upon the minds of the lunatics cannot be questioned; the sight of verdure, trees, flowers, and fountains, greatly assists in diverting these diseased minds from the gloomy phantoms which their alienated imagination causes to float before them.

The painful duties of the superintendent and his subordinates have this year been made still more painful and more fatiguing, by the fact that a much greater number than usual of the patients have shown a determined disposition to commit suicide. Notwith-standing almost unintermitting watchfulness, one of the lunatics succeeded in putting an

end to his life.

The material conditions of the Institution are the same as described by the Inspectors in their previous reports, with the following exceptions:—

The wall around the ground has been completed, and so also has the building which

was begun last year, intended for workshops.

It has been considered necessary to begin, out of the annual grant, a small detached building to serve as a dead-house and post mortem examination room for the establishment. The presence of corpses and the excitement occasioned by coroners' inquests are things which it is expedient to remove from the sight and thoughts of patients, and especially lunatic patients. The building in question, which will have an entrance from the street, and another from the grounds of the institution, will cost only a trifling sum.

The Inspectors, supported by the Medical Superintendent, have advised the Government not to agree to a recommendation made as to the construction of two interior walls, proposed with the delusive hope of preventing accidents by fire, and have substituted, in lieu of these internal walls, arrangements more in accordance with the requirements and internal economy of the building. By this course, much of the proposed expense is ob-

viated.

Neither of the plans alluded to is of a nature to make the buildings fire-proof; but the one selected will ensure, as much as the other, the object aimed at, and has the advantage, which the other has not, of not being detrimental to the ventilation, already but too im-

perfect.

The question of repairs to the roofs, which let in the wet in every direction, (see the last report) has been partly settled by adopting means to prevent the melting snow of winter and spring from accumulating along the eaves, and stopping up the eaves troughs and discharge pipes. This work, which cost but a few dollars, has effected a partial palliation of the evil.

Notwithstanding the wish of the Medical Superintendent and the Inspectors to introduce into the economy of the establishment, the system followed with so much success elsewhere, of buying and slaughtering, on account of the institution, cattle to furnish the meat consumed in the house, it has not been possible, up to the present time, to put this plan in

practice, in consequence of local difficulties interfering with its execution.

The Inspectors were of opinion that the wards of the Asylum were not sufficiently warmed, on cold and damp days, and entered their views to that effect in the minute book of the Institution. This defect arises from the necessity which exists for keeping the windows of the sleeping apartments open for a long time, owing to the want of smaller ventilators which could be more easily regulated. An atmosphere vitiated by the respiration of a great number of persons living together in the same wards, has its dangers, and they are great; but the presence of cold and damp air in the interior of buildings, also, on the other hand, entails considerable danger, to lunatics especially, who are generally subject to functional inertia, together with a life of habitual inaction. It is proper in this place to allude to the incomplete condition of the building. According to the original plans, the body of the building, as it now stands, should have had two wings, but they are not yet erected. These two wings are necessary for the practical application of a regular system of classification. In the existing state of affairs, there are but three classes for male and three classes for female lunatics, and there are no means at all for keeping turbulent and dangerous lunatics at a distance from the others.

In view of the good results which, in every case, follow the practice of religious services in Asylums, results recorded by the Superintendent in his report, results which are necessary, and therefore not to be overlooked, the Inspectors deem it their duty to recom-

mend that paid chaplains be attached to every asylum.

A public Institution without the services of a chaplain, is a society without religion and without worship, and thereby deprived of an essential element of peace, order and success. The zeal of the clergy, as is the case at the Toronto Asylum and elsewhere, makes up for this defect in a great measure; but, it may be asked, whether it is just to depend on this, and besides, it is not in all cases in the power of the clergy to give their services without being reimbursed their expenses.

ASYLUM AT BEAUPORT.

The Asylum at Beauport has been, during the whole year, in the same condition, upon the whole extremely favorable, as described by the Inspectors, in their report of last

vear

The Board has twice reported upon its overcrowded state, and alluded to the necessity which exists in Lower Canada, of establishing a second large institution for the reception of lunatics. Further on, under the head, ASYLUM AT ST. JOHN'S, will be found set forth the difficulties which have this year prevented the satisfactory realization of this project, although it had received the sanction of the Government.

The statistics of the Beauport Asylum for 1861, show, when compared with those of 1860, one of those striking examples of the enormous difference which sometimes exists between the amount of mortality in one year and that in another in a Lunatic Asylum, at a time when there has been no change in its material, hygienic, economic or other conditions, when there has been no epidemic, and when nothing similar has occurred amongst the sur-

rounding population.

Thus in 1860 the Beauport Asylum, out of a total of 515 lunatics, lost 50 patients; that is to say, 9.70 per cent., a large proportion, although one frequently exceeded in lunatic asylums. In 1861, out of a total of 480 inmates, the asylum lost only twenty-five patients; that is 6 per cent., a very favorable proportion, especially when it is borne in mind that all cases are received at Beauport without distinction.

ASYLUM AT MALDEN.

This Asylum, formerly a branch of the Toronto Asylum, has changed its position in

the course of the year 1861, and become an independent asylum.

The Inspectors in their report of 1860, set forth the inconvenience of these branches situated in places at a distance from the directing institution, and the Government have admitted the force of their representation so far as the Malden Asylum is concerned. The medical superintendent of Malden is now authorised to receive directly patients from the seven adjacent Counties; by this means, delay in admission is obviated, and a great saving in travelling, in favor of the Government and the relatives of the lunatics, is effected.

This institution is well conducted by its able medical superintendent, in whose report

will be found full statistics and economic details for the past year.

The system of purchasing and slaughtering within the precincts of the establishment the cattle intended for the food of the inmates of the asylum, has been adopted at Malden. It has proved to be completely successful. By this means meat of a better quality is obtained, and the annual saving effected thereby, may be estimated at \$500.

The project of establishing a bakery for the institution, has already begun to be put in execution, and it is estimated as certain that this further improvement in the economical arrangements of the house will cause an annual saving nearly equal to that consequent

on the change, already mentioned, in the matter of butcher's meat.

The buildings devoted to the Asylum at Malden are for the most part of wood, and

the danger of fire is in consequence always imminent.

Out of the annual grant the Inspectors have caused, by utilising the labor of the lunatics, two buildings to be begun, which when finished will add considerably to the accommodation, and especially to the good internal arrangement of the asylum. These buildings are a dwelling for the superintendent, and a wash-house and bakery.

Some works, which it is proposed to carry out at small expense in the upper part of the main buildings, will place this institution in a position to receive an additional number of patients; this is the more necessary, since the call for increased accommodation for

patients is continually becoming more urgent.

The absolute outlay of the year 1861 has of course been greater than that of 1860; but the expense, in proportion to the number of patients, has been diminished by more than \$8 per head, jucluding the necessary improvements to the moveable and immovable property of the institution.

UNIVERSITY BRANCH, TORONTO.

This house, an immediate dependency of the Toronto Asylum, continues to be kept in perfect order. The Inspectors have no special remark to make respecting this branch in addition to the observations made by them in their report of last year, save to call attention to the deplorable state of the roof of the building. This will require to be completely renewed. The roofing material used is a species of felt covered with pitch. The alternate action of heat, cold, rain and wind, causes this felt to come away in shreds, and constant repairs scarcely suffice to keep the house in a habitable condition.

BRANCH AT ORILLIA.

It was in the course of the year 1861 that the branch Asylum at Orillia was definitely established. The only question submitted to the Inspectors respecting this Asylum, was that of the heating of the building when finished.

After examining the arrangements of the building, the Inspectors recommended the

adoption of the system of heating by steam by m. ans of Gold's patent apparatus.

Various causes, which it is unnecessary to mention here, interfered to prevent the put ting up of the apparatus during the fine weather. When autumn came it was found neces sary to make use of ordinary stoves, and the works necessary for the introduction of the system of heating by steam, were postponed till the spring.

The adoption of a system of heating which does not vitiate the air introduced, is the more necessary at Orillia, since the arrangements for the ventilation of the wards are

very imperfect.

The Asylum at Orillia is absolutely dependent upon that at Toronto, whence all the patients which it receives are sent.

ASYLUM AT ROCKWOOD.

As remarked by the Inspectors in their last report, this institution is not yet, properly speaking, organised. The patients are lodged, partly in the temporary buildings upon the site destined for the institution, and partly in a portion of the basement of the penitentiary buildings.

In the table at the beginning of this report, and in the appendices containing the special reports of the chief officers of the various public institutions will be found statistical

details respecting this establishment.

The buildings which are being erected at Rockwood, solely by the labor of convicts in the ponitentiary, are now in a very forward condition. The works have been vigorously and very carefully pushed on. A small part of the building has even been prepared to receive forty lunatics, in order to relieve the dangerously crowded condition of the basement of the penitentiary.

The question of roofing material to be used for the new Asylum was submitted to the

Inspectors, who recommended the employment of the best quality of tin.

Tin roofs (as is clearly proved by daily experience) are by far the best adapted to the climate of Canada, except for that part of it, the shores of which are washed by salt water; in these latter localities the tin cannot withstand the rapid corrosive influence of the sea air.

The Inspectors find that every where else, when tin of a good quality has been made use of, and laid with care and skill, the adoption of this kind of rooting has always been a matter of satisfaction; and that it has proved in the end the least expensive and most durable.

ST. JOHN'S ASYLUM.

This Institution, which it was hoped would put an end to the great difficulties under which the management of the lunatics of Lower Canada had for several years labored, gave way to the paramount necessity of providing for the defence of the country, then threatened with war. The barracks at St. John's being available having been given up by the Imperial authorities to the Provincial Government, along with the rest of the property there, the latter directed them to be prepared for a Lunatic Asylum; but when the uncer tain relations with the United States sprang up, it became necessary for the military authorities again to take possession of them.

The buildings, when repaired and adapted for their new purpose, would have contained 300 patients, and furnished also the necessary accommodation for the officers of the institution. In Howard, who had been appointed Medical Superintendent of the new establishment, had almost completed the arrangements recommended for the reception of the first detachment of twenty-five patients, when the Government was called upon to deliver over the

whole into the hands of the military authorities again.

Under these circumstances, Dr. Howard was instructed to take possession of the old building, which had been formerly used as a Court House at St. John's, and to make arrangements for the reception of lunatics.

Forty-eight patients of both sexes were subsequently received into this building. The

report of Dr. Howard contains details which it would be useless to repeat here.

The Inspectors cannot refrain from stating that, notwithstanding the intelligent arrangements made by Dr. Howard, this establishment is altogether unsuited for its present purpose, and quite inadequate for the wants of Lower Canada. Its situation, too, is bud, the land being low and damp.

A Lunatic Asylum requires a dry, airy and elevated site, a farm also of considerable extent being absolutely necessary. But these requisites are wanting in the present

asylum at St. John's.

III.

PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

The number of criminals received into the Penitentiary during the year 1861 has not been quite so great (221) as the number received in 1860, but this diminution exists only as regards Upper Canada, for the number of convicts from Lower Canada (87) has been greater than that of former years, and of the number of prisoners from Lower Canada (69) were sent from Montreal alone, leaving but 18 to divide among all the other districts of that part of the Province.

The Inspectors cannot too carnestly draw the attention of the Government, the clergy of all denominations, the magistrates and the public to the fact of this deplorable

and alarming increase of crime in the city of Montreal.

The jail is a positive hot-bed of crime, and the evil can only increase, so long as the means are wanting for transferring to the Penitentiary that horde of hardened criminals of every shade, who swarm in the very heart of the largest city of Canada.

The general remarks contained in the report of last year on the proportional distribution of criminals, as regards age and condition of life, are equally applicable to the statistics

of the year just expired.

Of the 221 convicts of last year, 30 had been previously convicted.

At the end of the year 1861 there were 764 prisoners in the Penitentiary, 542 from Upper Canada, and 222 from Lower Canada; 469 Protestants and 295 Catholics.

The prisoners discharged were as follows:—Released by expiration of term of punishment, 212; pardoned, 14; transferred to Reformatories, 2; transferred to Asylum at

Rockwood, 6; dead, 14. Total, 248.

The sanitary condition of the Institution has been more favorable than it has ever been since its complete organization. There have been fewer cases of sickness, fewer deaths and fewer cases of insanity, as may be seen by a comparison of the tables annexed with those of the report of last year. The Inspectors attribute this change principally to the adoption of a better system of ventilation in the dormitories of the convicts, to the removal of several sources of insalubrity from the middle of the yards, and more particularly of a lime kiln which had previously been erected within the walls.

Amongst the 14 deaths which occurred in the year 1861, we include with regret 2 by suicide and one by accident. The victim of this accident died from the effects of a fall which he sustained while working on one of the highest scaffoldings at the new Lunatic Asylum in course of erection at Rockwood. The Inspectors investigated the circumstances which preceded and accompanied this accident, and are unable to attribute it to any want of precaution on the part of the overseers of the works, or of the officers of the institution. Details of the accident, which it is needless to refer to here, will be found in the reports

of the officers of the Penitentiary. (See appendix.)

Among the works completed by the convicts during the year 1861, may be mentioned the buildings necessary for the working of the farm, as yet lying unproductive.

The Inspectors have projected a scheme for the drainage of the land occupied by the

buildings and yards of the institution.

In the matter of reforms in the discipline of the establishment, the Inspectors have introduced the system of good conduct classification. When this system, which for some months past seems to have succeeded very well, has taken a permanent place in the rules and discipline of the institution, the Inspectors will submit to the Government a plan for combining with it a system of rewards and gradual commutation of punishment. any one who has studied human nature no doubts can present themselves of the favorable results of a regular system of distinction and rewards accorded for good conduct.

The Inspectors have pleasure in acknowledging the efficiency of the discipline established by the Warden, and the untiring personal zeal he displays in carrying it out. They have every reason also to be satisfied with the exertions of the Deputy Warden and other officers of the Institution, and their attention to their duties. A few cases of unnecessary harshness have, however, occurred, and the Board, desirous of enforcing strictly their injunctions on officers at all times to act towards the convicts with due forbcarance, have felt it their duty to reprimand the offending officer for his fault. It is the purpose of the Inspectors to make every servant employed about the Institution sensible of the responsibility he is under, and of the importance of the trust in his hands, so that by his bearing towards the unfortunate prisoner, the convict may feel assured that, although fallen and degraded in the eyes of the world, he is still within the prison walls to be treated with the consideration of a man. They are deeply impressed with the conviction that the first step towards a reformation of the criminal—where reformation may be possible—is to convince him that, although he may have been through fortuitous circumstances perhaps, or even through natural perversity, the enemy of society, yet that society is not his.

In consequence of the works at Rockwood and other undertakings, the Inspectors have not been able during 1861 to creet buildings to serve as bath rooms and drying rooms for the establishment; they hope, however, to commence them in the course of 1862.

A by-law has been passed directing the guards and keepers of the Penitentiary to wear a uniform, an arrangement which the Board believes will contribute not a little to the maintenance of order and good government throughout the establishment.

The Board regrets much that they have to record the death, in 1801, of Dr. Sampson, for many years the respected physician of the Penitentiary, and they take this opportunity

of bearing testimony to his high moral worth and professional skill.

The financial condition of the Provincial Ponitentiary is exhibited in detail in the documents appended to this report. The Inspectors take the liberty of referring to their report of last year on this subject. They deem it, however, advisable to repeat here, that the expenditure on the buildings at Rockwood adds considerably to the budget of the Penitentiary. It would be difficult, in fact impossible, to separate the expenditure incurred exclusively on the buildings at Rockwood, from that exclusively appertaining to the Penitentiary; but an opinion tolerably correct may be formed of it by reference to the document marked M in the report of the Warden. The whole of the expenses incurred at Rockwood, and represented by the buildings now erected there, reach an amount which may be estimated at about \$80,000. These buildings have been three years in course of erection.

The labor of the prisoners employed by contractors has contributed to the Penitentiary the sum of \$44,930 during the year 1861. The number of day's work done by the prisoners in the workshops of the contractors, and in those carried on for the benefit of the institution, was 231,555.

REFORMATORY PRISON FOR LOWER CANADA.

For the statistical information connected with this institution, as also for that connected with reformatory for Upper Canada, reference may be had to the table at page two, and to the report more in detail, of the wardens of those institutions, respectively. It will be observed that the number of boys at Isle-aux-Noix at the close of 1860 was 47, and at the close of 1861, 26—a decrease of 21, which the Board would be happy, if they could attribute to a decrease in juvenile crime, but unfortunately they cannot convince them-

selves that such is truly the case.

It will be recollected that Isle-aux-Noix, an island close to the frontier, in the Richelieu river, commanding its navigation, and hence a strong strategetic point in case of war, was condemned in the report for last year, on account of its vicinity to the line, and the low swampy nature of its soil. It was not, therefore, with regret at the inconvenience of removal, the Board learned that the threatening aspect of affairs rendered it necessary for the Imperial authorities again to occupy it as a military station, and compelled the selection of another site for the institution. This was found at Saint Vincent de Paul, about ten miles in rear of Montreal, where excellent buildings, easily convertible to the purpose of a reformatory, with about 80 acres of land attached, were procured by Government at a very favorable price. The institution was removed thither in the month of December last, without any unusual difficulty, and the interior arrangements were rapidly proceeded

with, under the intelligent supervision of M. Prieur, the warden.

When the Inspectors look back to the disorganised state into which this reformatory had fallen at Isla-aux-Noix, before the appointment of M. Prieur to the office of warden, they have reason to congratulate themselves on its present condition of order and efficiency. It is due to M. Prieur to state, that when he entered upon his duties, he set himself with energy to reduce affairs to some kind of regularity. His efforts at reform met with no small degree of opposition from some of the officers and servants of the institution, and rumors were industriously circulated with a view to injure him in public estimation, some of which found their way into the public press, and were credited by parties in high posi-To such a length were those calumnies carried, and so violently were they asserted that the Government saw fit to direct the Board to inquire into their truth, and at the same time into the general management of the reformatory. The result was laid before the legislature at its last session, in a report which not only confounded the accusers of M. Prieur, but established his fitness for the office of warden. Since then the improved system, followed out in the institution, has been attended with marked success; and, notwithstanding the confusion arising from the removal from Isle-aux-Noix, and the fitting up of cells and other work at St. Vincent de Paul, the Board have pleasure in expressing their satisfaction with the position of affairs there at the close of the year, affording, as it does, strong hopes for the future.

The Board have to remark, that the existing provisions of law, permit juvenile offenders, whose age does not exceed twenty one, to be sent to the reformatories for confinement. It will be observed that the age from 17 to 21 is precisely the one, when the instincts of youth and the spirit of approaching manhood are least under control, and the experience of two years, confirming the previous impressions of the Inspectors, satisfied

them that youths at that ardent period of life, who had never been subjected to any kind of training, and whose boyhood had been spent in the practice of vice, were, in the great majority of cases, utterly unfit subjects for the gentle government which the Board desire to see established in those institutions, and which is so efficacious with younger delinquents. They found that a more stringent discipline and a stronger hand were necessary to be kept over the grown up youths, if success were to be hoped for in their reformation. They found, moreover, that their influence and example operated with pernicious effect on their younger associates, and that if any improvement were to be expected in the principles and conduct of the latter, it was necessary that the former should be removed. The Board accordingly represented to His Excellency the opinion they had arrived at, with the suggestion that the criminal Judges might be conferred with, and requested by him to sentence in future no offenders over 17 years of age to the reformatories. The Board have much satisfaction in stating that the Government was pleased to adopt their suggestions, very much to the benefit of those institutions, and of the young offenders who are now sent to them.

Partly as a consequence of this change, and partly in consequence of the removal of incorrigible delinquents from the Lower Canada Reformatory to the Penitentiary, the numbers in that institution were very much diminished. The Board, considering that the Reformatory at Penetanguishene was inconveniently crowded, and having in view at the same time a saving of expense to the public in transport, offered the further suggestion to His Excellency, that a recommendation should be made to the Judges that young convicts from those parts of Upper Canada cast of Toronto should be sent to the Lower Canada This suggestion also has been acted upon by the Government, and boys from those districts will now be cared for at St. Vincent de Paul. The Board now fully anticipate that the painful spectacle will no longer be seen of mere children confined in prisons for years, in contact with the hardened outcasts of society, and receiving from those old offenders the worst of lessons in crime. It will be seen from the returns under this head that during last year 44 juvenile convicts were received at Penetanguishene, and 15 at Isle-aux-Noix; but it is with unmixed pain the Board have to bring under the notice of the Government, that, during the same time, no less than 235 boys under 16 years of age were committed to the jails in Upper Canada, and 144 to those in Lower Canada, for short periods, and consequently could not be sent to the Reformatories. It is to be remarked, too, of the 144 boys in Lower Canada jails, 109 were imprisoned in that at Montreal, while the remainder of that portion of the Province furnished 35 only. This fact alone pleads powerfully that, for the sake of such children, something ought to be done at that prison, to enable the officers to separate them from the vile pollution of the present over-crowded waids.

The Board have pleasure in being able to report the sanitory condition of the Reformatory to be excellent.

REFORMATORY AT PENETANGUISHENE.

The Upper Canada Reformatory continues to give as great satisfaction as from the

zeal and intelligence of Mr. Kelly, the warden, might be anticipated.

The number of youthful delinquents, the Board much regret to say, has greatly increased during the year in both divisions of the Province. Of these the Board are of opinion, that it is desirable the reformatories should be made the receptacle for a decidedly larger proportion than as yet they have been. But that the reformatory at Penetanguishene may become so effectually, it is necessary that increased accommodation should be provided, since the present buildings are not sufficient for the numbers that are now crowded into them. So much indeed were the Board impressed with a sense of the evils arising from this cause, that the subject was made matter of representation to His Excellency, and early last year they received instructions to select a site and prepare plans for new buildings. Plans were accordingly made out, which received the sanction of the government, and the works were commenced in the latter part of the summer. Desirous

of turning to account the labor of the young prisoners, and of hastening the progress of the work, Mr. Kelly employed them in making brick, in quarrying stone, and in assisting the masons. The result has been that a large quantity of brick and other material are got ready on the ground, and the foundations of a portion of the building were far advanced at the close of the season.

It is due also to Mr. Kelly, to mention as an evidence alike of the sway his uniform kindness has given him over the lads, and of the willing industry of his juvenile flock, that he has, by their unaided labor, made a considerable length of excellent road through

very difficult ground, for the accommodation of the establishment.

It is proper here to remark that the expenses of reformatory prisons must not be estimated by the cost of the earlier years of their existence, for two reasons:—1st, Because at first everything has to be prepared expressly;—2nd, Because the general costs of administration and the general expenditure are the same, whatever be the number of prisoners received. Whether there be 50 or 150, the expense varies but a trifle, while the result of the labor is tripled. This is so apparent that it is unnecessary to do more than state it.

The Inspectors have instructed the wardens of our reformatory prisons to introduce into the institutions under their care a system of military drill, such a system being in their opinion eminently calculated not only to promote the health of the boys, but to quicken their faculties and accustom them to habits of prompt obedience and order.

Nothing particular having occurred during the year 1861, and the general remarks to be found in the last report applying exactly to the present year, the Inspectors have noth-

ing to add, referring for details to the reports contained in the appendix.

IV.

CENTRAL GAOLS.

These institutions are not yet established, but the Inspectors have reason to believe that they will soon be so. The necessity for them is felt more and more, and daily experience goes to prove that the Board had ample grounds for saying that the common gaols are not to be relied upon for the reformation of criminals.

Two buildings, of which one, the new gaol at Toronto, will soon be completed, and the other, the new gaol at Quebec, is in course of erection, will soon be available for the

inauguration of this indispensable part of the penal system of Canada.

In consequence of the amendment, which it will be necessary to introduce into general legislation, respecting repeated convictions in cases of simple misdemeanor, there will be in a very short time one hundred prisoners for each section of the Province, to be lodged in those two institutions over and above the ordinary prisoners. These two hundred old offenders represent at the present time about 1000 imprisonments annually.

With respect to the new gaol in process of erection at Quebec, the Inspectors feel it to be an important duty to represent the necessity of completing it as speedily as possible. When the Board furnished the plans of that gaol, due regard was had to the requirements and application of the regular system of prison reform, and inserted nothing that was superfluous. The erection of a part of these buildings, to the exclusion of others, all equally necessary, would interfere for the time, it might be permanently, with the practical application of the only system which can aid in the reformation of criminals.

Were this gaol once completed, a hundred of the prisoners who have been repeatedly convicted, and who now crowd the gaol at Montreal, might be removed thither, reducing

the average of prisoners in the latter from 300 to 200.

COMMON JAILS, UPPER CANADA.

BARRIE.

The plans for the alterations and additions to this Jail, duly approved and sanctioned,

were in 1860 communicated to the County Council of Simcoe.

The County Council remonstrated against the proposed additions, as being more than was required for the wants of the County; the Board, however, after fully considering the question, and in view of the probable increase of population in this fine County, did not think that the additions could with prudence be curtailed, and advised the County Council accordingly.

BELLEVILLE.

The County Council of the County of Hastings objected to the suggestions offered by the Board, as to the alterations, &c.. required in the County Jail. A good deal of correspondence has taken place between the County Council and the Board upon the subject, but as yet no definite decision has been arrived at. The Jail is not only itself in a bad condition, but as there is no yard attached to it, the prisoners are never permitted to enjoy the fresh air from the day of their incarceration until the day of their release.

BERLIN.

Plans for the alterations and additions to this Jail were approved by the Board in the month of May. The plans were sanctioned by the Government, and communicated to the County Council of Waterloo in June, and the new prison is now ready for occupation.

BRANTFORD JAIL.

Plans for extensive additions to and alterations in this Jail, were approved by the

Board, and sanctioned by the Government.

The County Council of Brant, however, objected to the cost of the proposed alterations and additions, requesting that the plans should be modified in various ways, and that a new site should be selected for the Jail.

During the course of the year a new set of Plans was submitted by the County Council to the Board. These plans were duly approved of and sanctioned, and communicated

to the County Council.

Later in the year the County Council informed the Board that they were preparing plans and specifications for a new Jail on another site, with a view to ascertain the relative cost of building an entirely new Jail, and that of altering the old to meet the requirements of the Law.

The Board trust that the work will be proceeded with during the present year.

BROCKVILLE.

After a good deal of difficulty and delay, and several interviews with the County Council of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, plans for the alterations and additions to this Jail were, in the month of November last, submitted to the Board and

approved of by them. These plans were duly sanctioned by His Excellency in Council, and communicated to the County Council, and it is to be hoped that during next summer they will be carried out.

CAYUGA.

The plans for the alterations and additions to this Jail were duly approved of and sanctioned in 1860.

The County Council of Haldimand objected, however, to certain of the details of the plans, and after some correspondence with them, the Board agreed to certain modifications

in them, with a view to diminish the cost of the changes made.

The Board have had the pleasure to learn from the Inspector who last visited this Jail, that in an interview with the Warden, he was informed that the works would be proceeded with on the opening of the ensuing spring.

CHATHAM.

The extensive alterations and additions to this Jail, which were approved and sanctioned in 1860, have been completed during the present year. The work has been done very substantially, and reflects great credit upon the County Council, who displayed from the first a cordial desire to carry out to the utmost the wishes of the Board with reference to the Jail improvements.

Some trifling changes remain yet to be made, which will give increased security, and

make access to the Jail yard more convenient.

COBOURG.

The plans for the alterations and additions to this Jail were approved and sanctioned in 1860. The County Council were, however, in no hurry to make the alterations, although few Jails in Upper Canada stood more in need of improvement. The work of alteration was not, in fact, commenced until late in the summer. After the work had progressed considerably, one of the Inspectors visited the Jail and found that the new interior brick walls were miserably built, and quite unsafe for prison purposes.

The Board thought it incumbent on them to bring the matter under the notice of the Executive Government, who directed the consulting Architect of the Board to examine the work, and, on his Report, stopped for the time the payment to the County Council of

the Government share of the expense of the alteration.

CORNWALL.

The County Council of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry have not, as yet, taken any steps towards carrying out the views of the Board, as to the alterations required in the very miserable Jail of those Counties.

The Board have repeatedly urged upon the County Council the necessity of prompt

action in the matter; hitherto, unfortunately, with but little success.

We have remarked in previous reports that this Jail is wretchedly unfitted for the confinement of criminals, being ill-planned and so ill-constructed as to be quite unsafe. The yard attached to it is also useless, by reason of its small size, and because also of its being inaccessible, except by passing along the street in front. The Board desire to urge upon the Government the necessity of using stringent measures to have the alterations agreed upon, put in hand without loss of time.

The idea that these United Counties must be ere long divided, and consequently a new Jail erected elsewhere, creates an indisposition on the part of the Council to alter or

improve the present one.

GODERICH.

Plans for the alterations and additions to this Jail were duly approved and sanctioned in the month of November. The Board has reason to expect that they will be all perfected this year.

GUELPH.

The plans, &c. for the alterations to this Jail were duly approved and sanctioned in 1860.

The work was pushed forward by the County Council with great energy up to October last, when it was, by some neglect, suspended for several weeks. At the date of the inspection by one of the Board, the Sheriff and Architect were seen and arrangements made for the resumption of the work. The Board have no doubt of the new portions being soon ready for the reception of prisoners.

HAMILTON.

This Jail is represented, in the Report for last year, as utterly insufficient for the wants

of the County of Wentworth, including as it does the City of Hamilton.

The Board did not urge the County Council, in 1860, to make the necessary alterations and additions to the Jail, because they felt that no additions which could be made to the existing Jail would avail, and they thought it advisable, before recommending that a new Jail should be brilt, to ascertain whether or not one of the proposed Central Jails was to be placed at Hamilton, as of course, the extent of the new Jail would depend very much upon whether it was to serve as a Central or a County Jail. No measure having been passed respecting Central Jails during the last Session, the Board did not think it right to delay acting any longer, and in the month of July last, addressed a communication to the County Council, recommending the erection of a new Jail for the County on another site.

The County Council remonstrate against being called upon to build a new Jail, as they say the present one is sufficient for the County, and they are unwilling to expend County

funds in building a Jail for City prisoners.

Some internal improvements have been made in the Jail by the County Council at the suggestion of the Board, of which not the least important is the establishment of two baths, one for males and the other for female prisoners.

The roof of the Jail has also been repaired, and water introduced from the City

Water Works.

LONDON.

Plans for the alterations and additions to this Jail, submitted to the Board by the

County Council, were duly approved and sanctioned in January last.

The additions were commenced during the summer and are now far advanced towards completion, and it is a source of great satisfaction to the Board to know, from the report of the Inspector last visiting in that locality, that the alterations were being carried out in the most workmanlike manner.

L'ORIGNAL.

The County Council of the United Counties of Prescott and Russell submitted the plans for the alterations and additions to the County Jail to the Board in the month of July last. These plans, with some trifling alterations, were approved by the Board and sanctioned by the Government.

The work of altering the Jail was commenced in the fall, and considerable progress is

reported to have been made before the close of the season.

OTTAWA JAIL.

The attention of the Board was called to the disgracefulcondition of this Jail, by the visiting Inspector, in November last. The Inspector stated, in his report, that he considered the state of the privies as so abominable that he thought it his duty, before leaving Ottawa, to write to the Warden, urging the necessity of taking immediate steps to have them thoroughly cleansed out and closed up. He also recommended a temporary cess-pool to be made in one of the yards for depositing the night-soil, to be used until the new County Jail should be completed.

The Board caused a communication to be addressed to the Warden enforcing the views of the Inspector, and were gratified to learn from the Warden that he had acted, at

once, on the Inspector's letter.

The Board congratulate the County and the Province upon the spacious new Jail at Ottawa, now nearly completed, which the County have erected in the place of the miserable and poisonous basement, miscalled a Prison, which they have hitherto made use of, and which may probably lay claim to being considered the worst of the bad jails of Upper Canada.

OWEN SOUND.

This Jail is a disgrace to the fine County to which it belongs.

In the month of February, last year, the Board communicated to the Warden their views as to the additions required. They represented the necessity of taking steps to provide the Jail with a sufficient supply of good water, and also of making a good drain.

No action appears to have been taken by the County Council on the subject, and the attention of the Board was called, in the month of October, to the intolerably filthy and unhealthy condition of the Jail premises, by a strong Report of the Jail Surgeon and by a presentment of the Grand Jury of the County.

One of the Board shortly after visited the Jail; the official Report of his visit confirmed the statements made by the Jail Surgeon, and represented the urgent necessity for building a new Jail, it being wholly impossible to alter the present wretched log structure so as to

make it suitable for prison purposes.

The Board communicated the substance of the Inspector's Report to the Warden of the County, and carnestly requested that immediate steps should be taken for the erection of a proper prison, in accordance with the understanding come to between the Inspector and the Committee of the County Council of Grey on Jail Property, on the occasion of the visit of the former already referred to.

They much regret, however, to have to say that they have no reason to believe, that

anything will be done, unless other means than simple remonstrance be resorted to.

PETERBOROUGH:

In the month of July last the Board communicated to the County Council of Peterborough their views as to the alterations, &c., required in this Jail.

The County Council have not informed the Board what action they propose to take in

the matter.

PERTH.

This Jail continues to be one of the worst in the Province, so far as regards ventilation and other points connected with the health of the inmates. The Board trust that before another year they will have the satisfaction of being able to say that the defects have been remedied.

PICTON.

A Committee of the Board, appointed to examine this Jail, laid their views before a Special Committee of the County Council appointed to confer with them.

The latter Committee dissented from the views of the Committee of the Board, and expressed their opinion that the suggestions made by the Committee should not be carried

The Board urged upon the County Council the necessity of prompt measures being taken to improve the Jail, as they regarded it as very unhealthy and unsafe. The Board have reason to believe that the County Council are now prepared to come into the opinions of the Board, that a new Jail is absolutely necessary. Enjoying, as this rich County does, a singular exemption from debt, it would ill-become it to withhold the small amount required to give the County a suitable Jail, more especially as the building now occupied as a Jail could, as it seems to the Board, be very advantageously employed for County offices.

SANDWICH JAIL.

The views of the Board, respecting the alterations necessary in this Jail, were sub-

mitted for the consideration of the County Council, in 1860.

In the month of July last the Board finding that nothing had been done towards carrying out the necessary alterations, called the attention of the County Council to the fact. They were informed by the Clerk of the Council that, owing to the state of the County finances, the County Council could not recommend that anything should be done during the year, but that they hoped that the Council would, next year, be in a position to make the alterations recommended by the Inspectors.

The proximity of this locality to a large city, Detroit, and to two railway termini of very great traffic and intercourse, exposes this Jail to the chances of receiving, occasionally, large accessions of prisoners of all grades and colors, in addition to those furnished from the population of the County. The necessity for means of classification are, therefore, obviously needed, and should not remain overlooked.

SARNIA JAIL.

The extensive additions to this Jail, approved by the Board in 1869, have been finished during the present year. The addition is, in fact, an entirely new Jail. The new Jail has been built most solidly of large blocks of stone strongly clamped together with iron fastenings. The new Prison is, in fact, one of the strongest in the Province, and reflects great credit on the County of Lambton.

Some small matters in addition were pointed out to the Sheriff by the Inspector who last visited Sarnia, which, when executed, will render this Prison, under proper management, all the Council and the Board could desire.

Some alterations remain to be made in the old Jail.

ST. THOMAS.

This Jail, as shewn in the former Reports of the Board, stands very much in need of improvement. A good deal of delay has, however, occurred in obtaining the co-operation of the Council of the County of Elgin in the matter. This may have arisen, in some measure at least, from the fact that the Inspector appointed in 1860 to confer with the County Council respecting the alterations in the Jail at St. Thomas, did not succeed in having a conference with the Committee of the Council, although timely notice was given by him of the day on which he would meet the Committee.

The Board and the County Council have had some correspondence on the subject of the alteration of the Jail, and on other matters connected with the Prison, and in the month of December last the plans for the alterations and additions to it were submitted to the Board by the County authorities. Those plans have since been approved and returned to the County.

SIMCOE JAIL.

The plans for the alterations to this Jail were approved by the Board in 1860. No steps having been taken by the County Council, when the Jail was visited in the summer, to carry out the alterations, the attention of the County Council was called to the matter. The work was shortly after commenced, and the improvements recommended by the Board will completely alter the character of this Jail in the important essentials of accommodation, safety and ventilation. The Inspector who visited the Jail, in the month of October last, reports that the alterations were then considerably advanced.

STRATFORD JAIL.

The County authorities were, in 1860, furnished with a memorandum of one of the Inspectors, as to the alterations which were necessary in this Jail. No steps, however, were taken by the County Council to carry out the required alterations. The Grand Jury of the County of Perth, in a presentment made by them during the summer, called attention to the very insecure state of the Jail. On this presentment being communicated by the Government to the Board, one of the Inspectors was directed to make a special report upon the subject. In his report the visiting Inspector represented very strongly the necessity of immediate steps being taken by the County Council to render the Jail more secure. The Board caused a copy of the Report to be sent to the County Council, and requested, at the same time, to be informed whether they had come to any decision respecting the alterations recommended by the visiting Inspector, in 1860. Up to the close of last year no reply to this communication had been received from the County Council.

TORONTO JAIL.

The Board was consulted last winter, by the architect, as to the best mode of heating and lighting the new Jail, then nearly finished. It was proposed, by the architect, to heat the building with stoves, and to light it with gas.

The Board stated that they saw nothing to object to in the method of heating and

lighting the Jail proposed by the architect.

They submitted, however, for the consideration of the authorities of the city of Toronto, whether, in view of the great distance which the gas pipes would have to be taken, it might not be well to ascertain the relative cost of lighting the Prison with oil and gas.

Upon the question of heating the Jail, the Board expressed themselves as being favorable to the adoption, for large buildings generally, of Gold's low-pressure steam apparatus, for which Messrs. Mitchell & Co., of Montreal, are the patentees for Canada.

This mode of heating, although doubtless, in the first instance, more costly, possesses the great advantages of being the most healthful, the most safe and the most economical as regards fuel.

At the close of the year the new Jail was nearly completed. This structure, the finest of the kind in the Province, will be an ornament to the city and a credit to all parties connected with its construction.*

[•] The Board regret to state that since the close of the year a large portion of the centre of this fine structure has been destroyed by fire. The insurance will, it is hoped, cover the loss, and the Board have no doubt the City Council will use every effort to re-build the part that has been burnt down, with as little delay as possible.

NEW COUNTIES.

Plans for the County Jail of the new County of Victoria, and also of the new County of Renfrew, were submitted for the consideration of the Board and approved by them.

The plans for both Jails, the former of which were prepared by Messrs. Cumberland & Storm, of Toronto, and the latter by Mr. H. H. Horsey, of Ottawa, were drawn up with great care and in strict compliance with the general views of the Board, as given in their

printed memorandum relating to the construction, &c., of Jails.

In the plans of the Victoria Jail the Board suggested to the architects the ultimate advantage that would result from adding slightly to the elevation of the building, as, by simply raising the upper or garret story a few feet, the Jail accommodation might be considerably augmented whenever a pressure for additional accommodation—the natural result of increase of population—might render it necessary. Both the architect and Council promptly accepted the suggestion, which the Board feel convinced, though increasing slightly the present cost, will prove, hereafter, a pecuniary saving.

WELLAND JAIL.

Nothing has been done by the County Council to carry out the suggestions of the Board with respect to the alterations necessary in this wretched Jail, one wing of which is

actually falling down, although only about seven or eight years built.

The County Council of Welland have been earnestly requested to take steps to effect the required alterations, and, in particular, to ascertain, before the wing above referred to comes down, whether anything can be done to render it permanently secure. The wing is

now considered so insecure that no use is made of it for prison purposes.

The Board are not unmindful that this Jail and Court House have cost the County a large sum; they feel, at the same time, the necessity of reminding that body that no gain can result from allowing the process of dilapidation to proceed, but, on the contrary, that true economy points to the advantage of timely action, to repair, as far as possible, the errors of a first mismanagement.

WHITEY.

The Board have satisfaction in stating that the alterations in this Jail, recommended by them in 1860, having all been completed, the Jail itself is now sufficient to insure the safe-keeping of the prisoners, and the necessary ventilation. There are still a few trifling improvements to be made in the yard, which, no doubt, will be promptly effected.

WOODSTOCK.

The County Council of Oxford being furnished, in 1860, with the suggestions of a Committee of the Board, as to the alterations necessary in the Woodstock Jail, and no action having been taken by them in the matter, the Board called their attention to the subject last summer. At the request of the Council, one of the Inspectors held an interview with a Councile of that body, when certain alterations in the Jail were agreed to.

Plans, in accordance with the understanding come to between the Inspector and the

County Committee, were laid before the Board in July, and approved.

At the last visit of an Inspector to this Jail, the alterations had not been begun.

The results of the labors of the Board for the past year, so far as relates to preparing plans for new Juils, or for alterations and additions to old Jails, may be briefly summed up:

Plans for new Jails for the following Counties, viz: Victoria, and Renfrew, were

approved by the Board, and sanctioned by His Excellency in Council.

The alterations and additions recommended by the Board in the Jails at Chatham, Sarnia, Whitby, Berlin, London, Goderich, Simcoc, L'Orignal, and Cobourg, have been carried out. In most cases they are far advanced and in some completed.

Plans have been approved by the Board and sanctioned by His Excellency in Council, for the necessary alterations and additions to the following Jails, viz: Berlin, Brantford,

Brockville, Goderich, and L'Orignal.

It is gratifying to the Board to have it in their power to state, that the alterations recommended by them in the Jails, wherever they have been carried out, have received

the cordial approval of the local authorities.

They are, however, compelled to avow that, notwithstanding all their efforts and arguments, certain County Municipalities have wholly refused or neglected to adopt the necessary measures to make their Jails conformable to the Law, and, unfortunately, this is the case with two Municipalities in which the worst Jails in the Province are to be found, the County of Grey, and the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.

The Board feel that no alternative remains to them but to report these cases to the Executive Government, and leave it to decide what steps should be taken to compel those

Municipalities to carry out the requirements of the Statute.

COMMON JAILS OF LOWER CANADA.

MONTREAL JAIL.

This jail, the number of inmates of which increases by one-third every year, is at

present in an intolerable condition.

The efforts of the Inspectors to ameliorate its condition are unavailing. By repeated recommendations and representations, they have succeeded in introducing into it a little more apparent cleanliness than there was before. In justice to the jailor of this prison, however, it must be said that he is placed in an almost desperate position. Without means of classification, with a number of prisoners which is already too large and which increases daily, with a prison population sinking deeper and deeper into degradation, what can he do?

It cannot be suggested that the organization of the new rural districts will relieve this position; the number of prisoners coming from the territorial limits of those districts is comparatively insignificant, and does not represent the regular and gradual increase which

has taken place every month for the last three years in the city of Montreal alone.

The Inspectors recommended to the authorities the fitting up of an attic to serve as an additional female ward; the suggestion was acted upon, and this attic is now almost filled with prisoners.

The Board also recommended the erection of a wall around the rather extensive grounds attached to the jail, with the view of employing the labor of the prisoners in a useful and

productive manner, but this suggestion has not as yet been carried out.

Upon comparing the tables in the last report with those of the present year, it will be seen what a frightful increase there is in the number of imprisonments in this gaol. The total of the year is 3,436, more than two-thirds of all the imprisonments in Lower Canada. There were at one time in the Montreal gaol, in the course of 1861, as many as 346 prisoners, a number certainly greater than the prison could decently hold, to make no mention whatever of the requirements of classification.

QUEBEC JAIL.

The natural condition of this jail is of course unchanged, except that the buildings continue to get more and more ruinous.

A notable diminution in the number of the prisoners has allowed of the better maintenance of order and cleanliness.

This prison is as well kept as possible, under the circumstances already alluded to by

the Inspectors.

THREE RIVERS JAIL.

This jail is one of the best in the Province, and is very well kept. The Department of Public Works has caused the repairs to the walls and roof, recommended by the Inspectors, to be made.

SHERBROOKE JAIL.

This jail, the lamentable condition of which has been already alluded to by the Inspectors, continues to get worse and worse; and the Board of Inspectors, by a special report, called the attention of the Honorable Commissioner of Public Works to its condition, urging that some steps should be taken for its reconstruction or improvement.

KAMOURASKA JAIL.

The new jail at Kamouraska is finished. The Board have recommended the com-

pletion of the drainage already begun.

Beyond the information given in the statistical table to be found in another part of this report, the Inspectors have no special remark to make respecting this jail, which is very well kept.

AYLMER JAIL.

There is nothing particular to be said about this jail. It is very well kept.

GASPÉ JAIL.

All that the Inspectors said of the jails at Percé and New Carlisle in their last report, applies a fortion to the present state of the buildings.

The Board have made a special report on the deplorable condition of these two jails,

and the Inspectors hope to see them replaced by new buildings.

PRISON RULES.

In their report for last year, the Board had the satisfaction of aunouncing that the rules and regulations for the government of jails throughout the province had been duly framed by them, and had received the sanction of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

The Board lost no time in having the rules printed for distribution in pamphlet form, and, in the month of April last year, a circular was addressed to every Sheriff in the Province, covering several copies of the rules, and calling upon him to see that they were carried out, as far as circumstances would permit, in the jail under his control.

Copies were also sent by the Board to each Judge of the Superior Courts in Upper and Lower Canada, to the County Judges in Upper Canada, and to the Circuit Judges in

Lower Canada. The Board were anxious to invite the early attention of the judicial administrators of the laws, to the rules which had been adopted for the government of the prisons of Canada, (embodying, as these rules do, the principles upon which prison discipline should, in the opinion of the Board, be conducted,) with a view to secure the co-operation of the Judges in the efforts of the Board to introduce into the prisons of the country a better discipline than has hitherto prevailed in them. The Board are gratified to state that, in many instances, the Judges have rendered the Board invaluable assistance by giving to their views the weight and sanction of their high approval from the Bench.

The Board were well aware from the outset that the enforcement of the new prison code would of necessity meet with some opposition, involving as it does, an entire departure from long-established practices, interfering also with certain vested interests, and exacting in some respects greater vigilance on the part of the prison authorities, and greater expenditure on the part of the Municipal Councils (so far at least as Upper Canada is concerned). For these and other reasons, connected with the defective structure of most of the jails themselves, the Board could not expect that the rules would be carried into full effect at once. With a view to aid the Sheriffs in Upper Canada in the work of inaugurating the new system in their jails, the Provincial Secretary, at the instance of the Board, addressed circulars to the Wardens of Counties in Upper Canada, enclosing them each a copy of the rules, and requesting them to invite the early attention of their County Councils to those parts of them, (as for example those that had reference to prison clothing and diet,) which could only be carried into effect through the intervention of the County Councils.

Notwithstanding the efforts made by the Board to secure the observance of the new code, the Inspectors, who visited the jails in the early part of the summer, reported that little or nothing had been done to enforce that code in the jails which they had inspected. The Inspectors also reported that, in many cases, the jail authorities gave, as a reason for not attempting to insist on the observance of the rules, that they were framed for jails constructed on proper principles, but were wholly inapplicable to the present ill-constructed prisons.

In view of this state of things, the Board caused another circular to be addressed to the Sheriffs, specially adverting therein to the objections that had been urged to the rules, on the score of the defectiveness of the jails (whether as to plan or construction). The circular called attention to the fact that the rules themselves anticipated and provided for these supposed objections. It further pointed out that, in the opinion of the Board, the rules might be divided into three categories: In the first category were placed those rules (specially enumerated) which could be enforced in only properly constructed jails; in the second category were placed those rules (also specially enumerated) which could be enforced to some extent, though not fully, in almost every jail. The third category embraced all the rules not included in either of the preceding; all the rules in this category, the Board maintained, could, "with proper care and attention on the part of the officers of the jail, be observed in all jails, however circumstanced."

The board have reason to believe that through the circulars addressed to the parties interested, as well as the arguments used by the Inspectors on the occasions of their visits to the jails, to induce the jail authorities to a stricter observance of the new code of rules, a considerable effect has been produced. This fact is indeed satisfactorily established by the answers to circulars sent, in January last, to the Sheriffs throughout the province, for the purpose of ascertaining how far the more important provisions of the rules were observed in their respective jails at the close of the past year.

The results of the information thus obtained may be summed up in a few lines, and will not be uninteresting.

It should be premised, that of the 31 Upper Canada jails, there is one from which no return has been received.

Of the 30 jails in Upper Canada, and 8 jails in Lower Canada, from which returns have been made, the following abstract is derived:—

Jail Clothing

Is provided in 6 jails; partially in 1; not provided in 22, in Upper Canada. Is provided in 1; partially in 2; not provided in 5, in Lower Canada.

Matron, or Female Attendant for Female Prisoners.

Appointed in 21; not appointed in 9 jails in Upper Canada. Appointed in 6; not appointed in 2 jails in Lower Canada.

Prison Dietary.

Observed fully in 9; partially in 11; not observed in 11, in Upper Canada. Observed fully in 4; partially in 1; not observed in 3, in Lower Canada.

Rules for Internal Routine of Prison to be framed by Sheriff, under authority of General Rules

Had been framed in 19; not framed in 11, in Upper Canada. Had been framed in 5; not framed in 3, in Lower Canada.

Rules to be Printed and Hung up in Prisoners' Cells.

Had been hung up in 11; partially in 11; not hung up in 9, in Upper Canada. Had been hung up in 7; not hung up in 1, in Lower Canada.

The Board will not relax its efforts to secure, as far as practicable, compliance with the new code of prison rules; but they would fain hope that the local authorities will not, on their part, stand in the way of this very necessary improvement in our jail system, but that the Board will receive in future their cordial co-operation and support in this important work. There is, however, one topic in particular, to which the Board desire to invite the special attention of the local authorities, that is, the employment of the prisoners.

The rules devolve upon the Sheriff the duty of deciding as to what kind of labor the prisoners, who are liable to labour, shall be employed. For the ordinary jails throughout the country, it is impossible to lay down any general rules on this head; the labor upon which the prisoners can be most advantageously employed depends altogether upon local circumstances, and can be only determined satisfactorily by persons in the locality. On such matters the Sheriff might with advantage take the advice of the County Council. The Board would carnestly invite the attention of both parties to the subject, as one well deserving of their serious consideration.

INSPECTION OF COMMON JAILS.

Before leaving the subject of our common Jails, the Board desire to reiterate the opinion expressed in their report of last year, that the inspection of these jails cannot, under the present system, be made as frequently as is desirable. The Board are quite satisfied that no system of prison discipline can be efficiently carried on for any length of time, without frequent and thorough inspection of the jails. The half yearly inspections made by the Members of the Board had need to be supplemented by other inspections of competent persons resident on the spot, and the Board are not aware that any more suitable persons could be found to perform such a duty than the official gentlemen recommended in their report of last year, as unpaid "Local Boards of Superintendents."

REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES.

In their preliminary Report, the Board very strongly deprecated the practice which at that time prevailed, at least in Lower Canada, of receiving male and femule prisoners in

the same Reformatory.

The attempt to make the same Reformatory serve for both sexes was one of the principal causes which led to the early and rapid demoralization of the Reformatory at Isleaux-Noix, and the Government, early last year, on the carnest representation of the Board, removed to the Penitentiary the female prisoners then at Isleaux-Noix, and decided not to allow any females to be sent, in future, to either of the Reformatories in Upper or Lower Canada. While the Board rejoice at this wise step on the part of the Government, they cannot but regret that it has had the effect of shutting out, for the present, juvenile female prisoners from the benefit of the Reformatories altogether.

In their preliminary Report, the Board stated their views as to the best means of supplying this blank in our system of Reformatory institutions as follows: "The method by which the Inspectors propose to avoid these serious evils appears to them at once simple, economical, and capable of being carried out at once. It consists, simply, in availing ourselves of those societies of religious and educated women, now in existence, or which may hereafter be established, in our large towns and cities, and entrusting, under certain regulations, the young women to their care. The Protestants to be placed under the control of protestant societies, (where suitable ones can be found,) and the Catholics under the Sisters of "Bon Pasteur," and other sisters of charity.

"The Government could pay these societies, for each girl, the same sum that each by boy costs in our Reformatories, and would still save the heavy expenditure which would otherwise be necessary to provide accommodations in those institutions for the girls, and

" to secure the separation of the sexes in mixed establishments.

"The cost of transport of these girls would also be materially diminished, for, under the plan suggested, the Reformatories for these unfortunate creatures could be multiplied

" to any extent without costing anything to the Government."

Should the Government, however, see any practical objection to the foregoing scheme, the Board would submit that no alternative remains, but the establishment of a Reformatory for females upon the same plan as those for males, which are now in such successful operation in Upper and Lower Canada.

Wolfred Nelson, Chairman. J. C. Taché, E. A. Meredith, J. M. Ferres, Terence J. O'Netll.

SEPARATE REPORT

OF

DR. WOLFRED NELSON,

FOR 1861.

The Jails throughout the two Provinces have been so frequently the subjects of Reports, that to enter into any details concerning their construction and situation would be a work of supercrogation. It will be necessary now to refer only to their present actual condition. Former reports have shewn that there is ample room for amelioration and improvement. Very few of them are at all fitted for carrying out that system of prison discipline which is indispensable for accomplishing any useful ends. And much as amelioration is to be desired, it would yet be impossible, at once and thoroughly, to alter this sad state of things. In most instances, indeed, entirely new buildings would be required, and so sensible was the Legislature of this and of other difficulties in the way, that the Act 20 Vic., section XXV, was passed, enacting that:—

"The Inspectors and Special Committee of the County Council shall, in arranging the necessary alterations and additions as aforesaid, have due regard to the plan of the Jail as they shall find it, and to the ability of the County to meet the expense thereof, and shall make as few and as inexpensive alterations and additions as in their opinion the

requirements of this Act will allow."

But even with this statute as a guide, a difficult task was to be expected, in convincing those Municipalities, which are required to provide Jails, of the necessity for entering upon new expenditures, the more especially as several of the Counties of the Upper Province are considerably indebted for what they have already done in this particular. Under all circumstances, a thorough change in these matters must be a work of time; in the meanwhile every effort should be made to better the condition of these miserable establishments, while the urgent representations of the Inspectors will prevent, it is to be hoped, that dilatoriness which so often prevails in public matters.

MONTREAL JAIL.

This Jail, from its extent and importance, has, in an especial manner, been alluded to, as exemplifying defects, not only of construction, but of internal management and

arrangement.

From the want of proper accommodation, prisoners of every description are huddled together, old and young. The new in crime and the hardened villain are allowed free communication; they amuse and instruct each other in every kind of vice, and the time passes so pleasantly, that a return to these "lodgings," is so far from being a matter of regret, that it is sought for, when exhausted by new excesses, or when the weather is too inclement to admit of roaming about and sleeping under trees and sheds.

On opening the door of some one of the wards, one is horror-stricken at seeing little boys in rags and older offenders, almost in a state of mudity, commingling together, with matted hair and countenances bedaubed with filth; and yet this wretchedness does not appear to be felt, as the aspect and demeanour denote even gaiety, with a most repulsive look of independence and defiance. This state of things is fully entitled to the exclamation of Mad. De Kingener, on visiting the prison of Heidelberg, about forty years ago, that it was a "perfect luxury of vice and perdition," a terrestrial pandemonium, she might have added.

Efforts are being made to correct this grievous state of things. The third storey of the West Wing, a space of nearly ninety by forty feet, and hitherto occupied as an hospital, where three or four sick and infirm persons had the whole to themselves, is being put in order for the reception of a far larger number of prisoners; but, in the opinion of Mr. Horsey, the Architect of the Provincial Penitentiary, forty cells could be constructed for confinement at night, and when not at "hard labor" during the day; an opinion in which I concur.

The attic over this floor, and of equal dimensions, has been turned into a Female Ward, and the opposite attic has long been destined to the same purpose. These two, with the attic of the North Wing, will, it is hoped, suffice for this miscrable class of delinquents. The female prisoners will thus be confined on the same level, and as the Matron's apartments are between the two wards, the supervision will be more easy, while it will also be more effectual.

In justice to Mr. McGinn, the Jailer, it must be admitted that his duties are many and complicated. Throngs of idle and disorderly persons are brought in at all hours of the day and night, to be in durance only for a few days, and after their discharge, to be again returned, in an equally short period, to their "old quarters." The labour and anxiety he has undergone has been very great, and notwithstanding his constant application, ably seconded, as he has been, by his assistant, it was far too heavy a burden, and he was, therefore, advised to secure a Clerk and other assistance. It is well to remark, that as the Assistant bears the title of "Keeper of the House of Industry," it might be supposed that this Jail is also a House of Correction. But it is, in good truth, merely a receptacle for all sorts of human depravity, and should be called a house of corruption.

It is but too manifest that this order of things should be corrected with the least pessible delay, if the objects of the law and the interests of humanity are to be regarded. Some alleviation might be obtained, in the useful occupation many of the prisoners could be provided with, if the nine acres of valuable land attached to the Jail were safely walled in. I have urgently pressed this subject, and notwithstanding its importance, it has so far been unattended to.

I have visited this Jail many times during the year (once in the night), and at each time have not failed to point out the absolute necessity for system, order and cleanliness. One circumstance is worthy of notice, and that is, that notwithstanding the hordes of destitute creatures who throng it, a degree of healthfulness pervades the whole which is remarkable. As this sanitary condition has always existed, the inference may fairly be drawn that the ventilation is ample and the food sufficient and nutritious, although it has, up to a short period, consisted solely of bread, (potatoes?) and porridge. It has, indeed, been noticed, that those who have been confined for many months have left the Jail heavier and stouter than on admission.

This fact is not by any means adduced as proof of the propriety of a constant use of one or two articles of food, nor against a mixed and varied diet, which the soundest dictates of physiology, as well as experience, have shown to be indispensable to the health and vigor of man. It might as well be urged that due ventilation is a matter of little consequence, because, in this wretchedly constructed Jail, no contrivance for the admission of pure, nor for the escape of foul air, can be detected. That there is not more sickness in the "congregated wards," is surprising, as there are only a few windows and these very small, and no outward doors.

Let no fallacious conclusions be drawn from such isolated circumstances, else error of the greatest moment may be committed.

Seeing that the majority of persons committed to this Jail are vicious, immoral and destitute of all religious principles, much good might be anticipated if Chaplains were

regularly appointed, not only to perform Divine service on the Sabbath, but to visit the sick, and those who are in separate confinement, on week days, and all when there is no out-door work to be done.

The Roman Catholies have the advantage of the services of one of the geutlemen of the Seminary, whose assiduity and zeal are beyond all praise. Not so the Protestants, who are seldom favoured with a visit of a clergyman, and then only when his services are expressly requested. But this is not, by any means, intended as a reproach, since the Protestant clergy have special duties of their own to perform, which they cannot neglect, and, besides, the Jail is at such a distance that considerable expense would be incurred in carriage hire. It is also well known that Protestant clergymen are but poorly compensated for their labours, and cannot afford to pay any extra expense.

I would, therefore, humbly but energetically suggest that a fixed salary should be given to a Chaplain of the Established Church, and also to one of the Church of Rome. If a House of Industry was erected on the ground behind the Jail, the Chaplains would find ample scope for the exercise of their sacred duties, while the reformation they would

effect would far overbalance, in even a money point of view, their meagre salaries.

SHERBROOKE JAIL.

I visited this Jail on the 29th May and on the 15th October. There were only four prisoners at my first visit, and they were confined for not any very grave crimes. Six poor children were placed there as in a Refuge, their parents having been sent to the Provincial Penitentiary. The Jailer is very kind to them; they all had had scarlet fever a few weeks before, but were now quite recovered. It may not be thought uncalled for to remark that these children were lodged in the third storey of the Jail, and that several other children in the vicinity, enjoying all the nursing and comforts of home, died of the same disease, but they lived on the ground floor, and in good dwellings. These facts are worthy of consideration by the hygienist.

It would not be worth while to attempt the amelioration of this Jail; the outlay would

go far towards the erection of an entirely new building.

On my first visit I was shown a site supposed to be eligible and convenient, but which is, in my opinion, every way objectionable. It is the highest in the whole neighbourhood, and is formed of solid rock, bare in many places, while in others it is only covered by a few inches of earth. No cultivation could be carried on, and very great expense would be incurred for a due supply of water. At my last visit, I was taken to another spot, a few acres below the town; I was at once struck with its favorable appearance; it is elevated, abounding with springs, and is of easy drainage and sewerage. The soil is a deep, iich loam, every way adapted to remunerative tillage. As the property belongs to the Land Company, there is reason to think that, with their usual liberality, they would part with it at a reasonable rate.

JAIL AT ALYMER.

March 20.—This Jail was found to be, as usual, in good order. There were but two prisoners, one for assault and another an insane man, who was given to such violent outbreaks of passion that his confinement was imperatively called for.

July 27.—At this visit there were no prisoners.

JAIL AT OTTAWA.

On my way to Aylmer I visited this Jail and, as heretofore, found it to be in a most wretched condition. There were twelve prisoners—six men, one of whom was insane; also six females, who complained bitterly that they were confined for six months, and had never

before been sentenced for more than two months for the same offence, and that they should be careful to keep away from this "nasty place" in future, a resolution they were strongly enjoined to keep.

July 28.—I again visited this loathsome abode; the same six prisoners were still in confinement, though on the eve of leaving this "hateful" place. They were cautioned not to return to their old practices, as their next sojourn might be for twelve months.

The new Jail in this city is fast progressing. It will prove a credit to all concerned,

and will meet, as far as possible, all the objects sought to be attained.

JAIL AT L'ORIGNAL.

July 29.—No change has, as yet, been made in this Jail, but plans have been submitted and accepted for the alterations that are indispensable alike to the safe-keeping and health of the prisoners. This work, however, cannot be completed during the ensuing summer.

I have visited all the new Jails in course of construction in my Division. With the exception of the one at St. Hyacinthe, they are completed and have been duly proclaimed, though they have not yet been occupied. They are substantially built, and promise to fulfil the objects sought for. I visited the Jail at Montmagny, on my return from Grosse Isle, and found it quite as good a structure as any of the other new Jails.

Having occasion to stop at Three Rivers on the 15th August, I visited the Jail there. It is a good, solid building, and perhaps one of the best of the old ones, and is well kept. It is never crowded; on the present occasion, seven men were in confinement, and two old insane women who had been retained for many years, apparently without friends or family they are quiet, docile and appear happy and contented. They are well and kindly treated.

JAILS IN THE UPPER PROVINCE.

Dr. Taché and myself visited the following Jails :-

June 7.....at Barrie.

- " 13.....at Owen Sound.
- " 15.....at Woodstock.
- " 17.....at London.
- " 17.....at St. Thomas.
- " 19.....at Sandwich.

As the above Jails have been previously reported upon, it is not deemed necessary to make any special remarks, the less so as the Inspector in whose Division they are will not fail to make such comments as are called for.

WELLAND JAIL.

June 22.—I visited this Jail, and was much pleased to find that the cracks or fissures in the walls had not extended, and the opinion is that the building has "settled," so that little need be feared from any further sinking of the foundation. Mr. Horsey is also of the opinion that, without much expense, the doors and cells can be made safe in every way, and meet all exigencies for some years to come. This is the more to be desired, seeing that the County of Welland is still deeply in debt for the construction of this unique piece of architecture.

TORONTO JATE.

June 23.—This Jail was in its usual crowded state. As the new one will be completed in a few months, this ill-devised structure will be vacated.

BROCKVILLE JAIL.

August 29.—I had the pleasure of meeting the Committee of the County Council of Leeds and Grenville, and, after a long conference, it was not judged proper, at this late season of the year, to enter into any extensive repairs. The Committee appeared to be desirous of carrying out, as far as possible, the rules and regulations, but to apply them in every particular was out of the question, seeing that this Jail, in common with all the others, had been built as a mere place of safe custody, with no view whatever to classification or for preventing further contamination, and much less for reformation. It is a massive fire-proof building, and susceptible of considerable improvements, which, it is expected, will be entered upon early in the ensuing spring, under the superintendence of the architect of the Provincial Penitentiary.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, KINGSTON.

I have made the following monthly visits to this excellent Institution:-

January-23rd, March 22nd, April 22nd, July 24th, August 26th, November 16th,

I was also present at each quarterly meeting. This large establishment continues to

merit entire approbation for its very superior management.

The completion of the rotunda has united the three wings and main buildings, so that there is no confined or pent up space, but the air circulates freely through the vast edifice. The advantage of this construction is proved by the healthfulness of the whole, and as soon as a drying and clothes house are creeted, nothing will be wanting to make it as perfect as such establishments can be. During the ensuing summer it is expected that the buildings in question will be constructed, when little outlay will be required, and the entire labor of the convicts turned to money profit.

The Female Department continues to be remunerative, and is conducted with much ability by the Matron, to whose zeal and superior management alone is due the fact that a larger number of women are accommodated here than could have been hoped for. But if some dozen more convicts should be thrown into it, there will be undue crowding; hence

preparations will have to be made without delay for a new female ward.

REFORMATORY AT ISLE-AUX-NOIX.

The antecedents at this place were far from flattering. They had indeed become so notorious as naturally to have attracted a large share of public attention, and credence was readily accorded to any report unfavorable to the management of the Institution. A circumstance happened which caused considerable excitement, and afforded, by never-failing exaggerations, ample scope for gossip and censure, which rapidly assumed the shape of most grave charges against the Warden, Mr. F. X. Prieur, who had only taken charge of the place, December 28, 1860. On the 3rd January, 1861, a desperate attempt at revolt was made, when the lives of several of the officers were in the utmost danger.

January 10.—An investigation into the matter was instituted by the Police Magistrate

of Montreal, at which I was present.

April II.—I arrived at the Island to meet the other members of the Board, but bad weather delayed them. Mr. MacDonnell arrived in the evening, and Messrs. Taché, Meredith and Langton the following day. A searching inquiry, continued for three days, was made, when the Board came to the unanimous conclusion that the accusations were, in every particular, incorrect. In their Report the Board exculpated Mr. Prieur from all blame, and at the same time expressed their conviction of his capacity for discharging the many arduous duties that devolve upon him.

I have visited this Reformatory eight times during the year, occupying, in all, twelve

days.

REFORMATORY AT PENETANGUISHENE.

June 8.—In company with Dr. Taché, I visited this Reformatory, which we found, as usual, in excellent order; discipline mild, yet effective; convicts cheerful and quite happy. It is pretty well filled, yet the Warden, Captain Kelly, with much method and ingenuity, contrives to find room for new comers. But ere long, despite his anxious desire to meet all exigencies, some additional space must be obtained.

At no great cost a building could be creeted, transversely, that would connect the present premises to the quarters of the Warden, by which means some eighty or a hundred more convicts could be accommodated, and a proper domicile, very convenient for

the Warden, could also be creeted at no great outlay.

It is my conviction that the locality is by no means suitable, as it can be reached only after a fatiguing ride of thirty-six miles from Barrie, by horse carriage. The population is very sparse and poor, no market or place of commerce nearer than Barrie. The cost for the transportation of convicts and supplies is very great. The soil is very poor, consisting mostly of coarse sand and gravel, covered with stones and boulders of every conceivable size. Cultivation is consequently extremely difficult, and in no wise remunerative. Tillage here would in truth be, to

"Force a surly soil for scanty bread;"

nor would it meet the requirements of the law, which demands that there should be a sufficient quantity of land "fit for agricultural purposes," connected with the Reformatory. For these and other reasons that might be adduced, another site for this Reformatory

For these and other reasons that might be adduced, another site for this Reformatory appears to be forcibly called for. I may be singular in this opinion, possibly may be in error, but it is the result of much consideration and observation.

LUNATIC ASYLUM, TORONTO.

This establishment has been visited quarterly by the Board, and at other times by one or more of the Inspectors. There was nothing to disapprove of, but, on the contrary, everything to commend.

The "Branch Asylum" was duly inspected at the same time. The utmost credit is due to the Medical Superintendent for his admirable arrangements and government, in

which he is ably assisted by his Deputy and all the subordinate officers.

At the end of this Report, further allusion will be made to this Institution.

LUNATIC ASYLUM, MALDEN.

June 20.—Dr. Taché, Mr. Meredith and myself carefully examined every part of this Asylum, and had every reason to be well satisfied with Dr. Fisher's management. He has turned the old buildings, formerly a station for the military, to the best advantage, converting them into a very passable Asylum at comparatively little cost. There still remains

much to be done, and the talent which the Doctor has so far evinced is such, that, if not interfered with, there is good cause to be satisfied that he will achieve it all, most judici-

ously and economically.

Dr. Howard, the Medical Superintendent of the new Asylum at St. Johns, met the Inspectors here, according to a previous arrangement. Dr. Howard made a diligent inquiry into all matters appertaining to the establishment, and acquired much valuable practical information. He had previously visited Toronto, and enjoyed the advantage of repeated interviews with Dr. Workman on the same subject, as well as with Dr. Litchfield, at Kingston.

LUNATIC ASYLUM, ORILLIA.

June 11.—Dr. Taché accompanied me, and made a minute inspection of this structure and appurtenances; it is not therefore necessary that I should enter into details. I deem it, however, proper to state my conviction that, in consequence of the frail nature of this edifice in its construction, and of the very limited accommodation it affords, it is ill-calculated for the reception and safe-keeping of violent and impulsive maniaes. This class require more space and more substantial arrangements than are requisite for the idiotic and imbecile, the latter being generally mild, harmless and easily controlled. There is, unfortunately, enough of this class in Upper Canada to people this Institution, and their assemblage here would be beneficial, not only on the ground of expense, but also because their separation from the others is called for on every consideration.

LUNATIC ASYLUM, ROCKWOOD, KINGSTON.

This very extensive edifice has made great progress during the last season, and towards the end of the year 1862, it is confidently expected that it will be prepared for the reception of about one hundred and twenty patients, which is most desirable, seeing that sixty-four male lunatics are now confined in the basement under the dining hall of the Provincial Penitentiary—a low, moist and dismal place, several feet below the surrounding earth. There can be no doubt, but for the consummate ability of the Medical Superintendent, Dr. Litchfield, there would have been much sickness and many deaths. Many acts of violence, too, would have been perpetrated, with no small amount of impropriety of conduct in other respects. Restricted as the space is, Dr. Litchfield has contrived to have thirty dormitories made, small but convenient and secure, together with a sick-bay and an associated dormitory to hold twenty patients; but the number of cases thrust upon him has obliged him to resort to sleeping bunks around the corridors, from which the patients may wander during the night, if not restrained by the keepers. The intractable and viciously disposed are placed in the single dormitories—a seclusion that is not relished, and to avoid which many of the more excited are led to be orderly and submissive.

Dr. Litchfield has converted a small out-building at Rockwood into a Female Asylum

for twenty-five patients. It is likewise kept in a most neat and pleasing manner.

LUNATIC ASYLUM, ST. JOHNS.

Dr. Howard had received instructions to put the barracks at St. Johns into the necessary repair for an Insane establishment. He commenced vigorously, and had nearly completed his plans, when he was ordered to discontinue, and to turn, to the best advantage possible, the "Old Court House" into a temporary lodgement. With equal zeal and intelligence, he set to work, and in a wonderfully short time completed his arrangements for the reception of fifty persons. They would have been unduly and dangerously crowded, had not the Doctor made good provision for ample ventilation and cleanliness.

I witnessed his operations on the 1st July, 16th September and the 21st November.

when I was accompanied by Mr. Ferres. There were seventeen male and the same number of female patients; several of them being so excessively violent as to require bing placed apart. There were some six or seven poor, helpless, harmless creatures, who should not be printted to mingle with the vociferous and maniacal. This place is now filled to its utmost extent.

The present arrangement is a mere make-shift, and another and far more extensive establishment should be provided with the least possible delay. There are still to be provided for, hundreds of insane, scattered through the Lower Province, some in the Jails others in charitable institutions, and not a few with their families, who have neither the means nor the appliances for their proper treatment.

LUNATIC ASYLUM, BEAUPORT.

August 13.—I visited this well-conducted Institution, and as usual, found it clean, comfortable, and in a very satisfactory san tary condition, notwithstanding that every exallable part was fully occupied. The patients seemed to be as happy and contented as persons of that class can be. Several of the females were sewing and otherwise employed, and as women are naturally given to seek occupation, every effort should be made to provide them with some work as a means of amusement, and to divert their mind from dwelling on real or imaginary ills. Hence, in a remedial and pecuniary point of view, this is highly worthy of notice.

A considerable number of male patients are engaged about the farm and household matters, in which many take delight, conceiving themselves to be placed in high and re-

sponsible offices.

At a short distance from the Asylum, a once splendid dwelling house has been fitted up for the reception of the idiotic and demented class, who require less space and less active supervision, and whose seclusion from the more impulsive and violent is absolute y

required, as already noticed.

I may also observe, that on going over the different wards, I was struck with the great number of inmates whose countenances denoted congenital idiotism and helpless imbecility—deaf, dumb, paralytic and epileptic. These should manifestly form a class totally distinct from ordinary manifes. A building of a very simple construction, and under a far more economical regime, would meet all exigencies, while the discipline would be easily carried out.

MARINE HOSPITAL, QUEBEC.

August 13th.—This Hospital was found exceedingly airy, clean and neat: The order and discipline that prevail can hardly be improved upon; certainly no innovations or alterations were called for. There were sixty-two male patients under treatment, and sixteen females, whose necessities and comforts appear to be most humanely cared for.

There are several rooms for pay-patients, containing all the conveniences that the most fastidious could exact. Some Members of Parliament, as well as travellers, when sick, have availed themselves of its advantages, and have manifested their thanks for the able and kind treatment they had received.

QUARANTINE STATION, GROSSE ISLE.

June 24th.—On my return from a tour of inspection in Canada West, considerable alarm was caused from the fact that a "Norwegian ship had arrived at Quebec, with many cases of Small Pox and 'Fever,' and had been ordered to Grosse Isle." In the absence of my colleagues, who were inspecting their respective civisions, I julged t proper, at once, to go to Grosse Isle and enquire into the true state of things.

I was provided by the Emigration office with a boat, and arrived at the Island at S

P. M., on the 25th. Dr. Von Iffland, the Medical Superintendent, accompanied me through the establishment, affording me most valuable information. The ship alluded to was the "Oder," from Hamburgh. It did not stop at Grosse Isle on its way to the Port of Quebec, as by the Governor General's Proclamation all passenger vessels were allowed to proceed to Quebec without anchorage at the Quarantine ground; and, therefore, Dr. Von Iffland had then no instructions to board any vessel. The ship was ordered to Grosse Isle, on the Report of the Inspecting Physician of the Port, on the 15th June, it having several cases of Small-Pox, but no Fever on board. All the sick were immediately transferred from the ship to the Hospital, and the apparently healthy passengers were landed at the Health Division, for surveillance and quarantine purposes.

It will be seen, by Dr. Von Iffland's Report to the Board of Inspectors, (see appendix) that the passengers by every vessel inspected by the Doctor, on board of which any contagious disease had prevailed, were all landed at the Station, the vessel cleansed, ventilated and purified, before obtaining a clear Bill of Health; nor were the passengers released from Quarantine until after having been subjected to a strict probationary surveillance. These remarks are made in justice to an old, able and most deserving public

officer.

The Station was in excellent order, and everything in readiness to cope with any epidemic or pestilential complaint, should such occur. The arrangements were all that could be desired; the officers kind and intelligent. The principal draw-back to this locality is the distance from Quebec, which causes much additional expense, loss of time, and delay

in obtaining necessary supplies.

The difficulties naturally attending the establishing of Quarantines are admitted by every nation where such exist; and much doubt even is entertained if quarantine regulations do not do more mischief than good. It may not therefore be uninteresting to state, that at the last Meeting of the National Association for the promotion of Social Science,

held at Dublin, the following, among other resolutions, was passed :-

That the existing state of Quarantine legislation and practice, in most countries; is liable to many grave objections, and often occasions unnecessary impediments to international and commercial intercourse, without affording any adequate protection to the public health; and that, therefore, the subject is one which deserves the attention of Govern-

ment, and calls for further investigation."

However wise the measures may be for the prevention of pestilectial diseases, by the establishment of sanitary institutions, they will ever prove abortive if seaports and places of commerce are not in a healthy condition. It is the province of Municipal Authorities to provide against over-crowding in low damp dwellings, and dark, narrow and blind-alleys, where light and air in vain struggle for admission, and where filth of every description redolent of putrefaction, taints everything with poison and malaria. Access to these horrid abodes by persons from abroad, especially from the sea, is almost certain to be followed by disease and by death. The cleansing and amelioration of such haunts would do infinitely more to maintain the general health, and prevent the extension of "imported" diseases, than Lazarettos, Fever-Houses, or similar health-retreats—infinitely more effectual and less costly than Quarantine Stations, or "cordons sanitaires."

REMARKS ON LUNATIC ASYLUMS, &c.

The condition of our Asylums for the insane, while reflecting great credit on the gentlemen under whose care and general management they are placed, cannot but prove

a most appreciable boon to the Province.

It should, however, be known and impressed on the minds of relatives and friends, as well as the public, that the opportunities and time for the curability of mental diseases are often allowed to pass over, ere the unhappy sufferers are transferred to these institutions. To this cause may be attributed, in some measure, the great number of chronic or incurable cases (exclusive of the idiots, paralytics and epileptics) which are now found in the Asylums; for few things relating to the management of the insane are so well established as the necessity of their early treatment. On examining attentively the Reports of the

best conducted Asylums in Europe and the United States, it would appear that 8 out of 10 recent cases recover, while not more than 1 in 8 or 9 of chronic, or old cases, are cured; hence the disappointment on the part of friends, and, sometimes, unmerited reproach on these, otherwise most invaluable and useful establishments.

It must, therefore, not only be inferred, but as a fact universally recognized, that insanity, if appropriately treated at an early day, is often curable. Thus, if many of those who are now inmates of our Asylums, could have secured proper treatment during the carly stages of the disease, they might have returned to their homes in health, and fulfilled their ordinary avocations, while now they are unfortunately consigned to perpetual

imbecility, a burden to the public and their friends.

In reverting to the subject of disappointment in obtaining speedy cures in Asylums in this country, it may also be added, that the disappointment may be ascribed to the too laudatory reports of some establishments in the United States. There is in many of these reports too much of the couleur de rose, and, as has already been observed by an experienced Provincial Medical Superintendent, "the impression they make upon some minds, is somewhat akin to that made by the puffs of Mineral Springs and Water-cure Establishments, as if the various Lunatic Asylums were rival institutions endeavoring to attract customers. Some of these Reports cannot but have a tendency to mislead the public, especially as to the number of cures, not, it may be remarked, by wilful misstatements but by annual percentages of recoveries deduced from a small number of cures, and these the most favorable and recent."

As already said, it is always difficult, and often impossible, to arrive at the cause of the aberration; it may originate in the mind or in the physical mechanism; the attack may be sudden and overwhelming; at other times it has, in a stealthy manner, made deep inroads, involving the mental and bodily faculties, before it attracts the serious attention of parents and friends. It is in the former case, (it may be repeated), that prospects of cure may be entertained; but in the other case scarcely anything more can be hoped for other than a recovery, which only lasts until some new cause of excitement occurs, and once more and again to upset the reason, and to destroy all hopes of permanent benefit.

The mystery attending such ailments is all the greater from the fact of the uncertainty where to locate the origin of the mischief—how far it is primary or hereditary. It cannot be ascertained if the cause is accidental, or plainly corporeal, because innumerable facts tend to prove, that the most intimate reciprocity of action exists between the mind

and the body, and yet certain savans often at one jump solve the problem!

Neither the dissecting knife, nor the microscope, reveals the whole secret after death. The brain is found in the most opposite condition of disease; then again scarcely a trace is met with, to afford the least satisfactory information. Dr. Workman, in his Report for 1859, feelingly remarks:—"On the examination of the brain, traces of severe disease may be found, though, not unfrequently, they are puzzlingly totally absent." The same

observation has been made by every practical alienist.

But notwithstanding the clouds of mist that have hitherto so completely shrouded the subject, and have made it intricate in the extreme, we are not to desist in our explorations; more light will be gradually shed upon this obscure department of the Healing Art, by such constant and persevering researches as Dr. Workman's pathological investigations evince, powerfully aided by his Case-Book, in which the history of every patient is carefully and minutely detailed, and every symptom and peculiarity accurately noted. Theory avails but little in the management of the insane, but sound practical ability may achieve a great deal.

The treatment of these cases must necessarily vary; it must, in a great measure, be of the expectant kind; but there are a few rules applicable to all cases, and a cautious observance of the daily phases and phenomena will tend much to facilitate the practice of the physician. A very able writer says: "In a great variety of maniaes, the employment of medicine is either improper or impracticable; and here our curative attempts must be confined to what is called management, which often claims a considerable share in removing mental derangements." These sentiments are fully borne out by the assertion of Dr. Read; that "Pharmacy is but a small part of Physic. Medical cannot be separated from Moral science without reciprocal and injurious mutilation."

The treatment may be classed under three heads or categories: the Moral, the Mate-

rial (if the expression is allowed), and the Medical.

The noral consists in humouring the patient until his confidence, then his affection, is secured, and kind and tender treatment will soon effect this; then by gradual and cautious steps the hallucinations may be corrected; whereas harshness, point blank contradiction, roots the erroneous idea still deeper, and exasperates the patient's condition.

The Ma erial greatly aids the first steps Proper hygienic measures tend to cheer up the mind, and restore the faculties in some degree, then the dietary will contribute its full share in the good work; it being so regulated as to be stimulating or sedative as may be required, while it will help to maintain the animal functions in good order, and cure inor-

dinate appetites.

The medical treatment, following the above, becomes simple and comparatively easy. It will only be necessary to administer medicine when there is any evident corporeal disturbance, which a little careful attention, on the part of the nurses, will generally in time detect. Unusual excitement or depression, and expressions of suffering, are soon detected by intelligent watchers, who fully comprehend the obligations imposed upon them, and who are duly instructed by the physician.

A judicious medical Superintendent is so convinced of the information he can thus derive, that, besides a naturally benevolent disposition on the part of the attendants, he assures himself that his subordinates take an interest in their charge, are kind and benev-

olent, possess foresight, and are of untiring watchfulness.

These rather extended and desultory remarks seemed called for from the fact, that very erroneous views are generally entertained in regard to Asylums, and the objects to be secured; yet multifarious and abstruse as are the duties which devolve upon the Superintendents, there are persons who seem to conceive that they are endowed with the gift of prescience, and are as dogmatic and censorious, as they are, in reality, innocent of all knowledge of such matters and things, on which, however, they expatiate with admirable self-complacency, and too often excite distrust and alarm in a community, whose countenance and good opinion is so essential for the attainment of successful results.

All officious meddling is to be deprecated as usually founded on interested and sordid motives; yet the visits of respectable parties should be encouraged, that they may judge from what they see, and express their unbiassed opinion; but the surest safe guard against abuses exists in the quarterly visits of the Board of Inspectors, who are not bound to a day or a week, but may at any time make their appearance; and besides these visits, one or two of the Inspectors drop in very often, and when they cannot well be looked for.

It is difficult for a Physician to an Asylum to make others comprehend how great influences, things in themselves apparently trifling become, when the aggregate of their operation is continually applied to disordered minds. "Vulgar approbation is easily obtained," as Dr Conolly observes, "by occasional display, although the general character of any Asylum, may be that of a mere workhouse or place of safety, in which nothing is habitually done, beyond employing the patients and keeping them quiet for their recovery." The wards may be generally quiet; there may be solitude, falsely called peace—contrivance may secure this at all ordinary hours of public inspection—and yet the hours of rising, of going to bed, and of meals, may be marked by irregularities and violence, and the patients may pass a very large part of their time unoccupied and unamused; their hourly comforts little car d for; their secretions quite disregarded, so that many of them become more and more listless, and even, at length, incurable from neglect.

The foregoing observations respecting the heavy responsibility, and the innumerable difficulties and vexations that surround the Medical Superintendent, are fully borne out by what transpired at the meeting held in Dublin, on the 15th August last, of the Association of Medical Officers of Asylums, when it was so justly remarked, that "for such services, so arduous and anxious, no reward, either in salary or peusion, could suitably

compensate."

We may with good reason append the following lines, from the third Report of the Medical Superintendent of the Provincial Hospital for the insane, at Halifax, Dr. James R. Dettorf:—"It being acknowledged by all, that those in attendance upon the insane, are entitled to a liberal remuneration. In the opinion of all Superintendents who write

on the subject, the salaries of the attendants ought to increase from year to year. There experience is of essential importance to the welfare of those committed to their care."

Nor must it be forgotten that, besides their being a vast "wear and tear," both of body and mind, the officers are exposed at every moment to a variety of injuries which, in some cases, are followed by permanent disability, if not by death.

WOLFRED NELSON.

Montreal, 20th January, 1862.

REPORT

οŕ

MR. TACHE.

FOR THE YEAR 1861.

I have the honor to present the following Report of my labors as an Inspector, per-

formed during the year 1861.

As the leading and general features of the great public institutions placed under the superintendence of the Inspectors have undergone hardly any changes, with some few exceptions, it would be perfectly useless to burden this Report with details which are furnished in my Report of last year. Unless where it is otherwise stated, all the remarks made in my Report of 1860 apply to the condition of our public establishments in 1861.

T.

HOSPITALS.

HOSPITAL AT GROSSE-ISLE.

I visited the Hospital at Grosse-Isle on the 1st August,-Dr. Nelson, chairman of

the Board, had visited it before me.

In the course of the year this institution had undergone changes in its organization which must have seriously impaired its efficiency. The number of emigrants received on the island, in order to undergo the processes of cleansing and purification, was greater, and yet the working staff of the establishment had been reduced to an insufficient number of hands.

At the period of my visit, there were 22 sick in hospital, nearly all of them suffering under confluent small pox. The healthy quarter (this is the name given to the place set apart for the accommodation of healthy emigrants during their stay on the island for the purification of their effects) was empty, but there had previously been as many as 250 patients in the hospital, and 1,200 emigrants in the "healthy quarters." In the absence of regular Chaplains, it was found necessary to request the ecclesiastical authorities to send priests and ministers to the island, from time to time.

Dr. Von Iffland was therefore in charge of an establishment all but disorganized, having but two boatmen at his service for boarding vessels, no ice in the ice-house for the use of the sick, no horse for his visits from one quarter to the other, and lacking many

other things more or less essential in an establishment of the kind.

I have nothing to add to what the Board of Inspectors said last year, and repeated this year again, on the importance of supporting this institution. The spread of small pox in the midst of the population of our cities this year, affords fresh proof of the correctness of the views of the Board of Inspectors on this subject.

The fact that a ship loaded with emigrants had to be sent back after reaching Quebec

to the lazaretto at Grosse-Isle, shews clearly enough that the dread of danger is more powerful than all the arguments which are brought to bear against these establishments.

A country which receives a large tide of emigration cannot dispense with such institutions, which are a benefit to the districts through which the emigrants pass, and a

benefit to the emigrants themselves.

I look upon it as an imperative duty attaching to my position to dwell strongly upon this most important subject, and in doing so I am acting in accordance not only with all my colleagues of the Board of Inspectors, but with the conclusions arrived at by various commissioners appointed in other countries to examine the question of quarantines and lazarettos.

Every effort should be made to render quarantines as unrestrictive as possible for commerce, and to render them as economical as possible for the state by which they are maintained; but there is all the difference in the world between this and their total abolition.

The quarantine at Grosse-Isle has never been a cause of serious embarrassment to commerce. As to the expenditure required in order to maintain it in an effective state in ordinary times, the Inspectors have given their opinion thereupon in their Report of last year.

MARINE HOSPITAL, QUEBEC.

I visited the Marine Hospital in all its details on the 23rd May and the 11th September.

I have nothing new to state with reference to this institution, which I invariably found to be well conducted, and in the condition described in my report of last year.

The repairs of the wharfing which protects the grounds against the encroachments of the river towards the west have not been made; and it is to be feared that the delay may occasion a considerable outlay hereafter.

It is not generally known that this hospital receives paying patients of several classes. In this way persons wishing to be treated in such an institution—and it is the interest of all sick foreigners to be so—can obtain admission at the rate of twenty-five cents, fifty cents, or one dollar per day, according to the degree of comfort required. The twenty-five cent patients are placed in the common wards; those paying fifty cents are placed in separate rooms plainly furnished; those paying one dollar in separate rooms well-furnished. The delicacies of the table are in proportion to the amount paid, as a matter of course; but it is needless to say that all receive what is necessary.

The liberal addition made to the grant of this institution has enabled the trustees to

extend its benefits to a larger number of sick poor.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

ASYLUM AT TORONTO.

I visited this asylum, in company with my colleagues, every three months during the year.

I have nothing particular to state. My idea as to the material appliances of this institution coincide with those expressed in my last report, and I must pay the medical superintendent and his staff the same tribute of praise.

The work of embellishment undertaken by Dr. Workman has had the effect of rendering the aspect of the grounds in front of the asylum more pleasing than nature had

made it.

The Inspectors remarked a want of sufficient heat in the wards during the winter scason. I am aware that the requirements of ventilation in this building render it necessary from time to time to leave the windows partly open; but, apart from that, I question whether the plan of heating by means of hot water, which is the one adopted, is quite suited to our climate. No doubt by increasing the amount of heated surface the object can be attained, but that would be exceeding the limits which a prudent economy would

indicate. At all events, the fact is, that at the Toronto Asylum it is found necessary to have a large number of grate fires in addition to the hot-water pipes, and that there is an average consumption of about 350 tons of coal and 500 cords of wood to produce a temperature always low enough in a cubic space which can hardly exceed a million feet, with a total population of about 400 persons.

From a study of the very nature of the system of heating by hot water, it becomes evident that, with a like extent of surface, it is limited in its action, whereas with other means of heating, it is possible to vary to an almost unlimited extent the

amount of heat applied to the same amount of surface.

I take the opportunity of speaking of this matter here, because it is one of daily application. The new wing of the Montreal Gaol furnishes a fresh proof of the in-ufficiency of the system of heating by means of hot water in cold climates. The apparatus for the cells had been so appointed as to be deemed amply sufficient, and they are so in point of fact in ordinary winter weather, but on very cold days it is found necessary to make use of stoves in order to make up for the insufficiency of this mode of heating. An increased amount of heated surface would of course give an increase of heat, but with an over proportionate increase of expense, and then in ordinary weather there must be either a great waste or else an excess of heat.

The sanitary condition of the Toronto Asylum is good. To form a correct estimate, the proportion must be based upon the figures of the head asylum and its branches, for it must be borne in mind that lumities inclined to self-destruction, violent, sick, or in immediate danger of death, are never sent to the branches, so that the head asylum retains

almost all the elements of mortality.

UNIVERSITY BRANCH ASYLUM.

I visited this institution on the 5th June and the 7th October. I have nothing particular to say with reference to it. It continues to be conducted in the best manuer possible under the circumstances.

The roof of the building used by the lunatics is in a complete state of dilapidation: the same may be said of the apparatus by means of which the establishment is supplied

with water.

BEAUPORT ASYLUM.

I visited this institution in all its details on the 23rd May, the 11th September and the 13th December.

All the remarks made by me relative to it in my report of last year, are equally applicable to the condition in which I found it in the course of my visits during the year 1861.

Nothing can be better than the system of internal economy and cleanliness. Perfect order reigns everywhere, notwithstanding that during the first part of the year the estab-

lishment was more over-crowded than last year.

This asylum would require a resident physician specially devoted to the cure of insanity to be exclusively charged with the care and direction of all curative measures. True, the two proprietors of this establishment are medical men, and men of note in the practice of the profession, and one of them resides in the immediate vicinity of the asylum, but both have other and numerous occupations which, of necessity, divert them from that constant application of mind, and uninterrupted observation of their charge, which all men who have devoted themselves to this speciality, declare to be indispensable to the scientific management and treatment of mental alienation.

Every lunatic asylum has one or several physicians living in the midst of the patients, seeing them several times every day, and awaiting as it were at its transit the proper moment for a beneficial application of the teachings of science. I see no reason why it should continue to be otherwise here. In all other respects, and even in this as far as it is possible for the proprietors to accomplish it, the Beauport Asylum fully carries out the

object of a benevolent institution of the kind.

ASYLUM AT ROCKWOOD.

I visited this establishment, in company with my colleagues, once every three months in the course of the quarterly visits of the Board to the Kingston Penitentiary.

I have no special remark to make about the Institution, which is exactly in the same position in which it was last year, except as respects the progress of the buildings mentioned in the General Report of the Inspector.

ASYLUM AT MALDEN.

I visited this Asylum on the 19th and 20th June, together with my colleagues. It has accuired great importance by the increase in the number of the patients, and the independent position which has been conferred upon it.

The buildings devoted to the asylum are old barracks, advantageously situated on the banks of the beautiful river Detroit. Built of wood, they are certainly not exactly adapted to their new use; but hitherto they have answered the purpose without accident and also without much inconvenience.

By the intelligent and unwearied care of the Medical Superintendent, Dr. Fisher, the grounds and buildings are gradually undergoing transformation. It is believed that in a few years, with the economy practised in the management of the Malden Asylum, we shall have, at a small expense, an important Institution well worthy of consideration.

ASYLUM AT ORILLIA.

I visited this new establishment on the 11th and 12th June, in company with Dr Nelson, and alone on the 11th October.

During the first of the visits just mentioned, we had to examine the building, which was then completed, and still unfamiliar to the Inspectors in its existing condition, with the view of reporting upon a system of heating to be adopted

The building at Orillia exhibits many defects, which time and use will render still more apparent. The greatest of these is a capital and irremediable one, the weakness and faulty building of the outer walls.

The flues for ventilation are badly arranged, and it will be necessary here to be satisfied with natural ventilation, which fortunately will be sufficient in certain parts of the wards.

Dr. Nelson and I, after considering the different systems of heating, concluded to recommend the system of heating by steam by means of Gold's American low-pressure apparatus.

Gold's system has undergone a sufficiently long trial in the United States and Canada to enable us to say that it has been proved; it has everywhere seemed to give satisfaction to the public. I would not be understood, on this account, to say that it is free from every inconvenience, but I am satisfied that it is fraught with less inconvenience and danger than the systems of hot water, hot air, and high-pressure steam.

ASYLUM AT ST. JOHN'S.

The Government, proposing to convert the establishment at Fort St. John's into a Lunatic Asylum, commissioned me, conjointly with Dr. Workman, to visit the buildings formerly occupied by troops, with the view of reporting what it was necessary to do to make that establishment fit for its new use.

Dr. Workman and I spent two days, the 1st and 2nd May, in examining the place and the buildings, and consulting what recommendations should be made. It would be useless to give here in detail the conclusions which we reported, as circumstances arose which caused the establishment in question again to become military property. Indeed, Dr. Howard, who was appointed Medical Superintendent of the asylum at St. John's, had scarcely completed the preliminary labours of installation, when the threatening prospect of a war with the United States compelled the Imperial Government to resume possession of Fort St. John's, for purposes of defence.

An old building, which was formerly used for a court house, was then assigned to Dr. Howard, and there he had to make the best preparations he could for the reception of una-

tic patients. As such an establishment can only be a temporary one, it would be superfluous to allude to it at greater length here.

PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

I visited this extensive institution in company with my colleagues, several days together, every three months

The remarks which I made in my report last year are applicable to the condition of this establishment during the year 1861, except such as relate to the sanitary provisious.

I am happy to have to make mention of a considerable improvement in the sanitary condition of the institution. The change for the better has been perceptible in every way: both in the total number of cases of illness, the amount of mortality, and the number of cases of lunacy.

The three preceding years, with the same average of prisoners, showed 17, 20 and 24 deaths. This year we have had to record 14 deaths only. And when we come to analyze these figures, it will be seen that in the 14 deaths in the year 1861, are included two

suicides and one accidental death.

Here, then, we have a diminution, by nearly one-half, in the amount of mortality, and the decrease places the Provincial Penitentiary upon a level with favoured institutions of this class in a sanitary point of view, a position which it has not occupied at any previous period.

Doubtless, the improvement of one year, is no proof of any permanent amelioration; but as I think I can attribute this change to tangible causes, and show that it has occurred in a year not favourable to the public health in the vicinity of the establishment, I think I

am right in taking it as an indication of permanent improvement.

The number of persons who have become lunatics is 6 in 1861 against 11 in 1860. I attribute this change, which I consider a radical one in the sanitary condition of the institution, to three principal causes, among which are the removal of a lime-kiln situated within the outer wall, and an important improvement in the system of heating and ventilating the dormitories.

Before passing on to the third cause, one unconnected with the hygienic causes of which I have just made mention, I shall say a few words on the alteration effected in

this distribution of air and heat in the prisoners' dormitories.

The convicts' dormitories are composed of three large corridors, in each of which there are five rows of cells with galleries. These corridors are inside about a hundred feet in length, more than fifty feet wide, and about forty feet high. They all open in the middle into a large circular space, surmounted by a lotty dome. These corridors are heated by stoves. Before the alteration which has been effected, the pipes from these stoves terminated in close chimneys, and the only means of ventilation combined with this system of heating consisted in leaving the circular opening in the key of the arch of the corridors constantly open. This, then, was what followed; the air introduced coming in contact with the heated surface at once ascended, taking up on its way all the emanations from the rows of cells which it passed; in this way the cell in the first rows received hardly any heat, and those in the last rows became receptacles for all the foul air. The prisoners in the first rows suffered continually from cold, and those in the last rows from want of pure air.

To do away with these inconveniences, which were sources of disease among the unfortunate prisoners, what was to be done? Hardly anything apparently, but much in

reality.

The system of heating by ordinary stoves was adhered to, but in the middle of each corridor a large draught chimney was built through which the stove pipes, which formerly went to close chimneys, were made to pass. This draught chimney has a large opening for ventilation on a level with the floor, and the ventilating holes in the ceilings have been closed.

Thus instead of a single ascending current of hot air, we have an ascending and descending current of hot air; instead of the foul air being collected in the loft, whence, after some hours in the dormitories, it spreads by its elasticity through the upper parts of the corridors, it is now expelled by the draught caused by the traction of the open chimney. Since the alteration, the prisoners have not complained of cold; they still complain of foul air, but much less than formerly.

These alterations have caused a diminution rather than an increase in the quantity of

wood used in the stoves.

I have given these few details here in order to show how, with the same means we may attain different results, by the simple direction given to the currents in the arrangement of apparatus for heating and ventilation. Thus is obtained without additional expense, often, indeed, with a saving of expense, a degree of success which the most costly apparatus fails to command.

The third reason to which I ascribe the improvement in the sanitary condition of the Penitentiary, is of a moral nature; it arises, I believe, from the conviction which exists among the prisoners that their moral and physical condition is an object of solicitude to the authorities of the institution, employed, with still increasing effect, for their interest and that of society. I say this at the risk of causing the repetition of what has been so

often said, "that criminals are better treated than many honest men."

We must remember that we are all guilty, and that faults differ only in degree. Undoubtedly the law breaker should not be placed in such a position as to cause a fe ling of envy in the breast of the poor and innocent man; but we must allow him the necessaries of life, and especially a large share of that charity which is more effectual to convert the dangerous classes into good citizens, than prisons are to frighten the dish nest from the commission of crime.

The most humane penitentiary system, moreover, has nothing attractive in it to the very poorest :-- coarse and unpleasing garments; a meagre and unvaried diet; daily labor without intermission and without pay; a narrow cell for a dwelling; absolute silence under pain of punishment; the continual absence of all objects of love; the finger of the malicious public continually pointed at him. Assuredly these things ought to suffice for the punishment of any criminal who has not deserved death. Yet to these must be added the fear of death and the penitentiary, as terrible but necessary safeguards of society. Let us then be firm and just as men can be, but let us not be cruel and merciless.

I have, for my part and for the present, nothing to add to what has been said in the preceding reports and in the general report of the present year.

REFORMATORY AT ISLE-AUX-NOIX.

I visited this institution in company with my colleagues in the month of April, at the time of an enquiry of which mention is made in the general report; and I visited it alone

on the 2nd May, the 10th August, and the 7th and 8th December.

Subsequent to the enquiry in the month of April, I passed several days at the institution, at the request of the warden, Mr. Prieur, who was obliged to go to Montreal, together with the deputy warden and some of the officers. These gentlemen were summoned by the court to give evidence at the trial of the prisoners at Isle-aux-Noix, accused of armed rebellion and of wounding several of the officers (which affair formed the subject of a special report of the inspectors, which was printed by order of the Legislature).

It is known in what state the new warden, Mr. Prieur, found this establishment, and to what proof his administration was from the first subjected; but, by dint of honesty, intelligence, firmness and kindness, he has achieved all, and it gives me great pleasure to mention here the fact that Mr. Prieur has in one year completely transformed this institution. In giving him this tribute of praise, I am only doing justice to one of the most estimable men and one of the most deserving officers I have ever met with.

The reformatory of Lower Canada is now advancing without hindrance in the path

assigned to it.

REFORMATORY AT PENETANGUISHENE.

I visited this institution, together with my colleague, Dr. Nelson, on the 8th, 9th and 10th June, and alone at a later period on the 11th October.

In our visit in June, we were commissioned by the Government to examine the grounds with the view of choosing a site for new buildings. Our proceedings formed the subject of a special report.

This house continues, with success, in the favorable direction given it from the first.

The only danger which there is of the efforts of the warden and the chaplains being frustrated, arises from the insufficiency and bad arrangement of the wards, which interfere with the supervision, especially at night. I have already alluded to this danger in my report of last year.

As the number of youthful prisoners is rapidly increasing, it is to be hoped that the

Government will push forward the proposed new buildings vigorously.

I know of nothing more to be said here, for the present, respecting this establishment.

COMMON GAOLS.

QUEBEC GAOL.

I inspected this gaol thoroughly on the 25th May and the 15th November; and besides these two visits, I went there several times.

This gaol is of course in the same state in which it was last year, insufficient and de-

fective to a degree, but apparently as well kept as possible under the circumstances.

The obligation which here exists to receive a great number of sailors, imprisoned under the laws of the marine service, is a great source of confusion; it is impossible to keep them entirely separate from the other prisoners subjected to hard labor, whom they frequently render much less amenable to discipline than they usually are.

THREE RIVERS GAOL.

I visited this gaol on the 9th August and the 9th November. This gaol which is,

taken all in all, the best we have, is kept with much cleanliness.

A plan to make the water-close's attached to the wards less deleterious was tried, but without any success. It will be necessary in the end, to construct new ones upon a more rational principle than that which has been adopted; when this defect shall have been remedied, this prison may suffice for a long time as a common gaol.

KAMOURASKA GAOL.

I visited this gaoloon the 30th July and the 27th December. It is in exactly the same state as was mentioned by me in my report of last year.

The new gaol, respecting which a report was made, mentioned in the general report,

has not yet been occupied.

GASPÉ GAOL.

I visited the gaol at New Carlisle on the 16th August, and that at Percé on the 19th of the same month.

These two wretched establishments are actually still in the intolerable condition de-

scribed in the report of last year.

It is to be hoped that more suitable gaols will soon be conferred upon these two central places.

OTHER GAOLS.

Besides those which I have mentioned, situated in the inspection division assigned to me and in which I reside, I have visited many other gaols in Lower and Upper Canada. As my colleagues, who are specially charged with these gaols, will report upon their visits. I shall confine myself to giving the names of the gaols and the dates of my visits to them.

Thus, I visited the gaols at Montreal on the 3rd May, the 28th June, the 12th August and the 10th December; that of Toronto on the 5th June; that of Kingston on the

4th June; of London on the 17th June; of St. John's on the 9th December; of Cornwall on the 29th May; of Barric on the 7th June and the 9th October; of Owen Sound on the 13th June; of Woodstock on the 15th June; of St. Thomas (C. W.) on the 17th June; of Chatham on the 18th June; of Sandwich on the 19th June; of Sarnia on the 21st June; of Stratford on the 24th June; of Goderich on the 14th June; of Berlin on the 25th June; of Guelph on the 25th June.

GAOLS IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.

QUEBEC GAOL.

I visited the works at the new gaol at Quebec on the 2nd January, the 24th May, and

the 12th September.

At the time of my first visit they were working at the excavations, and then as since I was sorry to see that they were only beginning a part of the buildings laid down in the plan furnished by the inspectors, and approved of. This plan nevertheless forms an aggregate, of which every part is equally necessary; even in the space recommended there is nothing superfluous.

In any case, this building must soon be completed, and if this is not done at once and in its totality, its completion piece by piece will necessarily increase the total expense, and the result will be a less connected and less perfect edifice. At the time of my visits, the question of internal arrangement had not yet arisen; upon this the Board of Inspectors

will be no doubt consulted.

TORONTO GAOL.

I visited the works at this gaol on the 6th June, the 26th June, and the 8th October. Unfortunately here as elsewhere the circular of the Inspectors relating to the doors of the cells and their fastenings has not been conformed to. However, at any rare, good sense enough has been shown not to prefer padlocks to box locks; but the doors are not of the best, and they have the great defect of closing inside the cells.

ST. THOMAS (C.E.) GAOL.

I visited the works at this new gaol on the 31st July.

Here, as in all the new gaols in Lower Canada, no attention whatever has been paid to the recommendations of the Board of Inspectors relating to details, which are, however, of great importance. Thus, instead of doors and locks according to the model deposited at the Penitentiary, absurd fastenings and movemble padlocks have been substituted.

To open or close a cell door with this extraordinary apparatus, the turnkey must twice take hold of a padlock weighing about twelve pounds, and handle a mass of old iron weighing at least thirty. If this system were to be adopted in a penitentiary containing several

hundreds of prisoners, the duty would become tolerably embarrassing.

CENTRAL GAOLS.

I have nothing to add to what has been already said respecting the scheme of these new institutions, but I cannot refrain from at least alluding to them, for upon their establishment, and their establishment alone, depend our hopes of working out prison reform, and diminishing in a sensible degree the number of repeated convictions for misdemeanors.

The present condition of the Guol at Montreal, moreover, does away with any necessity for argument, and makes the establishment of a Central Gaol in Lower Canada a mat-

ter of urgent necessity.

J. C. TACHÉ.

SEPARATE REPORT

OF

MR. JOHN LANGTON,

FOR THE YEAR 1861.

Report upon Gaols Visited in 1861.

May 31.—Visited the Gaol at Stratford; had an interview with the Warden and discussed with him the alterations which were proposed in consequence of the report of the Board; agreed with him to several modifications of the proposed plans, subject to the approval of the Board.

June 20.—Inspected the new Gaol at Toronto in company with the Mayor and Gaol

Committee.

June 22, and again June 27, visited the Gaol at Cobourg with the Sheriff; had an interview with the Warden, and discussed with him the alterations proposed to meet the requirements of the Board.

June 24.—Visited the Gaol at Whitby, and inspected the alterations now going on

there.

July 1st.—Visited the Gaol at Guelph, and inspected the alterations in progress.

July 2nd.—Visited the Gaol at Toronto.

Besides these visits to the gaols in Upper Canada, in company with the whole Board, I visited the Reformatory at Isle aux Noix on the 13th, 14th and 15th of April; the Penitentiary June 2nd, 3rd and 4th; and the Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, June 5th and 6th; and paid the regular monthly visit to the Penitentiary, June 25th and 26th.

JOHN LANGTON.

SEPARATE REPORT

OF

MR. D. Æ. MACDONELL,

As Inspector of Asylums and Prisons, for 1861.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, Kingston, 4th July, 1861.

To the Board of Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c.

GENTLEMEN,—On the 20th of last month I visited the Gaol of the County of Hastings, situated in the Town of Belleville, Canada West, which I had the pleasure to find was wholly free from prisoners, with the exception of one male lunatic. This gaol remains in the same state as when I visited it last fall, being still without a yard attached to it. I am not aware if the County Council of Hastings have as yet made any move towards the re-construction of this gaol.

GAOLS OF THE UNITED COUNTIES OF LEEDS AND GRENVILLE, A OF THE UNITED COUNTIES OF LANARK AND RENFREW.

On the 24th of last month I found these gaols in their usual state; that at Brockville was clean; the prisoners were together in the day-room. No action has yet been taken on the part of the County Council of Leeds and Grenville, on the subject of the necessary changes, but in a short conversation with the warden, he informed me that this important matter would immediately engage the attention of the Council.

On visiting the gaol at Perth the same day, I found it occupied by five male and six

On visiting the gaol at Perth the same day, I found it occupied by five male and six female prisoners; two of the former were imprisoned for want of sureties to keep the peace, one for drunkenness, one for trial of arson, and one insane; one female was confined for want of sureties to keep the peace, one as a vagrant, and four insane, being rather an ex-

traordinary proportion of females in one gaol.

The warden of the counties, Mr. Guilbraith, informed me that action was about being taken to re-construct the gaol; and Mr. Horsey, the architect of the Board, will attend at Perth on the 16th instant, for the purpose of making a plan of the necessary improvements. I enclose a statement of the number of prisoners in this gaol at the time of my visit.

GAOL OF THE COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD, PICTON.

On the 19th of last month I visited the aforesaid gaol, in company with the sheriff H. J. Thorp, Esq., and was pleased to find the cells in a cleanly state. The jailor is still

without the aid of a turnkey. No action has been taken by the County Council to re-construct the prison part of this respectable looking building. The jail yard is also in a miserable

condition and quite insecure.

It is quite true that the County of Prince Edward is not remarkable as furnishing many inmates to the penitentiary, but still it is most important that he county gaol should be reconstructed so as to contribute to the health and security of those who may be its inmates. In all probability, had the cells been in a preper situation, the awful tragedy which lately took place in that gaol might have been avoided.

The public assessments of this County are in a wholesome state, so that there cannot be any excuse for the neglect that has already taken place in improving this prison. There were only two prisoners in the gaol in question on short sentences, at the period of the

above stated visit.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

D. Æ. MACDONELL, Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c.

SEPARATE REPORT

OF

MR. E. A. MEREDITH,

FOR THE YEAR 1861.

The following report contains an account of the jails inspected by me during the year, and also two memoranda on subjects of great importance connected with the duties of the Board.

Of these memoranda one has reference to the subject of the establishment of "Homes" or "Houses of Refuge" in our large cities for destitute and neglected children, and the other relates to that vast establishment, our Provincial Penitentiary, and offers some suggestions upon the subject of amending the system of discipline there pursued, with a view to render that important institution more useful than it has heretofore been, for the reformation of convicts.

The general object proposed to be attained by the establishment of "Homes," and by the improvement of the system of penitentiary discipline, is the same, viz., the diminution of crime in the country. This, indeed, may be said to be the true object of all penal legislation, as well as of all penal and reformatory justitutions.

The homes and the penitentiary may be considered, however, as the opposite extremes of the system of institutions necessarry for this common end. While the one labors to prevent the growth of the criminal class, the other aims (a much harder task) to reform the adult criminal.

Since my first connection with the Board of Inspectors, I have directed a good deal of attention to the subjects referred to in these memoranda, and have, indeed, laid formal reports on both topics before the Board and the government.

As, however, no action whatever has been taken on the subject of "Homes," and as the suggestions submitted for the improvement of the penitentiary system of discipline have as yet been only partially adopted, I am anxious to bring both subjects, briefly, under the notice of the public, in the hope of securing for them from our statesmen, philanthropists and social reformers some portion of that attention to which their importance appears to me to entitle them.

In connection with the accompanying memoranda, it may, perhaps, be not out of place to observe that one of the most important duties which the law imposes on the Board of Inspectors, is that of offering from time to time such suggestions for the prevention of crime and the reformation of criminals as they may deem necessary and expedient. I mention this lest it might possibly be imagined that in the suggestions which I have ventured to make, I have gone beyond the strict limits of my functions as a member of the Board of Inspectors.

HAMILTON JAIL, COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

Visited this jail on the 7th June; found the jail, as usual, scrupulously clean. Little, however, has as yet been done towards enforcing the prison rules recently framed by the Board, and sanctioned by the Government. No matron has been appointed, neither has the prescribed clothing been supplied to the prisoners. At the time of my visit, there

8

were 40 prisoners in the jail. As there are but 33 night-cells in the prison, it becomes necessary, of course, to put two or more prisoners in some of the cells. I was, however, surprised to find that while many of the cells had two or more occupants, there were some left vacant. The attention of the jailer was called to this, and he was instructed to carry out, as far as the accommodation of the jail would permit, the rule which requires that there shall be but one prisoner in each cell. This prison, as stated in former reports, is quite inadequate to the wants of the County of Wentworth and City of Hamilton; it is generally greatly crowded. The cells are then very close, and would be much more so, but for the strict cleanliness which is observed in the prison, and the very frequent whitewashing of the cells and corridors. The ventilation is also aided materially by two main ventilating flues, into which the foul air from all the cells is conducted. The draft of these ventilating flues or "cheminees d'appel," is kept up by a constant fire in a stove in While these flues improve the ventilation of this crowded prison, they are attended with the disadvantage which usually accompanies their use, that they afford the prisoners a ready means of intercommunication while in their cells.

Two of the cells were damp and unfit for use, from the leakage of the jail roof.

I appointed an early conference with the County Council on the subject of the jail. Visited the jail again on the 10th October—found 54 prisoners confined, 38 males and 16 females. The attention of the County Council had been called, in the interim, to the defects referred to in reports of former visits.

The jail is as usual very clean. The roof of the building has been repaired, and water from the city water works, has been led into the prison. The wife of the jailer has also been appointed to act as matron: she appears to be an intelligent person, and well suited for the office.

I suggested the propriety of establishing two temporary bath rooms for prisoners, in the scond and third stories of the prison. This could be done at trifling cost, and would be a great boon to the prisoners; indeed, without such a provision, it is impossible to keep the prisoners, their clothes, or their bedding, even decently clean.

MILTON JAIL, COUNTY OF HALTON.

Visited this jail on the 8th June. There were but two prisoners in the jail at the time of my visit. The jail was clean. The plans for a new jail for this county were approved by the Board and sanctioned by the Government, and sent to the County Council in 1860. Up to the present time, however, the jail has not been begun. I urged upon the warden of the county, who accompanied me on my visit to the old jail, the necessity of proceeding with the erection of the new prison without further delay.

BRANTFORD JAIL, COUNTY OF BRANT.

Visited this jail on the 10th June. The jail was clean. But little has been done here towards carrying out the prison rules, with the exception that the new 'dietary' has been adopted. I found three of the prisoners smoking tobacco, and called the attention of the sheriff and jailer to the rule forbidding the use of tobacco by the prisoners.

The plans for the alterations and additions to this jail, approved by the Board and sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, were received by the sheriff on the day of my visit. I discussed the plans with the sheriff, and urged him to press upon the Council the absolute necessity of pushing forward the construction of the additions to the jail. The present prison is wholly inadequate to the wants of the county.

SIMCOE JAIL, COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Visited this jail on the 10th June.

The jail was clean; but the day-rooms and cells were very close. Found three lunatics confined in the jail. A female is employed now to attend the female prisoners. Finding a prisoner smoking in the prison, I remonstrated with the jailer on the breach of the prison rules; he showed me, however, that in the absence of a proper wall round the prison, it was impossible to prevent persons outside from handing the prisoners anything they wished to give them. Many of the cell windows look out upon the public street.

I looked over the plans for the alterations and additions to this jail, approved by the

Board and sanctioned by the by the Governor. The deputy sheriff and the jailer brought under my notice some slight defects in the plans, which I noted and communicated to the warden of the County, with a view to their being remedied before the contracts were given out.

WOODSTOCK JAIL, COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Visited this jail on the 12th June.

The jail needs whitewashing very badly. Little or nothing has been done to carry out the new prison rules. I had an interview, according to previous arrangement, with the county jail committee; they submitted a report upon the suggestions made last year by Mr. Langton and myself, as to the best means of altering the jail.

Having fully discussed the recommendations of the committee (after a thorough examination of the entire jail), I assented to some of the suggestions contained in their report, and it was agreed that a new report, embodying the conclusions arrived at by the

committee and myself, should be forwarded to the Board without delay.

LONDON JAIL, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Visited this jail on the 13th of June.

Went carefully over the jail with the sheriff and the county architect. The jail is, as usual, scrupulously clean. It is whitewashed generally five or six times every year.

Here, as in most other jails, but little has been done towards carrying out the prison rules. The sheriff promised to bring the subject of the jail clothing and jail supplies generally under the early consideration of the county council.

The bricks, timbers, and other materials for the additions to the jail were being collected, and the county architect informed me that the additions would be commenced im-

mediately.

The cells in the "hard labor ward" are many of them still without locks, and one at least of the other cell door locks was out of order.

ST. THOMAS JAIL, COUNTY OF ELGIN.

Visited this jail on the 14th of June.

Went over the jail with the sheriff and gaoler; the jail is clean; the new prison rules not enforced. The sheriff stated that the county council had not met since the

copies of the rules were received.

In examining the jail books I was much surprised by the large proportion of the prisoners (nearly one-third of the whole) who profess themselves as not belonging to any religious denomination. I cannot believe that so large a number of the prisoners really belong to no religious denomination. Can it be that some, more zealous for the character of the religious body to which they belong than to their own character, profess themselves as being of "no religion" to save the reputation of their religious sect?

I had an interview with one of the jail committee of the county, and urged upon him the necessity of proceeding forthwith with the necessary alterations; he promised to

bring the matter at an early day before the county council.

CHATHAM JAIL, COUNTY OF KENT.

Visited this jail on the 15th June.

The alterations and additions to this jail, recommended by the board, are now nearly finished; the work appears to have been well done. The members of the county council whom I saw, and the jailer, are very much pleased with the alterations made in the prison. The members of the council expressed their approval of the prison rules, and assured me that they would cheerfully do everything necessary on their part to see that the rules were strictly enforced. By the recent alterations, a separate ward is now, for the first time, provided for female prisoners. There are also three distinct and separate airing yards, two for the males and one for the females.

SANDWICH JAIL, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Visited this jail on the 17th June.

The sheriff and jailer went through the jail with me. The jail is clean. The County

Council have hitherto declined to adopt the alterations, recommended by the Board of Inspectors.

The sheriff has had the prison rules printed and hung up in the prison, as the rules

The County Council was to meet in a few days, and the sheriff undertook to urge upon them the necessity of furnishing clothing, bedding and bedsteads for the prisoners. The County Council should, I think, dispose of the materials of the old jail (no longer used) and employ the proceeds in the repairs of the present prison.

The sheriff and other officers of the prison express themselves much pleased with the

new prison rules.

SARNIA JAIL, COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

Visited this jail on the 18th June.

The sheriff and the jailer accompanied me on my inspection. The jail was clean. The addition to the jail is now far advanced, and will be finished, it is expected, by November next. The addition is of stone, and will be very substantial. The stones, which are very large, are for the most part the entire thickness of the walls, and are, moreover, clamped and dovetailed. The cost of the building has been unnecessarily increased, by having the inside face of the stone dressed.

It is intended to use the old parts of the jail for juveniles and certain classes of female prisoners. The part of the prison now occupied by female prisoners is entirely cut off from communication with the jailer's apartments. The attention of the sheriff was called to this, and he was requested to see that means were taken without delay to enable the prisoners confined there to communicate, if necessary, with the apartments of the iailer.

The sheriff informed me that the County Council had authorized him to hire a turn-

key, and to do anything necessary to carry out the prison rules. There was but one prisoner in the jail at the time of my visit.

The sheriff and jailer are much pleased with the new prison rules.

NIAGARA JAIL, COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

Visited the jail on the 25th June.

The jail is clean. The county council have recently made some slight repairs in the juil, such as reflooring part of it, &c. They decline, however, adopting the alterations approved by the Board, and sanctioned by the Governor General, as being unnecessary and costly.

The jailer's wife is now employed to attend on the female prisoners.

The jail has the advantage of a small jail library.

The jail is about a mile distant from the town, and the state of the road in spring and autumn is, I was informed, so bad as to make it very inconvenient for persons who are obliged to visit the prison at those seasons.

COBOURG JAIL, UNITED COUNTIES OF NORTHUMBERLAND & DURHAM.

Visited the jail on the 28th June.

The jailer being absent, the turnkey went over the jail with mc.

The plans for the alterations and additions to this jail, duly approved and sanctioned, were sent to the warden of the United Counties in the month of August, 1860. Up to the

date of my visit, however, this miserable jail remained untouched.

The board fence on the female side of the prison was blown down some days before my visit. As the window of the female day-room, which is in the basement of the building, now looks out directly upon the public thoroughfare, it is impossible to keep the female prisoners in this part of the prison; they are consequently, for the present, disposed of, provisionally, in the debtors' apartments, in the upper part of the jail.

The jail is by no means clean. I found a pack of playing cards, several novels and newspapers in the male day-room. I ordered the turnkey to remove them, and told him that such things were forbidden by the prison rules. The turnkey told me he had never seen the rules, and was not aware of their existence. If this statement of the turnkey is correct, it argues very culpable neglect on the part of the higher officers of the prison, who should have made all the officers acquainted with the rules in force for the government, &c., of the prison.

NEW CARLYLE AND PERCÉ.

Visited the jail at New Carlyle on the 16th August, and that of Percé on the 20th and 21st of August, accompanied in both cases by my colleague, Dr. Taché.

The details of those visits will be given in Dr. Tache's separate report.

TORONTO JAIL.

Visited the jail on the 12th of October.

The day-rooms are much in want of white-washing. The jail has already been strongly condemned in former reports, as altogether inadequate for the prisoners confined in it, especially for the female prisoners, who are huddled together promiscuously, in four or five small rooms, which entirely precludes the possibility of any attempt being made at classification.

After my visit to the jail, I had an interview with the sheriff, the warden of the county, and the governor of the jail. They informed me that as soon as the city prisoners are transferred to the new jail, the prescribed jail clothing and furniture would be provided; and the prison rules strictly enforced in both jails.

The new jail is now far advanced, and will probably be completed early next year. The masonry and work of every kind in the jail appears to be most admirable, and when finished it will be, without doubt, in every respect, one of the best prisons in the Province.

BROCKVILLE JAIL, UNITED COUNTIES OF LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.

Visited this jail on the 14th and 15th of October.

The County Council had dissented from the views of the Board, as to the alterations necessary in the jail. Not having visited it before, I was anxious to inspect it thoroughly before any final decision, as to the alterations, was arrived at by the Board. Finding the Council in session on my arrival, I availed myself of the opportunity of discussing the subject with them very fully, on the following day. I thoroughly examined the whole jail with the jail committee of the council; at my instance, the council decided to telegraph to Mr. Horsey, the consulting architect of the Board, to come from Kingston at once and report upon the jail. On the following morning Mr. Horsey arrived, and I accompanied him over the jail: we agreed upon the alterations necessary, and they were approved by the council. Mr. Horsey was instructed by the council to prepare the necessary plans and specifications.

In going through the jail, I found two young boys, one about 11 and the other 14 years of age, confined in the same room with all the adult male prisoners; there being at the time, several vacant rooms in which these young boys might have been confined. The jailer was warned that the mixing together of young and old prisoners, when it could be avoided, was in direct contravention of one of the most important of the prison rules, and

that he must, in future, be careful not to do so.

But little attention appears to be paid to the prison rules, in this jail. During my interview with the county jail committee, I urged upon them the importance of giving effect, as far as in their power, to the rules.

OTTAWA JAIL, COUNTY OF CARLETON.

Visited this jail on the 16th and 17th of October.

This is, I believe, without any doubt, the most abominable jail in the entire Province; certainly nothing that I have ever seen comes near it. As, however, it has been fully described and strongly denounced in former reports of the Board, it is unnecessary here to enter into the disgusting details connected with it. I must state, however, that the stench of the privies, which are at the extremity of the common corridor, was so insufferable at the time of my visit, that I deemed it my duty before leaving Ottawa, to write to the warden, representing the necessity of immediate steps being taken, by the County Council, to have the privies cleaned out and closed up. I suggested that, ponding the completion

of the new prison, a temporary cess-pool might be established for the use of the prisoners,

in the yard appropriated for the women.

The new jail is a remarkably fine stone building, and is now nearly completed. It is built in accordance with the principles laid down by the Board. The contrast between this spacious, airy building, and the wretched and poisonous basement now used as a jail, is sufficiently striking. The two buildings may be taken as not inappropriate types of the old prison system heretofore pursued in Canada, and the new prison system which the Board are laboring to introduce.

L'ORIGNAL JAIL, UNITED COUNTIES OF PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.

Visited this jail on the 18th and 19th of October.

This jail is not many degrees better than that at Ottawa. Fortunately, however, there

is generally but a very small number of prisoners in the jail.

When there are female prisoners in the jail, they are now attended by the jailer's daughter, instead of a turnkey, as formerly. This is the only improvement that has been male, as far as I could learn, on the former system, in consequence of the new prison rules.

The plans for the alterations and additions to this jail, had been sent to the warden some time previously, and at the time of my visit, several persons were in attendance at the jail to examine the plans, preparatory to tendering for the work.

HOMES OR HOUSES OF REFUGE FOR DESTITUTE AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

At the close of my separate report for last year, I very briefly adverted to the "Boys' Home," established at Toronto during the preceding year, by some benevolent ladies, for destitute and neglected children; and cited that institution as affording an example well worthy of imitation in our other large cities.

The Home above referred to, though upon a small and unpretending scale, and supported wholly by voluntary contibutions, was the means of rescuing upwards of sixty un-

fortunate children from want and vice, in the first year of its existence.

During the last session of the Legislature, the "Boys' Home" at Toronto was incorporated by Act of Parliament; and in the last twelve months, has effected a very large and steadily increasing work of good, among the unfortunate class, for whose benefit it is

designed.

The great object, as all admit, of penal legislation, and of penal institutions of every kind, is to diminish crime; and, I am persuaded, no class of institutions, penal or reformatory, is calculated to produce so large results in this way, and at so small a cost to the community as those institutions, (whether styled "Ragged Schools." "Homes," or "Industrial Farms"), which, seeking out the neglected and perishing children, who otherwise would grow up in our midst in ignorance and vice—afford those unfortunate outcasts the necessary education and training, to enable them to earn an honest living for themselves.

Deeply impressed with the inestimable benefits resulting to society from such institutions, I submitted my views upon the subject to my colleagues and the Government, in a

report presented to them in the early part of the year.

In that report, I advocated the establishment of institutions, under the name of "Homes" for the destitute and neglected children of the poorer classes; for those children, who, unless some such provision were made for them would, of necessity, grow up in ignorance and vice. It was recommended that the Circuit or County Judges, and the Recorders of cities, should, under certain restrictions and conditions, have authority to commit such children to "Homes" regularly established, for certain limited periods. That the managers of the "Homes" should give the children a suitable training and education, and afterwards apprentice them to some farmer or tradesman, or otherwise put them in the way of earning an honest living. It was recommended that the homes should be supported, mainly at least, by voluntary contributions, or by payment from the municipalities sending children to them, and that the aid of the Legislature should be invoked for the purposes, principally, of legalizing the establishments, and of conferring the necessary.

power upon the magistrates to send the children to the "Homes," and on the managers to retain the children for the periods prescribed by law, and afterwards to apprentice them out.

It is not my intention to repeat here, in detail, the facts and arguments set forth in that report on the several topics above referred to. But there are one or two points connected with the subject which seem to demand a few words of further explanation in even this very brief memorandum.

Those points are, "The necessity of Homes," and the "Classes of Children for whose

benefit they are more particularly intended."

NECESSITY FOR HOMES, AC.

Canada boasts, and with reason, of the liberal provision which she makes for the education of her sons. She offers to all her children a good education, and offers it to them without charge But yet it cannot be denied that a large proportion of the juvenile population, and especially of that class of the juvenile population who, from their circumstances and position in life, most stand in need of training and caucation, derive no benefit whatever from our admirable school system. It is, indeed, a matter of common remark that, in our large cities particularly, a great proportion of the children of the lower classes are utterly destitute and neglected, and grow up in our midst without receiving any education or training to fit them to act their part in life as honest and useful citizens.*

The existence of this large and unfortunate class of the community is wholly ignored by society, until the wretched victims of neglect and cruelty present themselves before our magistrates, and become in due course the inmates of our jails and penitentiaries.

But imprisonment in juil tends only to complete the ruin of the unfortunate child. So far from checking the growth of juvenile crime, the imprisonment of the young in juil is, in fact, itself a fruitful source of crime. The indiscriminate herding together of the young and comparatively innocent with old and hardened criminals in our common juils, has here, as elsewhere produced in too many cases its natural fruit,—the utter degradation and permanent ruin of the more youthful and innocent prisoners. We, in Canada, cannot indeed escape the conviction that we have been systematically manufacturing criminals in our juils, and that hitherto our prisons, instead of leing reformatory institutions, have been simply nurseries of vice and hotbeds of crime. It may indeed be said with melancholy truth that we have provided a complete system of collection for this portion of our population; but in that system the juils have been our normal schools, and the penitentiary our university.

True, indeed, we have not been singular in our neglect of these helpless and unfortunate children. Older and wealthier communities than ours, even England and France, the nations foremost in the van of civilization in Europe, have, until within the last few years, been as sinfully indifferent to the fate of the pauper children in their midst as we

have been in Canada.

Within the last few years, however, a great change has come over the public mind in France and England on this great social question; and in these countries, and also in the neighboring States, institutions under the names of "Homes," "Industrial Farms,"

[•] The Honorable Mr. Justice Hagarty, in an able charge delivered to the Grand Jury of the city of Toronto, on the 12th instant, "On crime and juvenile vagrancy in the city of Toronto," gives some statistics shewing the large number of children in that city who attend no schools, public or private, and the fearfully large number of committals to jail of children under 15 years of age. It would appear from the official decuments cited by the judge, that the school population (that is those from five to sixteen years of age) of the city of Toronto was 11,595, and that there were of that number 2,777 (or nearly one-fourth of the whole number) not attending any school. The number of children under 15 years of age committed to the Toronto jail for the last five years is frightfully large. The numbers are thus given by the judge:—

In Montreal, the number of you has of both sexes under 16 years of age, committed to the city jail last year appear, from the returns furnished to the House, to be 137.

"Refuges," or "Reformatories," have been established, all intended, in a greater or less

degree, to meet the wants of this large and unfortunate class.

In our own country, reformatories for juvenile offenders have, within the last few years, been established. These establishments go some way to meet the great social want. They afford an admirable moral, religious, and industrial training to the youths who enter them; but these youths are but a small fraction of the class to which they belong, who have need of such a training. To qualify himself for the reformatory, the boy must be a convict, he must have passed through a jail and undergone the disgrace of a trial. Reformatories are therefore not available for boys who have not entered upon a course of actual crime, and made themselves amenable to the law. They, in fact, are remedial, but not preventive; their object is to reform the boy who has become criminal, not to train and instruct the pauper boy while yet innocent of crime. This is, of all others, a case where prevention is better than cure. It is better, because it is more agreeable, more hopeful, more economical, more humane, and more christian.

Homes or refuges, such as I have briefly sketched, would form a kind of intermediate link between our common schools and our juvenile reformatories. While they partake, to some extent, of the character of both, they are entirely distinct, and properly distinct from

both, and form in fact their natural and necessary supplement.

Classes of Children for whom "Homes" are intended.

From what has preceded, it is evident that "Homes" are intended for the benefit of destitute and neglected pauper children; for children who, but for the intervention of such extrinsic aid, would receive no training or education, and who, from the circumstances in which they are placed, would be drifted, as it were, into a career of vice and crime. This class of pauper children would be found to consist principally of

1. Vicious and incorrigible children.

2. Vagrants.

Children without parents or protectors, or children whose parents or natural protectors, from poverty or other causes, are unable or unwilling to afford them that education

which they require, and to which they are entitled.

As it is my intention to present here an outline merely of the scheme which I have submitted for the consideration of the Board and of the Government, I do not think it necessary to discuss the objections which have been urged against such a scheme. Those objections I have endeavored to meet in the report submitted to the Government. Nor is it desirable that I should enter into any details as to the management and support of the "Homes." Upon these and all other matters of detail, much valuable information can be obtained from the reports of analogous institutions in other countries, and more particularly from the reports of the refuges, which have for upwards of twenty years been in successful operation in the neighboring States.

In concluding this brief memorandum, I am anxious to record my own strong conviction that it is not to our penitentiaries, nor yet to our jails, nor even to our admirable reformatories, but to homes or some such institutions that we must mainly look if we hope with God's blessing to "stand between the living and the dead and stay the plague" of

immorality and vice around us.

MEMORANDUM ON THE PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

A few months insight, as Inspector, into the inner life of the Penitentiary, sufficed to bring home to my mind the painful conviction, that the system of discipline there pursued, however admirable for the purpose of order, was nearly, if not altogether ineffectual, for the reformation of the convicts brought under its influence. The system, in common indeed with the systems pursued in almost all Institutions of the same class, has plainly been

framed rather with a view to deter from crime, than to reform the criminal. The former is, doubtless, an important object of all penal institutions. But assuredly the penal institutions of a christian country should not neglect the latter. To deter from crime is a social instinct,—to reform our criminals a christian duty.

The reformation of a convict means, what?—It means in effect that the convict on his release from prison is restored to society a good and useful citizen, able and willing to earn

an honest living for himself.

To effect the reformation of the convict during his confinement in the Penitentiary, what are the lessons we should teach, what the habits we should inculcate?—We should plainly teach him lessons of industry; of the necessity and advantages of steady perseverance and providence: we should encourage the sense of justice, and labour to implant

in his breast feelings of self-respect, self-control, and self-reliance.

If we enquire into the matter, we shall probably find, that the man was led into the commission of crime, not from any peculiar depravity of disposition, but rather from weakness of character. He was, perhaps, indolent, averse to steady labour, had no power to resist temptation, or to control his passions or desires. No system of Penitentiary discipline can lay claim to the name of "Reformatory," which does not provide some means for remedying these defects in the convict's character, and this can only be effectually done by labouring by every means in our power, religious or otherwise, to animate the convict with those feelings of self-respect, self-control, and self-reliance, which are his best security against relapsing into crime; and by incalculating those habits of industry and providence, which will enable him to support himself by his own industry.

We are far from asserting that the system of discipline, which has hitherto obtained in the Penitentiary, has no tendency to effect any of the objects above mentioned, but what we do assert is that, while it effects some, to a limited extent only, it utterly ignores and neglect others, and those perhaps the most important. It may perhaps teach, at least it enforces industry, but it wholly neglects the weightier matter of encouraging self-respect,

and self-control.

The system heretofore pursued in our Penitentiary, and with few exceptions we may say, in almost all Institutions of a similar class elsewhere, -indeed, we believe that our Provincial Penitentiary will compare favorably with any institution of the kind on the contineut-may be described as one of rigid repression, of uncompromising coercion, one which admits of no change or improvement in the condition of the convict in consequence of his good conduct. Nothing that the unhappy man can do, can secure for him the slightest mitigation of his punishment; while the sentence lasts, he has nothing to look forward to, -nothing to hope for. Practically we write over our Penitentiary gates, the terrible inscription which Dante places over the gates of hell, "Who enters here leaves hope behind." To deprive a convict of all hope, is practically to take away from him the chief incentive to good conduct. Where there is no room for hope, there is no chance of reform-A system which operates on men's fears merely, which punishes but never rewards. is necessarily an imperfect and unphilosophical system. It is idle by any such system to expect to make convicts good and useful men, or prepare a convict to take his place again as a freeman among his fellows. "We may," observes a recent able German Publicist "as "a general rule apply to imprisonment, and penal coercion the axiom, which history teaches "among its truths, that individuals can, no more than nations, be educated to freedom by "coercion."

There is another omission in our penitentiary system, which is, that inefficient as it is in developing the growth of good principles, it is far more inefficient in strengthening and testing those principles by placing the convicts in a position where they may have a field for their exercise. How, for example, can we test in the Penitentiary at present, nay, how do we even encourage the habits of providence and self-reliance, of self-respect and self-control on the part of the convict?

I have thus pointed out what seems to me the most grave defects in the Penitentiary system of discipline. I shall now indicate, but very briefly, the changes which I have submitted for the consideration of my colleagues, with a view to remedy these defects.

These changes are:

1. A scheme of conduct* classification of the convicts, accompanied by distinctive badges and money gratuities.

Every convict should be able to earn, by continued good conduct in the Penitentiary,

the remission of a certain fixed portion of his sentence.

3. Convicts who by their steady good conduct have risen to the highest class in the Penitentiary, should enjoy certain advantages in the institution. They should, for example, be entitled to a small portion of their earnings; but above all they should be, if possible, employed outside the institution in important public works, and while so employed they should be allowed greater freedom, and be exposed to more of the ordinary temptations of the outer world—the main object of this phase of their convict life being to prepare them for their return to social life.

The first of the changes above recommended, the introduction of a system of classification of convicts by their good conduct, is the basis of all the other changes proposed. That system has within the last few months been established in the Penitentiary, and has already, as the officers of the institution testify, effected much good. During the course of the present year, I hope the Board will be able to obtain the sanction of the Executive

and of the Legislature for the other changes above recommended.

After what has already been stated, it will be hardly necessary to point out, in any detail, the benefits that may be expected to result from the proposed changes in the Penitentiary discipline. It will suffice to remark that from the outset, every convict would have something to hope for. He would have the strongest possible incentive to good conduct set before him; he would be taught to feel that upon himself depends, in a very great degree, his condition in the institution. By persevering good conduct he can materially improve his position while in prison, and above all, he can shorten the period of his sentence; he can besides, look forward to carning a small sum to take with him when he leaves the prison. Finding that by his own efferts he can raise himself among his fellow-convicts, he learns the lesson of self-reliance. Finding that he can secure respect from others, he learns to respect himself, deriving an immediate benefit from diligence in labor, directly, in the shape of a money gratuity, indirectly, by promotion in the classes established in the institution, his labor is quickened by zeal, the tasks irksome, and distasteful before and which were sullenly and grudgingly completed, become, under the altered system, pleasurable and are performed with alacrity. The convict loses his dislike to labor, and no longer regards it as a punishment, but as a blessing. In this way he acquires a taste for industry, which he never could have acquired from any number of years of compulsory and altogether unrequited toil.

Finally, when employed beyond the walls of the Penitentiary on works of public utility, after he has, by his good conduct, shewn himself deserving of such indulgence, (being thus allowed greater privileges and larger freedom than before; being brought more in contact with the outer world, and subject to some, at least, of the trials and temptations to which, on his release from prison, he must become exposed,) the convict is gradually schooled, as it were, for his restoration to the world; the preparation which he has gone through has fitted him to resume his place in society, and, what is also of some importance, it has done much to prepare society to receive him. If, while in the Penitentiary, and while employed outside of it on public works, the convict has been advanced, by reason of his diligence and of his observance of the rules, to the highest class, and has performed his duty to the satisfaction of the authorities; society would, in such case, have a guarantee (which at present it never can have) that such a convict may be safely welcomed back into its ranks, not as a malefactor to be shunned, but as a reformed man to be

befriended and assisted.

I wish it to be understood that the suggestions which are submitted in this memorandum for the improvement of the Penitentiary system are not original. They are taken (modified somewhat to suit the circumstances of the country) from the admirable system which has for the last 8 years been enforced with such signal success in the Irish convict prisons. As an Irishman, I feel proud to think that Ireland should have given birth to a

Good conduct' includes not merely an observance of the prison rules, but also attention to religious duties, progress in secular instruction (when the convict receives instruction from the schoolmaster), and in the branch of industry in which the convict is employed.

system of discipline which has already done so much towards reforming her criminal population, and which seems likely, with God's blessing, to do so much for the criminals of other countries. Some years ago the Belgian Government adopted the Irish convict system in their prisons, and the same system has more recently been established in the new Kingdom of Italy, under the auspices of the late Count Cavour.

It would be a source of sincere and lasting gratification to me if the Board of which I am a member should prove instrumental in introducing into Canada a system pregnant with such important blessings to the criminal population as well as to society at large.

E. A. MEREDITH.

Quebec, March 31st, 1862.

SEPARATE REPORT

oF

MR. J. M. FERRES.

FOR THE YEAR 1861.

In submitting the following reports of the separate visits I have made to the jails, in the division of the Province assigned to me, it will be remembered that my appointment as inspector did not take place until August last, and that the regular inspection of the

previous half year was made by the gentlemen my predecessors in office.

Besides those now reported, and besides the regular visits prescribed by law, to the penitentiary and the asylums of Rockwood and Toronto, which form part of the general report of the Board, I have inspected, at various times, the jails at Montreal, Quebec, and St. Johns, as also the lunatic asylums at Beauport and St. Johns, and the Marine Hospital at Quebec. But as those institutions fall under the regular inspection of other members of the Board, no remark from me is called for.

BARRIE.

I visited this jail on 9th October. As the Board has been in communication with the County Council respecting the alterations required in this jail, I need not refer to them, but confine myself to stating that I found order and regularity in the establishment. Jailer informed me that, about eighteen months previously, he began to employ the prisoners in levelling the grounds forming the jail property, and that during the summer now past he had made use of their labor in growing potatoes and other vegetables. He has also given instruction to uneducated prisoners in reading and writing, so that some prisoners who could neither do the one nor the other, when first imprisoned, have been able to write letters to their friends before their term of punishment had expired. He has also collected a small library, from which they are supplied with books, and sometimes gets one prisoner to read to the others. He testifies to the fact that those who come in rough go out tamed by kind and considerate treatment. It is also gratifying to know that the clergy of Barrie of all denominations pay frequent visits to the jail, and hold religious communication with the prisoners. I found, in confinement, 15 males (of whom two were insune), and 4 females; total, 19.

BELLEVILLE.

I visited this jail on the 2nd September. There was not such regard to cleanliness paid in it as ought to be in such an establishment. Cobwebs on the windows seemed to have been undisturbed for a long period, and a collection of rubbish occupied a room in the debtor's ward. The beds and bedding were not in the way of being aired, and there is no yard suitable for exercise by the prisoners, and much less for their employment in any kind of labor. At the date of my visit there were ten prisoners—males, 3 criminal, 1 debtor; females, 6, of whom 1 was insane.

PICTON.

I visited this jail on the 3rd September. As the state of this jail, with respect to its insecurity and general want of fitness, has been much under the consideration of the Board, no remark is required from me, except to notice the damp condition of the underground cells. There were only 3 prisoners, all males.

BERLIN.

I visited the jail here on the 17th October. I found the new one about completed, and ready for occupation. I have no doubt it is now occupied. The County Council of Waterloo deserve the greatest credit for having erected so excellent a structure. It being built according to plans framed upon the improved system recommended by the Board, its accommodations will be found of a superior character. The projection of brick work in which the water closets are situated, appeared to me to be of workmanship insufficient for jail purposes, and, upon pointing out the defects to the Sheriff, he at once consented to have it re-built of proper strength. There were 5 prisoners in confinement—males, 4; females, 1, the woman being insane. I was informed that ministers of the Church of England and of the Methodist persuasion frequently made visits to the prison without being sent for.

BROCKVILLE.

I visited this prison on the 30th August. The condition of this jail, and the alterations and improvements required in it, have formed the subject of correspondence between the Board and the County authorities, before and since my appointment. It is therefore unnecessary for me to give the detail of my observations, since it is to be expected that the suggestions made by the Board will be duly carried out during the year 1862.

COBOURG JAIL.

I visited this jail on the 25th October, and regret to say that it was not in that state of cleanliness which a jail ought to be. This may be accounted for, to a certain extent, by the disorder consequent on the tearing down and reconstructing of a portion of the prison, at which work mechanics were then engaged. There is no excuse, however, for the straw in the prisoners' beds having been allowed by the authorities to become offensive before being renewed; nor for keeping the occupied cells shut up, night and day, without any chance for a change of air in them.

I examined the new work in progress, and called the attention of the authorities to the unworkmanlike manner in which it was being done. I considered it my duty also to lay the matter before the Government, requesting that a duly qualified architect should be sent to inspect it. The suggestion was adopted, and on his report proper steps were taken.

Prisoners confined—males 10, females, 3; total, 13. One of the males was insane. The clergy of the town make occasional visits, without being sent for, particularly those belonging to the Church of England.

CODERICH.

I visited this jail on the 14th October, and had an interview with the warden of the county. The plans for the alterations and additions had been made, and were subsequently approved of by the Board. According to them, when the work provided for is completed, the defects in the present building will be corrected, and the prison rendered as effective as under the circumstances will be possible. The jail was in a proper state of cleanliness and order. The clergy of the town attend at the prison only when sent for by prisoners professing their creed. I found in the prison—males, 8; females, 2; total, 10.

GUELPII.

I visited this jail on the 18th of October.

I found the cells in the old jail very dirty, not having been cleaned out apparently for a long time, and the window in the day-room quite insecure. I had occasion also to point out several small defects in carrying out the new work in the interior, affecting the security

of the jail, and means of classification, which the architect readily engaged to obviate. In the external arrangements, also, it will be found necessary to carry up the projection for the water closets as high as the wall itself. As it now is it affords a facility for escape from the yard, of which an active man could avail himself without much difficulty.

The prisoners were—males, 6; females, 2; total, 9. One of the men was a lunatic. With the exception of the Rev. Mr. Stuart, whose kind consideration lead him frequently to visit the jail, the clergy of the town seldom go there unless sent for. The old jail was so insecure that three prisoners made their escape on the 15th August last, one of whom was accused of the flagrant crime of rape, and none of them have been recaptured since.

KINGSTON.

I visited this jail on the 4th September, and found everything in excellent order. The

number of prisoners was—males, 19; females, 15; total, 34.

At the above date, the very great impropriety existed of so many females being in prison without a matron in charge of them. This impropriety is now, however, remedied, as a matron has recently been appointed to the jail.

CORNWALL.

I visited this jail on the 5th day of September.

It has been entirely condemned by the Board as a prison. There is hardly a requisite to be found about the building that enters into one's idea of a jail, and yet the County Council declines to alter or improve it in any respect. The attention of the Government is carnestly called to this prison.

OWEN'S SOUND.

I vsited this jail on the 10th October.

It is in such a wretched state as to have formed subject of presentment of the Grand Jury at the Autumn Assizes for the County of Grey, and the subject of official complaint by Dr. Manley, medical attendant. Its condition might fairly be presumed to be bad, when so intelligent a body of gentlemen as the Grand Jury of the County, supported by the medical attendant of the Jail, considered it their duty to condemn it—a condemnation

in which the close inspection I made of it obliged me to concur.

The plan is not a good one, but the construction is worse. The cells are built of logs. kept together by dowals or wooden pins, several feet apart. The logs never having been hewed to make joints, there are openings between them, caused by inequalities in the growth of the timber, through some of which the hand can be passed with ease. These openings had originally been closed up with mortar, which, however, has now fallen out, and the prisoners can consequently, not only look into the corridor and from cell to cell, but hold conversation in the lowest whispers, when they please. In fact, were they to use a pocket knife upon the exposed dowals, the whole of the cell partitions would come down. At the date of my visit, two men, under the accusation of the murder of an aged man, were confined in cells at each extremity of the range, who could converse together without interruption, although, in the interests of justice, they ought to have been in a prison where they would have been completely isolated. But the whole interior of this jail is in a state of entire dilapidation. The outside is also as disgusting as the inside is ruinous. The cess pool, which collects the night soil, is situated close to the wall within which the male prisoners are confined, and a wooden pipe, although said to be filled up, allows the odor to be conveyed to the portion set apart for females, contaminating the air in every yard.

The County Council happened to be in session during my visit, and the Committee on County property joined me in the inspection. So sensible were they of the deplorable state of things, and of immediate remedy, that their chairman promised, that at the next meeting of the Council steps should be taken to put them right. I grieve, however, to say, that nothing has been done. I have learned verbally by the Warden that nothing is to be done for the present. This jail cannot be looked upon in any other light than as a

disgrace to the country, and it is to be hoped that the Executive Government will take energetic measures to have the disgrace removed.

PERTH.

I visited this jail on the evening of the 30th August, and again on the following

morning.

I found the air in it of the most offensive character, so much so, indeed, that on passing into it from the fresh air, at my morning visit, before the doors had been opened for the day, I had but entered the corridor a few paces, when it sickened me, and I had to retire again to the outer passage. It struck me that the disgusting odor I had inhaled was of that peculiar kind which emanates from the persons of the insane, and which, when once experienced, is never forgotten. On inquiry, I was informed that the six females then in confinement were all in that unfortunate condition. There is no ventilation whatever in the building, nor, from the style of the windows, can any efficient ventilation be obtained from them. As some palliative, however, I directed them to be left open night and day, until the cold weather should come. In addition to the six crazy females, there were ten males confined in the prison at the time of my visit, making a total of 16. Improvements and alterations have been suggested by the Board, which it is hoped will soon be carried out.

PETERBOROUGH.

I visited this jail on the 25th October.

Its condition remains the same as at last report, no alterations having been made. Should the County Council not feel inclined to gut the present building and reconstruct the cells upon an improved plan, it will be necessary to make alterations in the present arrangements. For the purpose of ventilation, the windows ought to be clongated, and gratings placed over the doors. The water closet must be removed outside the building, and the yard ought to be divided. The picket feuce does not seem to be of any service, and the north wall of the jailor's yard is much too low, being only 14 feet in height. The above alterations would cost but a small sum, and ought to be made, unless an entirely new plan be adopted, as suggested above

STRATFORD.

I visited this jail on the 13th October.

A good deal of alteration and repair will be necessary to put it into a proper condition of security. The gratings are inside the glass windows, and sunk into plank only. The window-frames themselves have fallen away from the walls, as also has that of the door leading into the yard, so that no great exertion is required to throw any of them out. The prison wall is carried up, from the level of the first story, a brick and a half thick, faced with hewed timber inside; but the timber portion has shrunk away from the brick, and the one gives no support to the other. The walls surrounding the yards are of brick on a stone foundation, and only 14 inches in thickness. That in the north-west yard is rent from top to bottom, as are, indeed, the walls of the jail itself at all its four corners. The yard walls have also separated from those of the main building, if indeed they ever were properly joined. The wall of the north-east yard has given way entirely at the foundation, and an opening nearly through and through was made in it by a crazy prisoner in a few minutes upwards of a year ago, and so it has been allowed to remain. The foundation wall of the south-east yard has also given way. The Grand Jury of the County have made a presentment of the insecure position of the prison, but, as yet, nothing has been done towards renovation or repair. I was led to believe, however, by the warden and the sheriff, that the County Council would soon take measures to that end, and probably before the close of next year they will be perfected. There were prisoners—males, 6; females, 2; total, 8. The clergy of the town seldom pay visits to them. The jail was clean and orderly.

TORONTO.

My regular visit to this jail was on the 19th October.

The day-rooms and cells are kept remarkably clean. Discipline and order prevail in

the establishment, although much overcrowded at times, and the governor deserves much praise for his efficient management. From the faulty plan, however, on which it has been built, and the great number of prisoners constantly to be found within its walls, no classification can be had. Boys of tender age, picked up off the streets of Toronto for various petty crimes, are huddled into rooms along with mature villains of every degree of guilt, to be turned again into the streets to prey upon the community—greater adepts in wickedness. When looking at these poor boys and young lads, and reflecting on their future probable career, it has struck me that the law would deal more humanely and more beneficially by them if it directed them to be soundly whipped for their backslidings, and sent home again to their guardians, since no public refuge is provided for them, than to keep them for months, as in the jails of Toronto. Montreal, and Quebec, under the tuition of teachers hardened in vice. It is a great satisfaction, however, to know that in a short time, when the new jail at Toronto is completed, ample means of classification will be afforded, for that city at least, and that something else than mere incarceration in it may be attempted for the reformation of its juvenile offenders.

WHITBY.

I visited this jail on the 24th October, and found it well arranged for the purpose of a prison, and exceedingly clean. It appears to me, however, that a man determined to escape could effect his resolution by taking advantage of the projecting rock work at the corner of the yard, and reaching the top of the wall. The position of the well, too,—it being so near the privy,—is decidedly objectionable, and ought to be changed.

The prisoners at my visit were—males, 6; females, 2; total, 8. The clergy of the town occasionally visit them, among whom the Rev. Mr. Burn, Congregational Minister, deserves to be particularly mentioned for his praiseworthy attention; and also the Rev. Mr.

O'Keefe, Roman Catholic priest, when prisoners of his creed are confined there.

LUNATIC ASYLUM, ST. JOHNS.

I visited this Institution on the 21st November, and was agreeably surprised to see with what ingenuity Dr. Howard, the Superintendent, had been able to succeed in adapting a small building, totally unsuited for a lunatic asylum, into such an establishment at all. The inconveniences to which he is still subjected can hardly be enumerated nor explained except on personal inspection. The narrow passage below is the dining room for the males, two or three boards set upon trestles being the table, and the passage up stairs, equally narrow, is a day room and dining room for the females. The rooms used as dornitories are filled with beds on both sides, separated about a foot from each other with a footpath down the middle, not three feet wide. In the yard, sheds have been, with a few boards, improvised into a kitchen, a store-room and a laundry. Classification, where there is not room for the patients to move about, so crowded are they together, is of course entirely out of the question, and it is only by constant attention that the extreme cleanliness which prevails can be effected. It must, perhaps, be called an asylum, because insane people find a refuge it it, but in no other respect is the name applicable.

It is to be hoped that the Government will soon be able to provide some other building, instead of the present miserable place for accommodating the helpless creatures that

are now huddled into it.

I examined Dr. Howard's books and accounts, and found them to agree with the vouchers correctly.

PENITENTIARY.

I visited this great and important institution alone on the 31st August and 1st September, and with the Board on 2nd October, going on with business daily until the afternoon of the 5th, and again with the Board on the 19th December until the 21st. inclusive.

Of the general business transacted by the Board it is unnecessary for me to speak in this report, it being duly referred to in the general report of the Board.

This Institution forms a world within itself, requiring time and reflection, after exam-

ining closely its management and its working, to mature any ideas with respect to it. In this respect, my colleagues, who have been longer in office than I, have much the advantage of myself, and will, from their more enlarged experience, be able more accurately than I as yet am, to solve the great problem of the reformation of such a mass of crime. I can indeed see that, in everything pertaining to the government, the discipline, the order and regularity of the Institution, under its able warden, Mr. Macdonnell, assisted as he is, in the female portion, by the matron, Mrs. Walker, a lady whose talent in her department cannot be surpassed, there is nothing further apparently to be desired.

The policy, however, of the Penitentiary system, naturally divides itself into two branches; the one deterrent and the other reformatory. Incarceration in such an establishment does but half its work, if it only surrounds the convict with a grasp of physical force, which restrains him while under its influence from committing any breach of the prison rules, and but teaches him the hopelessness of resistance to the authority which he sees and feels within its walls. The idea of power must, of course, be made to take full possession of his mind before implicit obedience can be expected from him, and the sense of an unbending discipline work its proper effect. But the question remains—and so far as society is concerned in the future of the convict, it is the paramount question—what may the career of the convict be expected to be, after the pressure of the discipline within the walls is removed, and he goes again into the world a free man? Has the system pursued towards him in the Penitentiary eradicated the tendency to evil in his disposition which brought him there? Has it not only done that, but has it given to him better ideas and better desires; has the unfortunate man acquired strength enough in principles of good, to control him in his renewed intercourse with his fellow men, and keep him in the path of rectitude for the rest of his life?

I speak with much diffidence on this subject at the present time, nor shall I venture to express a decided opinion until closer watching of the present state of things in the Institution, and more ample study of the appearances which Penitentiary life exhibits among the individuals who compose it, shall enable me to form one. But in the meantime, it strikes me that something more has to be done than has yet been attempted, for the discovery of a moral sense, which must exist somewhere, even amongst that mass of corruption. and for the cultivation of it, under any circumstances, however discouraging or apparently hopeless. In such an enterprise, if it shall be undertaken, the chaplain and the schoolmaster must bear a prominent part, while every employe in the institution ought to be made to feel that he also has to take his share. It is, perhaps, difficult to find a clergyman and schoolmaster imbued with that missionary spirit which, amounting to an enthusiasm, would prompt them to devote themselves to the carrying out of the single idea of labor in such a hard and unpromising field. But without some such spirit of singleness and zeal, it occurs to me now-although greater experience may enable me to correct my opinion-that the amount of good to be produced will not be so marked as otherwise would result. I do not desire to be understood as intending any reflection in the slightest degree. on the services hitherto performed by the reverend gentlemen now in charge of the ministration of religion to the convicts; because up to this time there Joes not appear to have been any distinct reformatory system in operation, in which a peculiar responsibility would naturally be imposed upon them in addition to the merely official routine of their duties,

A commencement, however, I am glad to say, has been made by the Board, towards bringing in a system of convict reformation in the Penitentiary. Mr. Meredith, having brought it up at a late quarterly meeting, introduced a series of regulations for establishing a classification of the convicts, not unlike those in force in Ireland, from the carrying out of which much good may be anticipated, provided the officers of the institution bestow upon the scheme that carnestness and zeal which it necessarily demands, and much more if the Governor General in Council should see fit to sanction the recommendations on the subject which have been laid before His Excellency by the Board. On the full inauguration of the complete system, the executive officers of the Penitentiary, as well as the chaplains and schoolmaster, will have a higher trust committed to them, and a higher duty to perform than has hitherto devolved upon them, and the public will look with great interest to the

result of their efforts.

REFORMATORY AT ISLE-AUX-NOIX.

I visited this institution, in company with the Chairman of the Board, on the 20th

November. The number of boys was 26.

Isle-aux-noix has, since that date, been taken possession of by the military authorities, and the Reformatory has been removed to St. Vincent de Paul, on Isle Jesus, about ten miles north of Montreal. As the Chairman makes a report on this institution, it is unnecessary for me to say anything. I examined the books and accounts, comparing them with the vouchers, and found them correct.

REFORMATORY, PENETANGUISHENE.

I visited this institution on the 22nd October, and was much gratified to see the signs of industry and contentment among the boys. The Warden, Mr. Kelly, seems to have them under complete control, and by his judicious kindness towards them, to have secured their entire confidence. Some were engaged digging up and blasting boulders for the new building, which had then the foundation several feet above ground. Some were engaged in making brick; some formed a boat's erew, and were off several miles floating timber from the opposite shore to the works; some were learning to be tailors, others shoemakers and carpenters. All were busy and apparently happy. The numbers and distribution will be found in the Warden's report.

I examined the books and accounts, and compared the entries with the vouchers. I tested also the accuracy of the stock book, by weighing some articles at random, and com-

paring with the balance sheet shewn in the book. I found all correct.

On the general subject of reformatories, I think it much to be deplored that their advantages seem to be not sufficiently appreciated nor understood by legislators who make

the laws, and by judges who administer them.

No one who has witnessed the condition of such jails as those of Montreal and Toronto can leave them without a sentiment of pity for the present condition of the poor boys who are to be found in them, and a pang at the prospect of their future fate. There the little fellows are, day after day, for the period of their sentence, turned in to herd with hardened rascality of every dye. Comparatively innocent, as the lad of tender age must be, when looked at alongside of the hardened and experienced rogue, he is made the companion in the same room, and it may be in the same bed with the man who has grown up His only lessons are how to perfect himself in villainy, his only schoolmaster a Confined as such boys will be for petty offences when they enter first into prison, since their age has not given them the knowledge nor the daring to commit great ones, they leave it after the efficient instructions they have received while there, prepared to do justice to their teachers. The law and the judges call their imprisonment punishment, and they are right, for terrible punishment it is; not in the fact, but in its consequences. It converts a disposition not wholly wrong into one thoroughly corrupt, and a greater punishment than that could not be inflicted on a human being with a prospect of long life It is a truth that in morals, as in physics, wetion and reaction are equal, and before him. here society, in administering such punishment to a lad, as severely punished itself. His subsequent depredations on the community, the expense of officers of justice, of courts, of witnesses and juries, and of prisons of greater strength when the reformatory age has passed, are an ample punishment on the country, which will educate its erring youth in the business of crime.

The judge sentences the little boy of ten or fifteen years of age, who is brought before him for stealing a dinner, to some months imprisonment in the common jail, and with much earnest gravity, warning him of the evils of bad company, enjoins him to avoid it. The injunction looks like mockery, since it would be impossible for the boy to select a more numixed society of practiced rogues, than is to be found in the very place the judge himself is sending him to. There might be some appropriateness in the advice to avoid such companions, were the law and judge to send him to a place where he would receive some education in what was good, and where he would be obliged to learn an occupation by which he could earn a dinner honestly, instead of being tempted to steal it; but to consign him to a den of thieves, and tell him to avoid bad company, is a woeful contradiction.

The state of the law with respect to juvenile offenders is certainly unfortunate. It exhibits one of those instances where the study of what is found in the books has more effect than the study of what is found in man. If a grown up person commit a trifling offence, who has strength of body to earn his bread by labor, and strength of mind to resist evil influences if he pleases, it is entirely reasonable that he should suffer a proportionate pub-But with respect to youths the case is different, and a different treatment is required. The idea of simple punishment must be given up; it ought to form the least element in dealing with him. The boy is in all likelihood neglected or abandoned by those who ought to look after him, or he is an orphan and a waif on the world. He is not of au age to earn a living for himself, and no one will take him to teach him; therefore, there are only two things to be done with him, either to let him alone to grow up in the practice of crime, for the state, or to take him and bring him up for a few years to habits of industry. In resolving to do the latter, it must be considered that the reformatory is not a place of punishment so much as it is a place of refuge and of education. Instead of a punishment being inflicted on the boy, the greatest possible benefit is conferred upon him. He is fed and clothed, and instructed in reading and writing, and in a useful trade.

The importance, therefore, of the law permitting a sentence to be pronounced on juvenile offenders proportioned, not to the offence which he has committed, but to the number of years that it may require to train him to be useful to society, would seem not only to be good towards the boy, but good towards society itself. A young thief has to be suppported. If at large, he supports himself at great expense to those he preys upon; if in the Reformatory, he is supported at the smallest figure possible, it may indeed turn out that, instead of an expense, he may be a profit to the community, by the excess of his earnings over the expense of his maintenance.

It is well known, that in England, Ireland, and Scotland, men of large philanthropy have endowed institutions for the reception and education of boys, born within a certain district, or children of fathers belonging to a certain guild, and entrance into them is at the present day so much desired, that great interest is made with the administrators of the charity to obtain it. They are, in fact, houses of refuge for the children entitled to be received into them. The reformatories of Canada are not prisons, but houses of refuge for The only difference is in the pre-condition or qualification for entrance. the same purposes. In the charitable institutions referred to, the doors are closed against juvenile crime. the reformatories of Canada, the doors are opened only to juvenile crime. Such being the case, therefore, when the respective pre-qualification is established, the mercy of the community should be not less extended towards the lad, who stands most in need of parental instruction and restraint, than it is towards the lad who has been constantly under both. The erring boy may have as much of good in him, naturally, as the other, and we would be warranted, from our experience of human nature, in saying that the large proportion of instances, it is actually so; but the circumstances in which the former has been placed have been fatal to the developement of the natural instinct, and necessity has forced him into wrong. A condemnation, consequently, of a mere lad, who is convicted before a criminal court to a sentence the longer in proportion to his youth, disregarding entirely his crime, is an act of humanity and kindness to him, and ought to be so considered by . the Court. The Judge will also know, that at any time the elemency of the Crown can be invoked in favor of the well deserving and thoroughly reformed.

J. M. FERRES.

LIST OF VISITS MADE BY MR. J. M. FERRES IN 1861.

Benuport Asylum, 24th August and Sth December; Brockville, 30th August; Belleville, 2nd September Bedford, 17th September, with Dr. Nelson to examine as to supply of water—30th November as to fencing and interior arrangement; Barrie, 9th and 21st October; Berlin, 17th October; Cornwall, 5th September; Cobourg, 25th October; Goderich, 15th October; Guelph, 18th October; Isle aux Noix, 20th November; Kingston, 4th September; Montreal, 2nd December: Owen's Sound, 10th October; Perth, 30th and 21st August; Penitentiary, 31st August, 1st September, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th October; 19th and 20th December; Picton, 3rd September, Penetanguishene, 22nd and 23rd October; Peterboro, 25th October; Quebec, 23rd August and 8th December; St. Vincent de Paul, 19th November; St. John's Jail, 21st November; St. John's Asylum, 21st November, Stratford, 16th October; Toronto Jail, 6th and 19th October; Toronto Asylum, 7th, 5th, 19th, 20th and 23rd October.

SEPARATE REPORT

OF

MR. TERENCE J. O'NEILL,

FOR THE YEAR 1862.

GENTLEMEN.—I have the honor to lay before you a report of my visits, as a member of your Board, since my appointment in August last, observing, that, as several of the institutions which I have visited have received especial notice from my colleagues in their published reports, after repeated inspections and minute investigations, I shall avoid, as much as possible, reiterating the evils and defects therein pointed out, merely noticing such traits in their more recent condition and management as, for the public interests, seem to claim the earliest attention of the Board.

JAIL, COUNTY OF BRANT, BRANTFORD.

On the 2nd of September I visited this juil, accompanied by the sheriff and jailer, and found it clean; and, considering its peculiarly faulty construction, in as satisfactory a condition as could be expected.

The jailer has one assistant, and when there are female prisoners, a female is engaged

o attend on them.

The plans of the proposed additions were submitted to me, but the Council, I understood, were then undecided whether to proceed with them, or to erect a new prison on a different site, where adequate ventilation and drainage could be provided, in both of which the present jail is miserably deficient.

The jailer has a contract with the Council for dieting the prisoners. I remarked that this was at variance with the rules laid down by the Board, and was informed that a change would most probably take place in October, when the existing contract would expire.

Religious instruction is given gratuitously by clergymen and others, who generally attend weekly for that purpose. The attendance of the physician was represented to be extremely punctual.

JAIL, COUNTY OF HALDIMAND, CAYUGA.

I visited this jail on the 3rd September, accompanied by the deputy-sheriff and jailer. There were in confinement six prisoners; of these one was a debtor who, at his own request, was permitted by the jailer to mix with the other prisoners. Such practice, it should be known to jailers, is entirely against the instructions of the Board.

The plans for the addition and alterations in this jail, which were approved of by the Board, and received the sanction of the Government, had been for some time in the hands of the County Council, without their determining whether they should proceed with them, or erect a new jail at some short distance, for which they possess a most eligible site.

The slate roofing of the wings was being removed, having become so defective, though

but a few years in use, as to require being replaced with tin.

On the 5th of October I again visited this jail, and met, by appointment, the Warden, who, on learning that the Board concurred in the wishes of the Council regarding the con-

templated improvements—the idea of a new jail being abandoned—stated that the works would be proceeded with at the earliest seasonable period, including those of the jail-yards, the present insecurity of which was causing great uneasiness to the sheriff and jailer, and preventing the employment of the prisioners, which might otherwise take place.

Mr. Horsey, the architect to the Provincial Penitentiary, was present on this occasion, and at the request of the Council, made an admeasurement of the grounds, so as to prepare

plans for suitable yards, walls and enclosures.

This jail is entitled to especial notice for the remarkably clean and orderly manner in

which it is kept.

The attendance of the medical officer is said to be uniformly regular, and religious instruction is frequently given by clergymen and others, who bestow their ministration gratuitously.

JAIL, COUNTY OF HALTON, MILTON.

I visited this jail on the 27th September, accompanied by the sheriff and keeper, and again on the 28th December. On both occasions I found this jail clean and orderly.

An escape had taken place a short time before my last visit, through the insecurity of a window leading into one of the jailer's apartments; this has since been remedied,

but the prisoner has not been retaken.

The deficiencies of this jail have been fully enumerated in the report of the Board of last year. It is confidently expected that a new jail will supersede the necessity for alterations in the present, which, to be valuable, should necessarily be very expensive.

JAIL, UNITED COUNTIES OF FRONTENAC, LENNOX AND ADDINGTON, KINGSTON.

I visited this jail on the 2nd October.

The keeper has but one male and no female assistant. This want has furnished a subject to Grand Juries for repeated presentments, and it is difficult to find a reason for the resolute opposition of the Council, to so necessary an acquirement as an assistant of the same sex, to look to the wants, and exercise a wholesome supervision over the conduct of

the female prisoners.

There is scarcely, in any city of Upper Canada, a more degraded class than compose the habitués of this prison. So long, therefore, as no means exist within the jail, for keeping separate the hardened practitioner in vice, from the young transgressor, whose first lapse has brought her within the contaminated atmosphere,—there should be a matron of experience and capacity, to check, as far as possible, the tendency to incurable immorality known to prevail where this promiseuous aggregation of young and old takes place. Without this aid, it is vain for the Board to adopt rules for improving the management of prisons, or the moral condition of the prisoners. Grand Juries may make presentments in favor of reform, but it is for the municipal authorities to give effect to them; and, painful indeed must it be to feel that, by disregard of duty, the place which might serve as a school of penitence and reform, may, or in fact must, prove a nursery of crime.

Let us hope that a more active philanthropy will animate this Council, and that it will not be necessary again to associate so intelligent and important a body with this pain-

ful subject.

On both visits I found the jail clean; on the last it was comfortably warm. Excepting one complaint, to which I attached little credit, the prisoners expressed themselves satisfied

with their treatment.

The privies of this jail, however, are disgustingly offensive; they are all, with the exception of one which is in the centre, placed at the ends of the day rooms, which, be it remembered, are the prisoners eating rooms in all those institutions. They consist of merely a metal pan placed over a conducting pipe, unscreened from the eyes of the numerous inmates unless by a narrow, movable board, which, in some cases, was absent altogether.

An abundant supply of water, and the most praiseworthy and constant attention of the jailer and his assistant, could alone render tolerable an atmosphere tainted with the proximity of such nuisances. It is to be hoped, that an evil, repugnant alike to propriety and decency, will not longer be left unremedied by the authorities to whom the good order and general supervision of the institution is more immediately committed.

The apparatus erected in connection with the furnace in the basement, and intended to promote ventilation, has been pulled down, as insufficient for that purpose, and curtail-

ing the circulation of heat to a great extent.

The sheriff and jailer suggested that some provision should be made for supplying the prisoners, when leaving the jail, with clothing, as the tattered and almost naked condition of many of them, when liberated, of the females in particular, would forbid their chances of employment, and not unfrequently leads them to the commission of some offence which would again bring them back to the shelter of the jail.

Humanity would surely suggest the necessity and wisdom of a small expenditure on this head, which might to some extent prove a remedy for part of the evils pointed out in the jury presentments. Municipal economy, however commendable as a theory, may, by too rigid an application, become mischievous, and whilst indirectly effecting a punishment, prove the very reverse of salutary correction or reform.

JAIL, COUNTY OF LINCOLN; NIAGARA.

I visited this jail on the 24th October. It was clean and warm.

The prisoners were satisfied with their treatment. Their food is supplied by con-

tracts with persons of the town.

The jailer's wife acts as matron, and has done so for the past seven years. She complained of having received no remuneration for her services in all that time, which certainly is not just to one who, I believe, is an earnest and energetic assistant in the discharge of prison duties.

We cannot imagine that the County Council will longer permit the continuance of a prison which is a reproach to the County, whilst younger and less populous and opulent localities are, in a wise and liberal spirit, conforming with the demands of the present.

WELLAND JAIL, COUNTY OF WELLAND.

I visited this jail, also, on the 24th October, attended by the keeper.

The prison consists of two wings, one of which is unfit for use, being, although having been built but about 5 or 6 years, in a state of dilapidation which renders security

impossible.

Messrs. Langton and Meredith's joint report for 1860 has represented, fully, the character and condition of this juil, which renders an extended notice here unnecessary. The portion in occupation was clean, and is in the hands, apparently, of a keeper of zeal and intelligence.

JAIL, COUNTY OF NORFOLK, SIMCOE.

I visited this jail on the 26th of October, accompanied by the jailer.

Of the prisoners confined here, one of the men (colored) was insane, and both the women; insanity being the only charge against any of them. The proportion of lunatics to the number of persons under criminal charges here declares, emphatically, the wisdom of the Government in opening an asylum for this class of sufferers towards the western extremity of the Province, the gratifying results of which, I feel confident, will be manifest in our future visits to these jails.

Unhappily, this was not the only jail having a like proportion of insane prisoners at

the same time, and claiming to be unburthened of this class of its inmates.

This jail consists of two wings, built of brick, standing at each side of a court house,

constructed of wood.

The alterations proposed by the Board were being pushed forward with all reasonable despatch. These operations necessarily gave an untidy air to the prison, but the portion not undergoing alteration was clean. Its management is, I think, in competent and willing hands.

The jailer diets the prisoners at 30 cents each per day, but will change to the regula-

tions adopted by the Board when the kitchen accommodation is completed.

These improvements, when perfected, will, I think, furnish the requisite accommodation for several years to come, whilst adding much to the security, and improving the ventilation and general usefulness of the prison.

The new doors and fixed locks are after the Inspectors' model, kept at the Provincial Penitentiary; the latter were obtained from Kingston, the former made on the spot, and in this preference to home manufacture, the Council have been entirely successful, as the work is admirably executed, and in no way inferior, I consider, to the Penitentiary door proper.

In the plan of alterations it was designed that the doors leading from the upper passage into both the male and female wards should be placed vis-à-vis, I suppose to give an appearance of uniformity. I pointed out to the contractor the impropriety of this change, which would give the sexes opportunities for unrestricted conversation during the day time, an indulgence which the Board positively forbids in all cases where it can be prevented. The idea was forthwith abandoned, and the separation of the sexes will be therefore strictly maintained.

JAIL, COUNTY OF ELGIN, ST. THOMAS.

I visited this jail on the 28th of October, accompanied by the sheriff and jailer, and

found it clean and apparently in all respects well attended to.

The very faulty construction of this jail, was the subject of special remark in the report of Mr. Inspector Mcredith of last year; to the present, nothing has been done to alter its condition.

JAIL, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, LONDON.

I visited this jail on the 28th of October. The jail was clean, warm, and in good order. The alterations determined on by the Board, were being forwarded with all reasonable expedition, under the superintendence of the county engineer, and apparently in the

most workmanlike manner.

This jail would originally accommodate but 10 of both sexes, owing to the large dimensions of the cells, with additional apartments for debtors. There will now be 16 ordinary night cells, of about the size of the Penitentiary ones, and 29, about double that size, for prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement; besides the addition, that at some future time may be gained, by taking in one or more of the debtor's apartments, which happily now receive but few occupants.

These alterations, in the carrying out of which the Council have, in the most liberal spirit, co-operated with the Board, have effected almost an entire re-construction of the interior, which, whilst increasing largely its accommodation, will make the jail, for security, convenience, classification to some extent, and general sanitary advantages, one of

the very best in the Province.

The heating apparatus works most effectively, keeping up a comfortable and uniform

temperature throughout the entire prison.

The plan of the privies, at all times troublesome, frequently irremediable nuisances to the Board, has been carried out most successfully here. They possess the great advantage of being isolated though within the walls of the jail, thereby requiring no especial surveillance, and, owing to the free currents of air running through them at all times, are free from any disagreeable effects.

Owing to an escape which had taken place some months previously, a presentment by grand jury had been forwarded to the Government, charging the jailer with carelessness in the discharge of his duty, and with not using due diligence in endeavoring to re-capture

the prisoner

The case was referred to the Board for investigation, and I inquired into the case during this visit. The sheriff stated, in exoneration of the jailer, that the circumstances of the escape were such as might occur under the most careful management, and that the jailer was not guilty of any laxity, or want of due exertion in endeavoring to effect the re-capture of the prisoner, but, on the contrary, had used all reasonable efforts, although unsuccessful.

The facts elicited were, that the prisoner had been admitted to bail. He had been duly searched on his first admission, but not so on being surrendered, after a days liberation on bail; and, on this occasion, he had secreted a key, the means of his escape—to obtain which, it is supposed, was the object of his obtaining bail. The neglect to search the prisoner on

his re-committal, was, obviously, a serious omission, and exposes the jailer to censure; for, whether it be his practice, or that of his assistant, to attend to this duty, he should know that it is one to be inflexibly observed, and that he, in all cases, is the party responsible for that duty being performed with the strictest exactness.

The warden of the county was present on this occasion, and stated that "other "charges, reflecting on the moral conduct of the jailer had been made against him, and had "also been inquired into by a special committee of the county council; one of which was "unsupported by any satisfactory proof; the other, it was proved, had been committed, not "by the jailer, but by one of the turnkeys, and for which he was forthwith dismissed."

Although excused by the sheriff and acquitted by the committee, of direct culpability regarding the charges brought against him, I considered it proper to admonish the jailer of the grave responsibilities of his office, in the strict surveillance of all parties committed to his safe-keeping, and to remind him that the Board would exercise the strictest vigilance over the conduct of those entrusted with the guardianship of the public institutions, and that no breach of morality or duty should be committed with impunity.

JAIL, COUNTY OF PERTH, STRATFORD.

I visited this jail on the 29th October, accompanied by the jailer. It was quite clean and orderly. The situation of this jail is remarkably good: high, airy; and effective drainage may be easily obtained.

The condition of this jail will be found fully described in the special report of Mr.

Inspector Ferres.

JAIL, COUNTY OF LAMBTON, SARNIA.

I visited this jail on the 30th October, in company with the jailer, and found it clean

and in an orderly condition.

There were in confinement 2 men, both charged with assaults; 1 of them insane, and the charge of assault probably the pretext for obtaining his commital; and 1 woman, also described as insane. This person, of respectable appearance, and represented to be a farmer, was nearly four months in confinement. No charge stood recorded in the books against her. The jailer's statement was, that "she was brought there accused of threatening, and to be confined as insane, but that he believed the doctors would not pronounce her so." Such cases as this call for investigation and relief, and will no doubt attract the serious consideration of the Board.

The new wing of this jail was nearly fit for occupation; the painting, the last of the

work to be performed, being then in progress.

The County has accomplished much in this late erection, which combines security, convenience, and good ventilation. It is solid and stern in look, but not cheerless. There is a good and convenient supply of water; the water closets are judiciously placed, and are not likely to prove troublesome or offensive.

The sheriff promised to have some alterations made in the stone work—which is rusticated for some 1 or 5 courses from the ground level—by having it cut down to a smooth surface in the angles where the lowest windows, opening into the jail-yard, are placed, and

afforded some assistance towards escape.

We may hope that this prison will, in future, be less remarkable for escapes.

Some further additions were necessary to the jail wall, and to bring the kitchen into greater convenience with the new building, which I have no doubt will receive willing attention from the Council.

JAIL, COUNTY OF ESSEX, SANDWICH.

I visited this jail on the 30th October, accompanied by the sheriff and jailer. The jail had one male but no female assistant, but I understand the Council has recently ordered that a matron shall be employed when necessary. It was clean and appeared to be in the hands of a careful jailer.

This is also a new jail; nevertheless the Board have deemed it indispensably necessary to suggest several alterations, in order to obtain some means of classification, the necessary

security, and increased accommodation.

The proximity of this jail to a large railway terminus necessitates a provision for a larger number of prisoners than the mere local population, as compared with that of other counties, calls for, which furnishes a foreible reason for requiring the most judicious distribution of the best available means of classification.

JAIL, COUNTY OF KENT, CHATHAM.

I visited this jail on the 2nd of November.

Although this jail is of recent construction, the Board found it necessary, in 1860, to call on the Council to make several changes to bring it into a state of proximate conformity with the plans of the Board. These have been carried out, with the exception of the cell-doors and fastenings, which are still objectionable,—the former being close, thereby excluding air; the latter being the old fashioned and troublesome padlock and chain, instead of the model lock suggested by the Inspectors.

As respects light, ventilation and security, this jail will bear a favorable comparison with most of the Western jails; although some further change is necessary, in a quarter I pointed out to the jailer, in order to complete the security, which I have no doubt the

Council will have remedied when made aware of the defect.

But, in connection with this subject, the arrangements for admitting the prisoners into the work yard is extremely absurd, from an overstrained idea of security, causing unnecessary trouble to the jailer and his assistants, and should be remedied at once.

JAIL, COUNTY OF OXFORD, WOODSTOCK.

I visited this jail on the 2nd November.

Of the men, two were reported insane, and one of the women. An insane person had died on the 23rd October, who had been in confinement here about three years and nine months. His cell was, on my visit, in the same condition as when the corpse had been laid in it some ten days previously, indicating something not unlike habitual carelessness, and

an improper spectacle for other lunatics, constantly passing that cell, to witness.

The condition of the insane, or rather idiotic female, for such she seems to me to be, was revolting. The cell appropriated to her contained no appearance of bed or bedding, save a single filthy rag by way of coverlet; this, and a small heap of rotted straw, were the sole furniture of the forlorn creature's miserable den. Her appearance, and that of her day room, of which she was the sole occupant, betrayed signs of the uttermost neglect; and, strangely enough, I could find on the jail book no entry whatever of her admission, nor charge against her, though then a prisoner for some six months.

Woodstock jail is another of the newly built ones, being opened for use in 1856; nevertheless, both externally and internally marks of decay are already visible. My visit was on an occasion peculiarly favorable for witnessing some of the more obvious defects, the damaged condition of the roof particularly. The day being one of constant heavy rain, exhibited the many quarters in which the roof was imperfect. The jailer's description

was that "the rain came in all over."

The yard walls already shew signs of premature decay; and, taken as a whole, this

prison exhibits many marks of inferiority of material and workmanship.

Although, at present, there are no means of classifying the prisoners, this building has been so far judiciously planned as to admit of this desirable object being attained at but little expense, and is a nearer approach to a suitable prison than some of the more expensive ones I have visited.

The supply of water, which is on the outside, is good, and might readily be led into

the interior, which I consider a necessary improvement.

JAIL, UNITED COUNTIES OF LEEDS AND GRENVILLE, BROCKVILLE.

I visited this jail on the 12th November.

Although not many years built, and having the external appearance of solidity and security, this jail has evidently been constructed in a careless manner. Either from some peculiarity in the soil, or not sufficient attention to the substantiality of the foundation,

a sinking of the main wall has occurred in several places, which has given rise to uneasi-

ness regarding the stability of the building.

My opinion, however, is that its condition, as manifested in the defects now visible, is not such as to justify an apprehension of early dilapidation. I think it is probable the full extent of sinking has taken place, and that the rebuilding of a small portion of the west rear angle would give sufficient security to the main body of the building. The division wall, which separates the court house from the jail portion, will probably require to be pulled down and rebuilt, but this would not be attended with considerable expense. The roof was in a leaky state, and some of the upper cells were not fit for use, owing to the water entering by the side walls.

The yard walls require some improvement to render them as secure as they should be. By the filling up of a well, at one time within the interior of the jail, the supply of water on the spot was cut off, and all now required for its use is carted from the river, which is some distance off; a matter to any institution of the kind of much inconvenience, inde-

pendent of the expense of thus obtaining it.

During my visit I learned that a charge had been made against the jailer of severely ill-treating a prisoner. The charge, made on oath, was very strong and specific, and, if satisfactorily established, would be such as to call for the peremptory removal of that officer. As the complainant was not present, I could not institute a formal investigation into the matter; but the sheriff stated, that "he had inquired into it fully, and that the charge was "contradicted by the statement of the assaulted party himself, and two other witnesses; "that something of an assault was committed, but of a very trifling nature."

The intemperate conduct of the jailer, has, however, been the subject of censure before, and although the sheriff has borne testimony of his general efficiency, and unexceptionable moral character, self-control must be regarded as indispensably necessary in such officers,

however exemplary in other respects, and must be exacted from them.

The jail was thoroughly clean, and had the appearance of being well kept.

JAIL, UNITED COUNTIES OF STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY, CORNWALL.

I visited this jail, the 20th November, accompanied by the sheriff and jailer.

There was but one prisoner then in confinement.

This building has scarcely a single requisite that a good jail should have: it contains 6 cells and 3 debtors' rooms. As the cells stand at but a short distance from the passage leading to the Court Room and public offices, conversation between outsiders and the prisoners, during the day time, cannot be prevented, particularly during the setting of any of the courts, when the friends of the prisoners can find ready excuses for loitering in the passage.

From the construction of the interior, the sexes would have constant opportunities of seeing and conversing with each other, the separation between the wards being only a board partition and wire grating; the female prisoners are therefore confined in the debtors' apartments when there are no debtors, and for a further reason, that, if occupying the part intended for them, they could have access to the water-closets only by passing through

the men's ward.

The water used in the jail is carried round by hand from the rear of the building, there being no pump or water pipe in the interior, which may, perhaps, furnish some excuse for the unclean appearance the jail presented on this visit. This indispensable auxiliary to health and cleanliness should be supplied by some less troublesome means.

To so old a locality and one enjoying so many honorable memories, it is a subject of reproach that a jail, unfitted for the requirements of the present day in almost every essential, should be allowed to continue unimproved. An excuse, it is true, for not coming forward in the liberal spirit which has animated other and less populous counties, is found in the expected division of the united counties, in which event, the erection of one, at least, additional jail, would be necessitated.

Speculation on such a change does not, however, in my opinion, warrant a resistance to that progressive spirit which is very generally aiding the Board in their efforts to bring into practical effect, a system the best calculated to punish, deter and reform; and it is to be

hoped that a re-consideration of their duties to society, will induce the Council of those United Counties to listen, in a more cordial spirit, to the suggestions of the Board.

A Presentment has been made by Grand Jury, respecting the escape of a prisoner on the 27th September, in which the Jury stated that they made inquiry into the circumstances, and have come to the conclusion that the only way of escape must have been through the assistance of some particular parties from the outside, using a false or counterfeit key. An investigation of the case had been ordered by the Honorable Attorney General West, and I was instructed to institute an inquiry into the circumstances, which I did, and reported the particulars thereof to the Government. The sheriff's explanation was, "that "he had reason to believe that a counterfeit key had been made in the town, and conveyed to the prisoner by some of his friends, of whom he had several residing in and contiguous to the town, which it was not difficult to do, from the insecure state of the jail, both in front and rear."

I could not regard the excuse as sufficient to exonerate the jailer fully from the charge of laxity in his duty, but with the very inefficient means at his disposal for the safe keeping of his prisoners, a mere padlock-key commanding the security of both cells and prison doors, and easily opened by a skeleton key; it seems harsh to visit the keeper with the penalty due to proper vigilance, in the absence of the appliances usual in a well ordered jail.

TORONTO JAIL.

Visited this jail, 15th October. There were in confinement, 91 prisoners—46 males and 45 females—in this jail.

The usual uniform, regularity and cleanliness prevailed. The jail yard was quite insecure, requiring the closest surveillance over the prisoners whilst at work; this has been somewhat improved since, by the erection of a new gate.

I visited it again on the 31st December, when there were 151 prisoners. On this occasion the jail was so crowded as to necessitate the sleeping of the prisoners on beds laid on the floors of the corridors; and a large number of the beds had to accommodate two occupants, a most objectionable practice when it can be prevented.

The notoriety this jail has obtained by successive jury presentments and other public notices, must render any remarks upon its manifold disadvantages as unpalatable, as they would be unprofitable; the remedy, fortunately, is not remote in the prison now in course of erection on the banks of the Don river, which it is hoped will never prove to a considerate and humane public, the eye-sore and reproach this one long has been.

TORONTO JAIL, (NEW).

I visited this building on the 25th of September, and was accompanied throughout by the Clerk of Works (Mr. Price).

The joiner's, plasterer's, smith's, and plumber's works are advancing as rapidly as could be desired.

Much attention had been devoted by my colleagues to the alteration of this jail, so as to make it embrace as many as possible of the requisites for a modern metropolitan prison; but as many portions of the work were in progress before the Board were called on to interfere, it could not be expected their ideas would be carried out as fully and satisfactorily as they could wish; the main features of the original plan being widely at variance with the conceptions of the Board regarding that class of buildings; nevertheless, they have the satisfaction to feel, that, though not what may be entirely considered a model prison, this is a great step in advance on the prison architecture of the country; and they may trust that it will afford much guiding material for the jails to be hereafter erected, whilst testifying to the liberal spirit, and carnest philanthropy of the civil authorities of Toronto.

I visited it in company of the whole Board, the 7th October, and again in company of one of the City Members, Mr. Crawford, who expressed the highest satisfaction with both the design and execution of the different works, which, as on the former occasions, were being pushed on by the respective contractors with commendable energy.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

I visited this institution, in company with the other members of the Board, on the 7th and 8th of October, when the entire building was fully inspected. It was scrupulously clean, and shewed all the evidences of a well-organized system of management. The works at the boundary wall, now no long r a frail and unsafe wooden fence, but a lofty, substantial and handsome brick enclosure; and the building intended for work shops were being carried on with activity, a number of the patients rendering assistance and seemingly much pleased with their respective occupations.

The grounds continue to receive unremitting attention from the Medical Superintendent, and, as a source of mental relief and sanitary occupation to many of the patients, must abundantly compensate for the small periodic outlay consequent in beautifying and

keeping them in order.

As a Committee of Audit, Mr. Ferres and I commenced a systematic examination of the Bursar's accounts, which we found satisfactory. We suggested some alterations in the stock and pay-patients' accounts, which that officer in the most prompt and cordial manner adopted, and which have in part been since carried out. As this institution will form a subject for more especial mention in the general report of the Board, I will not further refer to it than to observe that I again visited here on the 23rd and 25th December, alone; the latter day (the festival of Christmas) was observed as one of particular enjoyment. Everything calculated to add a cheerful aspect to the institution was availed of, and in the preparations of flowers, festoons, arches, &c., the patients had been indefatigable in helping the matron and assistant.

The special grandeur of the dinner table, and the peculiar luxuries of the day, seemed to be joyously appreciated, without, I believe, the occurrence of the most trivial accident. It was a most pleasing and humanizing spectacle, to witness the universal pleasure which these holiday preparations—the Christmas Tree, bending under its load of sweets, conspicuously prominent amongst them—seemed to give to this large family of bereaved ones. Nor less grateful is it to know, that to the thoughtful and beneficent feelings of the Medical Superintendent is due, even the ephemeral pleasure, these benevolent schemes of indulgence

and enjoyment produced.

These remarks are intended but as a passing notice of this asylum, and, to some brief extent, of the humane and soothing features of its management; yet I cannot dismiss the subject without remarking, as the result of my observations, the jealous care which the medical superintendent devotes to everything appertaining to this large institution, if we except the fiscal department, with which his duties of alienist are of course in no way associated, but which is also apparently under skilful and able management.

TORONTO AUXILIARY ASYLUM, KNOWN AS THE UNIVERSITY BRANCH.

Visited here on the 31st December.

The entire building was clean and regular in the highest degree, and though from at a distance, the immediate eye of its presiding officer evidences, on the part of the employees,

a thorough acquaintance with their duties, and an earnest performance of them.

This building, though an accidental supplement to the parent institution, in its crowded condition, has proved a useful auxiliary, in the absence of the wings, which, not alone for room sake, but for purposes of classification, are absolutely indispensable to the Provincial Asylum.

MALDEN LUNATIC ASYLUM.

I visited this institution, the 1st November, and again on the 4th and 5th December.

The buildings were clean throughout, and I am sure the patients are cared for in the

most benevolent spirit.

The medical superintendent complained of the insufficiency of his accommodation, considering his present numbers and the extent of the locality which now claims on him. He also regretted much the want of separate rooms for the more violent and troublesome, and of suitable accommodation for pay-patients, whenever such may offer.

These latter deficiencies will be partially remedied when the medical superintenden

has vacated his present apartments for his new residence, which is fast advancing towards completion; and, to meet the larger demand for room, which justice to the patients now urgently calls for, I suggested that the attics of the two main buildings, 150 and 125 feet in length, respectively, should be made available, which would accommodate some 75 additional patients.

If this suggestion be judiciously carried out, the new apartments will not be deficient in sanitary advantages, whilst, at the same time, the convenience and atmosphere of the whole building will be considerably improved. These most desirable and necessary alterations, it is calculated, and I believe with tolerable accuracy, can be accomplished at a cost not exceeding some two to three thousand dollars, a comparatively insignificant sum, when the large gain in accommodation and other desiderata to be obtained, are considered.

The new building ordered by the Board, embracing laundry and ironing rooms, flour store and bakery, was nearly completed. When finished, the bread now furnished by contract will be made in the institution, thereby effecting a saving and ensuring the best quality of bread. The meat here is bought on foot and slaughtered on the premises, thereby securing a certain supply of the most nutritious and profitable article. The steward considers that the gain by these modes of supply will amount to about five hundred dollars annually.

I recommended the drainage of a portion of the land contiguous to the buildings, being sensible of its necessity in a sanitary point of view, and that the improved condition of the land would compensate for the small outlay. A cistern, of the capacity of some 30,000 gallons, has been sunk, to contain a constant supply of water, which was absolutely indispensable, when the ignitable material of the buildings and the helpless habits of the

unfortunate occupants are considered.

The books of accounts are simple, and seem to be kept with care and regularity. The

length of my stay did not permit of my making a special audit of them.

I could not but observe that the attention of the medical superintendent seemed drawn to every matter connected with the institution, to the humblest item of detail, evidencing an untiring heartiness in all that relates to the comfort and welfare of those committed to his care, and in faithfully discharging the trust reposed in him by the public. His music and dancing parties, held once a week, at one of which I was present, I was glad to see were greatly enjoyed by the patients participating in them. If I may be permitted an opinion from what I saw on that occasion, I would judge their effect must be beneficial both mentally and bodily.

The continuous improvements about the grounds and buildings, and all the economical details of the institution, evinces an earnestness of purpose deserving the highest praise.

I would, in especial connexion with this asylum, fain hope, as repeated testimonies of our municipal bodies, and recorded opinions of the most intelligent grand juries have affirmed the value of our asylums for the insane, and their generally faultless management, that at no distant day adequate provision will be made in the erection of suitable and substantial buildings here to aid the curative efforts of Dr. Fisher, and to lighten the burden of his anxieties, which buildings constructed of wood, and heated by common stoves must assuredly entail on the guardian of one of those large and dementate families.

There would, no doubt, be economy in the timely undertaking of the work, besides promoting the health and ensuring the safety of the insanc ones. To defer it until forced thereto by one of those accidents our experience teaches us to apprehend, but which it is almost impossible to guard against in buildings composed of such destructible materials, and tenanted by such inmates, would be to hazard a contingency most fearful to contemplate, and not to draw attention to the possibility of such an eventuality would be to expose the Board to the charge of insensibility to the dangers of their helpless protegées.

In concluding this report, it may not be out of place to remark, as the result of my observations of those common jails, in the western Province which I have visited, that it becomes the duty of the Board to impress upon the authorities interested the necessity of not alone seeing the plans devised by the Board, for the construction or alteration of jails, gene-

rally carried out, but of exercising a close supervision over the execution of the work, and

the quality of the material used.

The disgraceful condition in which some of the recently erected jails may be found at the present moment will justify these observations, however unpleasant to notice them it may be; and it is hard to reconcile the apparent carelessness of some municipal bodies regarding the public buildings they have of late years incurred, of erecting with the sound judgment and thrift which the same parties, in their individual relations, exercise in the conduct of their private affairs.

T. J. O'NEILL.

REPORT

OF THE

QUARANTINE HOSPITAL

AT GROSSE ISLE.

To the Inspectors of Hospitals, Lunatic Asylums, Prisons, &c.

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to submit a general return of the emigrant passengers admitted into the quarantine hospitals at Grosse Isle, including the diseases, country

and religion; also, the number of deaths during the season of 1861.

I have also annexed to this general return, for your information, a tabular view of the vessels inspected at this station; the number of emigrant passengers which were ordered to be landed for quarantine surveillance and purposes, with other details contained in the summary subjoined to this table, and to which I respectfully refer you.

I have also deemed it necessary to place before you the following observations, as having an intimate connection with the administration of the quarantine station at

Grosse Isle.

From a vigilant quarantine surveillance, and careful distribution of the passengers landed at the healthy division, in accordance to the special contagious diseases which may have prevailed in their respective ships; and by prohibiting all communication or intercourse between them during the required probationary time, as well as the detention in the hospitals, of all cases of contagious diseases, up to a period when no danger of communica-tion by contact, or otherwise, could be apprehended by their discharge from quarantine, may be attributed the non-introduction of these diseases into any port, or section of the province to which the emigrants were destined. Some exception may, however, be made with regard to the passenger ship "Oder," from Hamburg, the first vessel ordered from Quebec to Grosse Isle on the 15th June last, on the report of the inspecting physicians of the port of Quebec, in consequence of small-pox and measles being on board. I should not refer to the premature removal of the passengers of this ship from quarantine surveillance, had not information been conveyed to me, that one or two cases of the number, having been engaged and employed as servants in Melbourne, Eastern Townships, had very shortly after their arrival thereat, exhibited symptoms of small-pox, and had created some alarm in that township. In explanation of the cause, I would respectfully submit the following extract of an official letter addressed to Mr. S. M. Taylor, the then representative of Her Majesty's Chief Emigrant Agent, A. C. Buchanan, Esquire, during the absence of that highly important and efficient officer of Government, dated 20th June last. This explanation I am more earnestly induced to sumbit to you, as the cases of smallpox (confluent) as reported, occurred in the family of Mr. S. M. Taylor, and by whom they had been engaged on their arrival at Quebec.

"In reference to the removal of the passengers of the ship "Oder," from any further quarantine surveillance, as appears by your instructions to Dr. George Douglas, I would beg leave, for the information of Government, that, since their landing and admission into the sheds of the healthy division, on Saturday, the 15th instant, I have been under the necessity of transferring three, and sometimes four cases daily, from this division to the hospital, exhibiting symptoms of small-pox, among those who may have had the natural small-pox, or been properly vaccinated, and who may have resisted its influence from long exposure to it, no objection to their removal could be made.

Not so with those who may never have had the disease, for the virus may lie dormant from 16 to 20 days before it produces any constitutional disturbance, and a further period of 2. 3, or 4 days, before the characteristic specific eruption makes its appearance on the skin. This opinion, independent of the best authorities, is founded upon long personal experience and observation on the action and latency of morbid poisons; and I believe, that few, if any, members of the medical profession will controvert it. I have, therefore, thought that after a large body of persons had been congregated for a long period, and such as will happen in foreign passenger ships, and in which small-pox has prevailed, it would be prudent to hold the passengers a longer time under quarantine surveillance than that allowed to those of the ship "Oder," save the reservation made. This course, I would carnestly recommend for the protection of the public against the introduction of so contagious and malignant a disease as the small-pox." I may add, that every vessel, on board of which deaths had occurred during the voyage, and ascertained to be from infectious or contagious diseases, and although no such diseases, on close inspection, at Grosse Isle, were then prevailing on board, were subjected to a thorough and complete ventilation and purification, previous to a clean bill of health being granted. And among the adults and children, landed at the healthy division, who had not received the benefit of vaccination at homeand on its being made known after strict enquiry—the operation was performed by myself, and Mr. John Wherry, the apothecary, previous to their leaving the quarantine station, as a protection of the public in general against the introduction of small-pox.

I am well aware, that, as the responsible conservator of the public health on the Quarantine Station, my position necessarily entailed on me many unpleasant and onerous duties, and these often aggravated by the attempts which were sometimes insiduously made to cast an odium on my proceedings, and to thwart me in the discharge of the trust with which I had been invested by Government,—but so long as my duties were fulfilled with strict integrity, zeal, and diligence, as well as the judicious application of those acquirements which result from observation and the experience of many years,—I felt

secure in your approbation.

The subject of Quarantine, whatever opinions may be entertained on its necessity in the country, is one which has, for many years past, engaged the attention of Her Majesty's Provincial Government, and it might, therefore, prove an act of presumption on my part, to offer any observations on so important an institution, had not an intimate knowledge with whatever is connected with public hygiene, or state medicines, in some measure in-

duced me to submit them to your consideration.

The Quarantine Station at Grosse Isle has, since the year 1832, been established by Government as the Sanitary Gateway of Europe, against the introduction of contagious and pestilential diseases into the Province; I shall not, however, pretend or assume that it has at all times fully met the intentions for which it was instituted; but it cannot be denied that by the adoption of a strict and rigid inspection of all vessels having passengers on board labouring under such diseases as are generally acknowledged to be contagious or infectious, or deaths having occurred on the voyage from the same diseases, and thereby necessitating the landing of all passengers with their bedding, furniture, and luggage for quarantine purposes—comprising their cleansing, ventilating, and purification, that it has, effectually, proved the means of preventing the extension of these diseases beyond the limits of Grosse Isle.

It is undeniably an institution interwoven with the commercial welfare of nations, and therefore with the interests of this country. To this subject the anxious attention of all legislative bodies have been directed for many years, and we have the opinion of a Committee of the British House of Commons recorded in the following impressive words:—
"The influence which the law (that of Quarantine) is supposed to have in the protection of public health, its bearing on some of our strongest prejudices, and its containing the various precautions which have been long deemed our safeguards against the introduction of contagious diseases, from whatever part of the world the danger may be apprehended, renders every recommendation that may affect it, matter at once of general interest and peculiar delicacy. On the one hand care is to be taken that in the attempt to relieve commerce from burthens and inconveniences which press upon it, and to afford it the greatest freedom of which it is susceptible, we do not expose the country to the most formidable risk. On the other hand, that neither ancient prejudices nor an excess of anxiety

to avert public danger, should induce the continuance of restrictions inessential to their object, and should thus deny to the trade any of those facilities which, consistently with every prudential regard to considerations of protection and safety, it may be permitted to

enjoy.

In respectfully submitting the above report of the Committee of the House of Commons. it affords me the opportunity of remarking, that so far as the commerce of the country is concerned in relation to the Quarantine Station at Grosse Isle,—care being always taken that in releiving it from any inconvenience, the public should also be protected from any risk, or danger, no very serious injury to its interests has at any time resulted from it during last season, or any previous season within my knowledge, inasmuch as all passenger vessels on board of which diseases of a contagious or infectious character had occurred during the voyage, or existed on arrival at Grosse Isle, and having cargoes of merchandize or goods on board, were allowed, after landing the passengers at the station, and having undergone to my satisfaction, a thorough ventilation and purification, to proceed to Quebec. The delay thus occasioned has seldom exceeded thirty-six to forty-eight hours, unless the masters of these vessels expressed a desire to extend the period of detention, until their passengers were discharged from further quarantine surveillance and purposes, and had obtained a clean bill of health for re-embarcation. I may, however, be permitted to remark that the public confidence in the utility of this important institution of Government, will, at all times, greatly depend upon the hygienic principles on which it is administered, by those only possessing a thorough knowledge of the subject, as well as the means it affords during the season of navigation, of arresting the progress of contagious or infectious diseases into the Province, within the limits of the quarantine station. And I earnestly and respectfully entertain the hope, that nothing has been wanting on my part to carry into effect the intentions for which it was established by the wisdom of Her Majesty's Provincial Government and Legislature.

In concluding this report, it may be necessary for your information and Her Majesty's Provincial Government, to observe that as a great quantity of the bedding furniture in the stores, on inspection, had been found in a very inefficient state when required for the use of the hospitals, I have caused the whole to be repaired by the female employees of the station, at such times when their services could be dispensed with from their more special duties as attendants upon the sick in the hospitals, thereby rendering these bed-

ding stores serviceable for a number of years.

I have also effected, by the other employees of the station, the repairs found indispensably necessary in the different sheds in the healthy division and hospitals, in the ice-

houses and on the roads.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient

and most humble servant,

A. Von Iffland,

Medical Officer in Charge.

Grosse Isle, 30th October, 1861.

25 Victoria.

REPORT of Vessels Boarded at the Quarantine Station,

		· ;		рате с)F
Number.	Rig and Name of Vessel.	Captuins Name.	From	Sailing.	Arrival.
1	Ship Oder	Mingea	Hamburg		June 15th
2 3	do Sjofnado Sjr Isaac Newton	Jorgensen	Hamburg	May 2nd	do 22nd
4 5 6 7	do Norge do Fire Sonner	Gill	do Christiana Drain	April 22nd do 22nd do 29th	do 3rd do 3rd
9 10 11 12	Barq. Northern Lightdo Camillado Irisdo Askiu	J. Hausen A. M. Andersen Celyoppested	do Bergen Stavanger.	April 27th May 25th do 4th	do 7th do 10th
13 14 15	do Elbe	H. Boll	Hamburg	June 1st	do 14th
16	Barque Bayard	A. H. Thorsen	do	June 4th	do 23rd
17	Brig William Tell		•	1	}
18	Ship Andrew	E. Bohn	Hamburg	do 30th	August 30th

[&]quot;This ressel having been inspected at Quebec previous to its being sent to Grosse Isle, the

Grosse Island, from the 15th June to the 30th August, 1861.

			7	7			7		
Cargo.	Pas	sengers.		Sick.	Deaths.		Days in ntine.	Date of Re	•
	Cabiu	Steerage.	Orew.	Number of Sick.	Number of Deaths.	Consigned to.	Number of Days	lease.	REMARKS.
	- Ö	<u> 22</u>		-		-	Z		
Ballast		301	19	32		To Order.	ĺ	Tuno 17	This ship landed he
			"	""		To order		l and II	passengers (301) : Grosse Isle, havir
			1	İ			-	-	been ordered on the report of the In
								1	specting Physicia
				-					bec. having then of board 27 cases
Rallast		302	19		9	To Order	2	Inno 24	Small Pox and fit of Measles. Passengers landed.
do	15	259 507	22 19	9	31	do	2	do 24 July 8	do do
do	10	310 345	17 15	10 2	12	do	3	do 6	do do
do		339	17		5	do	. 2		Immediately after In spection.
do	5	290 297	16 14	4	29	- do do	3	do 5	do do Passengers lauded.
do		132	13 12		1 3	do			Immediately after In spection.
do	3	260 249	13 18	20	3 4	Ryan & Brothers Falkenberg & Mc-		do 10 do 12	do do
do		321	20	36	4	Blain Ryan & Erothers	6 5	do 19 do 18	Passengers landed.
do	1.	. 330	20	4	S	Falkenberg & Mc- Blain	2		Discharged after
do	11	257	13		5	To Order	!		cleansing ship. Immediately after In
do	5	140	10	•••••	3	Falkenberg & Mc- Blain			spection.
eneral Car-		182	18		[fants. 3 in-	Ryan & Brothers		do 24	
Total	57	4952	295	129	132	Light to Divideis		araguer ou	do do

number of deaths during the voyage is recorded by the Visiting Physician of the Port of Quebec.

A. VON IFFLAND, M.D., Medical Officer in charge.

SUMMARY.

Number of Passengers inspected on board of Vessels	5,138
Number of Passengers landed at the Healthy Division	2,921
Number of Deaths during the Voyage	132
Number of Births during the Voyage, (not included in the above Board-	
ing and Inspection Return)	6
Number of Sick admitted into Hospital, as per General Return	341
Number of Deaths in the Hospital, as per General Return	25
Number of Births in the Hospital	2

A. VON IFFLAND, M. D.,

Medical Officer in charge.

RECIGION.	Profestants.	56 56 113 113	67 271 341
	Roman Catholics.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
ED Ent.	Total.	61 161 20 53 48 102	8 810
DISCAARGEP INVALESOEN	Children.	10 2 6 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	112 138
DISCHARGED CONVALESCENT.	Women.	77 6 41	11
	Men.		52
	ceded by Fever. Total.		
. 10	Pulmonary Affection, pre-		
DEATHS.	Dysentery and Bloody Flux.	4 : 12-	
DIS	Measles.	<u> </u>	- w
	.xof Ilons	9 61	1 61
	Typhus Fever.	<u> </u>	
	Total.	72 172 24 56 54 113	176
	Other Diseases and Con-		8 1117
ONS.	Dysentery and Bloody Flux.		1 20
ADMISSIONS. DISEASES.	Pulmonary Affection, pre-	16 5 3	28
¥ ." .	Measles.		<u> </u>
	Small Pox.	<u> </u>	14 103
	Typhus Ferer.	<u> </u>	
ж.	Total.	1 172 1 56 1 56	8
distribution.	Opildren.	53 71 19 31 41 56	3 158
DISTR	Women.	48 53 6 19 16 41	70 113
	Men.	4 1	
	COUNTRIES.	Germany. Poland Norway	Total

A. VON LEFLAND, M. D., Medical Officer in charge.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MARINE HOSPITAL.

To the Inspectors of Asytums, Prisons, &c., &c.

The Trustees of the Marine and Emigrant Hospital have the honor to present, together with their Annual Report, as follows, the Report of the House Surgeon, relative to admissions, discharges and deaths in the Hospital during the year 1861.

The latter may be summed up as follows:—	
Number of sick in Hospital on 31st December, 1860	23
" Admissions	1,158
" Discharges	1,060
" Deaths	133
" Sick remaining in Hospital 31st December, 186	1 88
Average number of days in Hospital	19
Total number of days	21,714
Percentage of deaths	

The above estimate is exclusive of five patients who died within 24 hours after being admitted.

The 1158 admissions may be classed as follows:-		The	1158	admissions	may	be	classed	\mathfrak{as}	follows:	
---	--	-----	------	------------	-----	----	---------	-----------------	----------	--

Scamen		749	
Emigrants.		84	
Residents.	paying	52	
"	on charity	273	
		1	150

For several years past, there has been a steadily increasing augmentation in the number of patients both in-door and out-door, but during the past year the increase has been on a larger scale than usual, as a glance at the following figures will show:

	1859	1860	1861
In-door patients	716 228	828 467	
	944	${1295}$	1826

It is hardly necessary to state that the numerous foreign vessels visiting our port during last summer, contributed largely to this increase; but I must also mention that, thanks to the grant of \$4000 voted to the Hospital by the Legislature in its last session, the Trustees have been enabled to assist a very large number of residents and foreigners, and that at an almost insignificant increase of expenditure.

The Report of the House Surgeon shews that this year, again, there has been a somewhat remarkable decrease in mortality and in the duration of "stay in Hospital;" and the Trustees can assert that in this respect, the statistics of the Hospital will compare forwardly with these of the respiral will compare forwardly with these of the respiral will be statistics of the Hospital will compare

favorably with those of any similar institution in America or elsewhere.

Another fact which the Trustees have much pleasure in recording is, that infanticide has now become, in so far at least as this city is concerned, a crime almost unknown since the Government authorised the Board to receive pregnant women. This authorisation also enables the numerous Students who attend the Hospital to become familiar with one

of the most important branches of the profession to which they aspire.

During the course of the past year, the Trustees have effected certain changes in the internal management of the Hospital, the most important in every respect being the establishment of a common refectory. It will be readily perceived that the system of giving the patients their meals in the wards must be prejudicial to cleanliness and comfort. Of course care is taken to classify the patients in accordance with the regimen prescribed for each one. It has also been deemed necessary to make certain slight additions to some of the diet rolls. Several other changes which the Trustees do not deem it necessary to detail, have been effected from time to time, as experience demonstrated their necessity.

From the accompanying summary, it will be seen that the expenses of the Hospital

for 1861 amounted to \$17,226 93, as tollows:-

Defrayed by Government	\$16,687	18
Rent of Beach Lots	(225)	'00'
Sale of ashes		00
Paid by Patients		75
. Total	\$17,226	93

By observing strict economy in their administration, an economy, however, at all times compatible with the wants of the Hospital, the Trustees have this year again succeeded in effecting a relative and somewhat important diminution in the expenses. This curtailment would have been much more important but for the fact that most of the necessaries of life were much dearer during last year than the year before.

In conclusion, the Trustees desire to call attention to a fact of the utmost significance, namely, the manner in which, in the press and otherwise, ample testimony is borne to the cleanliness and good arrangement of the Hospital, and to the skilful and benevolent care

afforded to the patients.

The whole respectfully submitted.

Quebec, 15th February, 1862.

P. Wells, Secretary.

SUMMARY of the Expenses of the Marine and Emigrant Hospital.

	ş	ets.	S	ets.
Salaries-Officers and Servants.	5441	19	}}	}
Allowance to Chaplains	288	00	1:	1
do Apothicary for Board	121	64	11	1
Provisions for Matron and Servants	1014	00	11.	(
Trovisions for plactor and pervades the services the serv		-	6864	83
Dieting of the sick	3629	31		! **
Medical comforts		18	[[1
Wine, Beer and Spirits		60	! }	
Drugs, Surgical instruments, &c	739	45	H	1
		<u> </u>	4706	54
Cartage	53	99		į.
Fuel	1250	58	[1
Ice	18	00	1	í
Interments	112	50	i	1
Light	328	06	1	1
Straw	89	10		1
Washing	779	03	1	ł
Water	400	00	1	1
	J	! !	3031	26
Advertising, printing and stationery	134	49	1	İ
Children born in Hospital expended in providing for	400	.00		1
Church ornaments	53	00	1	[
Crokery ware	46	47	1	•
Dry goods	363	84		i
Furniture	177	50		i
Hardware	30	34		
Insurance premiums	65	00		
Sewing	19	55	1 .	
Sundries	71	10		
Gas fitter work.	, 9	15	į į	
Joiner's do	678	20	!	
Plumber's do	368	21		
Smith's do	173	96		
Tinsmith's do	28	29	1	
Cartwright's do	5	20	!	0.0
	! !		2624	30
	1		37000	93
		S	17226	บร
ı	1		<u> </u>	

- :	Countries.					
1	England	300				
2	Scotland	130				
3	Canada	150				
1	Lower Provinces	18				
5	Norway	100				
б	Danmark	10				
7.	United States	31				
8	Germany	18				
9	France	7.4				
10	Portugal	8				
11	Spain	5				
12	Holland	5				
13	Austria	5				
14	Russia	3				
15	Prussia	18				
16	Italy	5				
17	Greece	2				
18	Ireland	285				
19	Africa	3				
20	W. and E. Indies	10				
21	Shetland Isles	2				
22	Bourbon Islands	.1				
23	Barbadoes	2				
24	Turkey	. 7				
25	Belgium	3				
26	Sweeden	16				
27	South America	4				
	Total	1158				

	E			

	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
No.	Description.	Men.	Women.	Ghildren.	Total.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 3 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Pneumonia Bronchites Cystitis Debilitas Second. Syphilis Phthisis Dyssenteria Con. cerebir et fract. cranii Fract. sphinœ Fract. unis compo. et luxa.genu compo. Laceratis spinœ Febuis Peritinitis Exhaustio Puerp. mania. Caroni. ateri Gangr. pedis Merbis cordis Abcessur-hessa Tetanus Delirium tremens.	1 1 5 1 1 1 3 1 1 2 1 1		 1 1 	121115411 1131111121111
	Total	25	5	3	33

OPERATIONS.

Amputation of the thigh, in a case of come, fracture of the femur, with external laceration.

do of ten fingers, in different cases, and seven toes.
Resection of the tibia, in a case of comp. fracture of the leg.
Trephinning in case of a comp. fracture of the os frontie.

Removals of tumours 4, in different cases.

Operation for fistula ani, 2.
Castratim of one testicle in a case of ulceratum.

Tapping for ascitis, 2: Hydroule 4.

Artificial pupil, 1.

Catanact, 1.

Operation for strangulated hernia.

Cupping, 22.

Division of the tindo Achilis in a case of talipes equini, 2.

Venesectio, 3; extraction of teeth, 10.

OUT-DOOR PATIENTS.

Amputation of the thigh in a case of can's of the bone.

do do leg of nurosis do of ingers Removal of tumours fibrous, 1; enkysted, 1; email fatty, 12.

Operation for fistula ani, 1.
do do lachrymalis, 1.

do for strangulated hernia, 2. Division of tendo Achilis in a case of talipes equini, 1.

Operations for physis, 1 Extraction of teeth, 50.

F. D. ROY, M.D., House Surgeon.

YEARLY RETURN of Sick in the Marine and Emigrant Hospital

	1	DAI.	U															_		
	_	-			T									: I) I 8	S E .	A S :	E .		
(Description.	Remained.	Since admittad.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Pob. Intermit.	Feb.Continuce.	Pncumonin.	Uronchitis	Pleuritis.	Pericarditis.	Hopatitis.	-	Enteritis.	- -	- -	-		
Men Women Children	10 12 1	981 167 10 1158	991 179 11	913 140 7 1060	27 3 3 3	51 36 1 88	15 3 18	26 3	10 3 1	S 4 1 13	1	1 4		4 2	:-			2 2		
:	Yearl:	7 Retur	n of E	migrant	٤. 		Ou —	tside p	atien	1	1	$\overline{1}$	emig	rante		Contusto. Del. tremens.	Hydrocelo.	Strictura. Lumbago.	Neerosis.	
Women Children	Men 26 26 26 4 2 1 Children Children 113																			
Yearl	Yearly return of citizens and strangers. Destitute citizens and strangers. 23,14, 3, 3, 21, 4																			
Men Women. Children	1	1	1 13	55 14	3	1	i ila	den Vomer Childre Tota	n	2 1	98 94	260 200 95 555	255 198 91 544		5 2 4					
Total.		0 32				13	- -					i			D	IS	E A	SE	o F	
	Year	ly Retu	rn of	Seamen.	<u> </u>				-			1	1		0					
Seamen		3 7	51	754	28	13	13			::	اه				lavicu	Brachi		eria.	is.	
	Paying Patients.									Furonculi.	Lumbago.	Epilepsy.	Plurouy ma-	Gelatio.	Fract. clavicule.	Fract. Brachii.	Phthisis.	Dysenteria.	Neerosis. Luxatio.	
		Men.		Women.	Children.		Total.	Won	ien	9	6	1	4	- -	4 1		1 2	3 4 3	2	5 1
Citize Stran	ns gers	•••	2	25		1	50 2	11	otal	1	6	1	5	13	4 5	2 2	1	3 10	2	6

Quebec, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1861.

Sessional Papers (No. 19).

DISEASES.

Cynanche Variola.	Searlatina.	0.41	Catharrans.	Dysenteria.	Dyspopsia.	Diarrhœa.	Phthisis.	Morbi Cutanei.	Syphilis.	Rhumatismus.	Fractura.	Luvatio	Thermore	Vulnus.	Abcessus.	Con. Cerebri.		Debilitas.	Ulcus.	Subluxatio.	Hemorrhoides.	Rupia.	Graviditas.	Cases not classi-	ned under dis e.	3.	Infants at the breast.	١	Number of per-
1	1		3	54 4 2	50 5	45 2 4	10 3	10	189 44	138 20	27 2 	<u> </u>	9	37	1			1	28	 	 ::::		46	 	::: 	1	40	49 	46
1	1		54	60	55	51	13	11	213	158	29	2	20	37	38	1	1	4	31	30	4	<u> </u>	1		<u>'''</u>	-			_
Kianoys.	Knee Joint.	inganites.	Cystitis.	Gelatio.	Carcenoma.	Hysteria.	Puerperal mania.	Mania.	Paranochia.	Conjoncitivitis.	Hernia.	Iritis.	Pleuzodyniu.	Ascitis.	Epilepsy.	Scrofula	Tonsilius.	Cephalagia.	Furunculi.	Of the Uterus.	Synovitia.	Siatica.	Paralysis.	Tumour.	Otitis.	Destitutio.	Scabies.	Combustio.	Total.
1 1	1	1	1	5	2	5	2	2	10	5	6	1 1 	 		3 3	3	1	2 1 	6	1 	3 :: 3			1	 	1	1	1	981 167 10 1158
2	1			l		er of			<u> </u>	1.	<u> </u>	<u>_</u> -	<u> </u>					- 1			Rel	ligi	ons		1	<u> </u>		<u>'</u>	

Number of Days in Hospital. Protestants Catholics Infidels

 Seamean
 11,737

 Emigrants
 3,380

 Residents
 11,452

OUTSIDE PATIENTS.

Hæmorrhoides.	Paranochie.	Dyspopsia.	Leucorrbæa.	Conjonctivitia.	Fistula lacry.	Pueumonia.	Rhumatis.	Subluxatio.	Contusio.	Ulcus.	Syphilis.	Vulnus.	Diarrhœa.	Colica.	Gonorrhæa.	Catarrhus.	Hernia.	Cephalalgia.	Ex. Dentium.	Bronchitis.	Odontalgia.	Otitis.	a 1	Talipes equini.	Tumor.	Abscessus.	Fistula ani.	Rupia.	Caries.	Fractura.	Vaccinated.	Febris.	Total.
4 3 	6	<u> </u>		1	1 1 2	3 3 3	_	<u> </u>	9	7	43	2	18 16 —	3		9		2	26 20 4 50	5	<u> :-</u>		2	<u> </u>	2 1 	24 7 5 36	1	3	 	1	28	4	369 193 94 661

REPORT

OF THE

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM,

AT TORONTO.

To the Inspectors of Asylums, &c., of Canada.

GENTLEMEN,—In conformity with the provisions of the statute relating to the government of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum of Upper Canada, I beg to submit to your Board, the following report of the operations of the institution for the year 1861.

At the close of the year 1860, the total number of patients remaining in the chief Asylum and its branches, was 592. During the year 1861, the admissions of new patients have amounted to 204; being in excess of those of any former year, and making the total number under treatment in the year, 796.

The number of patients discharged has been 91.

The number of deaths has been 45.

No elopements have been effected.

Tabular Statement.

## A Part of the Control of the Cont			
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Remaining 1st June, 1861, in Chief Asylum	170	175 62	345
In University Branch In Malden Branch Admitted during 1861.	94	85 109	6S 179 204
Total under treatment	365 10S	431 91	796 199
Remains	257	340	597
Discharged in 1861	57	79	136
Remaining 1st January, 1862	200	261	461
	1		
DISTRIBUTION.			
In Chief Asylum In University Branch In Orillia Branch	173 7 20	175 62 24	34S 69 44
	200	261	461

The Malden branch was, by order of Government, made independent on 24th September last, having seven counties assigned to it.

The Orillia branch was opened on 3rd August, and has received 44 patients from the

chief Asylum.

The last transfer of patients to the Malden branch, amounting to 23, was made in July. Transfers to the University branch are made from time to time as vacancies occur.

The total number of admissions into the chief asylum, since its first opening, in January 1841, has been 2,633.

The civil condition of the above 2,633 patients, has been as follows:-

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Married, (including widowed.)	629 787	779 438	1,408 1,225
Total	1,416	1,217	2,633

The excess of admissions in the male sex, arose many years ago. Of 1,251 patients admitted by me, since 1st July, 1853, (8½ years,) 612 have been men, and 639, women; thus showing latterly a small preponderance on the female side. It would, therefore, appear, that in Western Canada, the incidence of insanity in the two sexes is very nearly equal. I believe this fact would be found to obtain in every country where such ample provision for the insane might be offered as in ours. Does not the fact of this equality of incidence of insanity, lead towards an important conclusion, as to the underlying efficient cause of the malady.

When we consider how very different, in the two sexes, are the disturbing agencies, to which insanity is usually ascribed, can its equal incidence be a matter of accident, or even the result of compensating diversities of agency? How many of the ascribed causes

of insanity, may be but the first manifestations of the malady itself?

The excess of single, over married male lunaties, admitted in the 22 years during which the asylum has been in operation, has been 159; but three years ago it was 154, so that the admissions of married and single men may now be said to be equal. The difference apparent in the aggregates of the 22 years, must not be assigned to difference of incidence. Three years ago, the aggregate female admissions showed the proportion of married to single, to have been as 184 to 100; but the admissions of the past three years have shown the proportion for this period to be only as 156 to 100. We have latterly had an increased proportion of married men, and single women.

Has marriage caused increase in one, and colibacy the like in the other sex?

Some persons place much value on the statistics of insanity; perhaps one of their best

applications, is that of demonstrating their own unreliability.

The proportion of recoveries to admissions, in the two sexes, as shewn by the aggregate figures of the whole 22 years of the existence of the asylum, stands thus:—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Admitted	1,416	1,217	2,633
Discharged	790	625	1,415

For reasons explained in former reports, I regard the above figures as unreliable; as there is no doubt that in the early years of the institution, many discharges were prematurely made, and led to numerous early readmissions.

During the last 82 years, the proportion has stood thus:-

•	Men.	Women.	Total.
Admitted	612	639	1,251
Discharged	322	303	625

The aggregate discharges, 625, are 50 per cent. on the admissions. They include, however, those patients who are transferred to the criminal asylum at Kingston; but exclude a larger number who cloped in a recovered state. A small per centage of deduction is, however, to be made for unrecovered patients, removed by their friends. This is a deviation from the established practice, and is discountenanced as far as possible.

The figures show a larger proportion of recoveries in men than in women. This may be the general fact, yet taking the results of the last three years only, the recoveries of

women exceed proportionally those of men.

In a given aggregate of male and female patients, it is found, here; that more single men and women, than married men and women, recover; not, however, because they are single, but because they are younger. Curability of insanity decreases with increasing age; and the average age of married patients is much greater than that of single ones.

The following table exhibits with, perhaps, tolerable accuracy, the proportion of insane cases occurring in the periods of life specified. It would be necessary, however, to compare the figures with those of the Provincial census, before pronouncing as to which of the periods contributes most largely to insanity. If there is a larger number of people in population, between the ages of 20 and 30, than between 30 and 40, of course the former period should give the largest number of insane on mere numerical grounds.

Ages of patients admitted in the last three years, with rate per cent contributed to

admissions by each period:

PERIODS.	1859.	1860.	1881.	Total.	Rate per cent.
Under 20 years	10 36 38 21 11	15 50 51 32 26 11	6 65 53 38 25 17	31 151 142 91 62 37	6.03 29.38 27.63 17.70 12.06 7.20
	125	185	204	514	100.00

The lowest age on the Register is 15; and the highest, 75.

In Upper Canada, the number of cases of insanity, presenting under 20 years of age, may be said to be small; and so much the better. Insanity occurring in very early life, is very likely to prove recurrent, if not permanent.

A large proportion of the cases, occurring after 60, are found to be merely aggravated forms of dotage, or servile dementia; and the chief end in view by the friends sending

them, is, apparently, to have them nursed.

The following comparison between the per centage furnished in the last three years, by the above periods of life, to admissions and discharges, respectively, is interesting:

	DISCHARGES.								
	1859.	1860.	1861.	Per cent. of Discharges.	Per cent. of Admissions.	Total.			
Under 20	5 13 11 5 3 2	7 26 25 7 8 2	8 28 22 16 13 4	9.76 32.68 28.30 13.66 11.70 3.90	6.03 29.38 27.63 17.70 12.06 7.20	20 67 58 25 24 8			
	39	75	91	100.00	100.00	205			

The above rates in the discharges will be, perhaps, considerably changed, when the results of all the cases admitted shall have been ascertained.

No fact, connected with insanity, is now more fully understood, than the importance

of submitting the malady to early treatment. It is very doubtful, however, if the efficiency of early treatment has not by any of the specialty, been much over-rated; when, for example, we are told that 90 out of every 100, would recover, if put under asylum treatment within the first month, we may be cautious in crediting the assertion. There are cases of insanity, and I fear the proportion is formidable, in which treatment can not effect cure, at whatever period it may be commenced. This is a fact which will readily be verified by many a disappointed asylum physician. It is, indeed, to be deplored, that in numerous instances, insanity is allowed to root itself in the system before the friends of patients can resolve to place them in an asylum; and thus incalculable evil is done. But on the other hand, it is well that over-sanguine expectations should not be fostered. The fact that a certain proportion will prove incurable, must never be overlooked.

Because asylum statistics have shown that the great bulk of recoveries have taken place in patients placed under treatment within two months from the manifestation of their insanity, it has been hastily inferred, that this result would have been general, had all

others been put under like early treatment.

I think it is a general fact that the lunatics early submitted to early treatment, are sent in, not because their friends feel convinced that this is the wisest course, but rather because from the intensity of the symptoms, they are unable to manage them at home. Now these are the very cases from which we expect the largest harvest of recoveries. Take one hundred such cases, and one hundred others, which, from the trivialty of incipient mental disorder, and the gentleness and quictness of the patients, might be long detained at home—and submitting both classes, at the outset, to appropriate asylum treatment, would any one, familiar with insanity, fail to say which will afford the greater proportion of recoveries?

Exaggeration of the advantages of early asylum treatment, has, I think, caused many a parent to accuse himself wrongfully, as to the fate of his child. Insanity stealing on imperceptibly, and showing itself in the gradual, slow impairment of reason, and not in

a sudden or violent outburst, should never be regarded as promising.

It is very far from my desire to discourage early transmission to the asylum; but it is my duty to admonish against the entertainment of expectations which actual facts do not warrant. The cases most likely to benefit from early treatment, I believe, enforce their own early submission to it; and I do not think that universal early treatment would enrich the statistics of insanity near so much as some writers represent.

Curing insanity is not all the good we can do in asylums; might I not say, it is a small part of all the good? Fifty years ago lunatics recovered in asylums, notwithstanding that they were then subjected to treatment very different from that of the present day. It must not be to statistics that we shall appeal to prove the superiority of modern asylums and modern treatment. Its most worthy proofs must be sought for, I apprehend, rather amongst the incurable, than the curable, insane.

The following table exhibits the discharges of the past year, classified according to the (stated) duration of insanity before admission. In numerous instances, however, the

certified duration means merely the duration of the last attack:

usane	under	1	mo	nth	befor	re	adm	ission	•••					26	į
	66		\boldsymbol{a}			de								17	•
-	"	2	a	3		d	0				•••			-6	į
	46	3	\boldsymbol{a}	4		d	3 .				• • • •			. 8	j
*	u	4	a	5		d	0 '				••••		. .	5	ì
	"	5	a	6	,	ď	3		•••					4	:
	44	6	a	9		d	3 -		-				• • • • • •		
	и, .		a:			ď	0,		٠				·	. 1	
	u	1	α	2 y	ears	d			•••	• • • •			• • • • •	, 7	
	«	0	ver	2 y	ears	ď	0		•••	• • • •	••••	••••	• • • • • •	- 7	•
					1 -	٠.	:	Total	1					92	

Forty of the above 91 were from admissions preceding 1861, and 51 from admissions in 1861.

Table similar to the last, covering the last three years:

nsane	under	e I month	before admissi	ion33
	64	1a 2	do	26
	44	2 a 3	do	20
	• 6	3 a 4	do	12
	**	4 0 5	do	7
	**	5 a 6	do	5
	••	6 a 12	do	19
	*6	12 a 18	do	10
	4.	18 a 24	do	8
		over 2 ye	ars do	
		unknown	(chronic).	9
			,	***************************************
			'n	1

The past year has been the most fearful in the annals of this asylum as regards the number of suicidal patients admitted. No less than 53 of the 204 have been certified to be suicidal. When these were added to the number of the same class, remaining from former years' admissions, it may well be supposed that the officers and servants of the institution have had upon them an awful responsibility, and a heavy load of anxiety.

I think I am warranted in regarding this unwonted manifestation of insane proponsity as an epidemic visitation; at all events, I trust it will prove exceptional. The malady has presented itself under strongly marked religious complexion; yet it has differed from the opordic suicidal insanity of other years, in the fact that it has shown no incidental partiality. It has neither known distinction of creed nor of nationality; and although the religious delirium, or delusions, associated with it, may have found expression in diversified phraseology, yet the generic underlying mental error has been the same in all They all believed they had committed unpardonable sin.

The disease prevailed chiefly throughout the summer months. In the four months preceding May, only 9 cases were received; and in the three since September, only 7 have come in. In the other 5 months the number amounted to 37.

Insanity, developed by the excitement, which, in this country, accompanies religious commotions, or as they are usually termed, revivals, has been a malady with which I have had some acquaintance. It certainly is both troublesome and distressing; yet how willingly would I, last year, have made exchange. One case of suicidal religious despair, causes more dread, and requires more watching, than a score of the high-pressure revival cases. Looking calmly back on the terrible period through which we have passed, and endeavoring to reach some solution of the question as to the cause of the epidemic, I feel inclined to the opinion, that, notwithstanding all that has been said and written against religious commotions, and notwithstanding the apprehension with which, in common with all asylum physicians, I regard their invasion, they are wants of our religious nature, and they may subserve great purposes in the progress and regulation of society.

It is certain they are not new spiritual phenomena. No period in the history of Christianity has been without them, and their prevalence has not been confined to Christians only.

The number of cases of suicidal religious despair, which, last summer, found refuge in this asylum, may have been but a trivial per centage of the aggregate of religious anxiety, which the Province embraced. Who would venture to assert that the awakening power which signalizes the religious revival must have proved injurious to the morbid condition in which the general mind was probably involved? Many a wretch, brooding over the horrid conviction of utter unworthiness and condemnation, might have been visited by a brighter light, and have rejoiced in consciousness of pardon to that indefinable sin, which, before, he believed to be beyond God's powers of pardon. The tides of human mind are no less supendous, and no less mysteriously governed than the tides of ocean. Individual rational influences may accomplish little; but the contagious fervor of a mental popular commotion, seems capable of transforming main's whole nature, and, at least, temporarily suspending the operations of conscience itself. Who will reason the religious maniac out

of his despair? But who can say what a different being he might become, if lifted from the brim of the pit over which he cowers; and borne away on the heaving wave of a heaven-soaring popular religious commotion? It may be said, this would not cure his insanity; but if it would take away his suicidal tendency, that would do for me.

To be just with religious epidemics, we should record, not alone the evil they seem to produce, but also that which they may prevent. Insanity occasionally arises from these agencies; but has any one recorded the number of cases of the malady, which they may

have prevented?

I hardly believe that religion is capable of upsetting any sound mind, I certainly have seen a great many unsound ones soothed and benefitted by it; though not, indeed, by the expounding of its recondite or incomprehensible doctrines. There may, indeed, be minds so peculiarly constituted, as to be susceptible of insane impression, only through religious excitement; but I apprehend their number is limited. The mind which religion upsets, might, I think, as readily yield to any other form of disturbance. It is a slight work to develope insanity where it is latent; and where it is not so, mental troubles and toils will wear out the body before exhausting reason.

Would it not, however, be prudent for those who are entrusted with the religious instruction of society, to make themselves more intimately acquainted with the requirements of that class of their hearers, whose morbid tendencies may be destructively operated on by daring flights of doctrinal exposition, in the regions of unfathomability?

The preacher may entice his auditory into deep waters, where all can not swim; and when he leaves them, some may sink. It is a noble and Christian work, in an asylum, to restore to reason a suicidal maniac. It would be still a better work to save him from becoming insane. Sending the victims to the asylum, gets them out of sight; and I have often thought it also puts them out of mind. It is wonderful how little such unfortunate people seem to be thought of, by those who have been mainly contributive to their sufferings. This is to be regretted; for I believe that no man, with any heart in him, would persist in the destructive course, were he to make himself familiar with its results, as exhibited in a lunatic asylum. The evil is great and terrible, and did I not say so, I should be unworthy of the position which I occupy.

TABLE OF NATIONAL ORIGIN OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

•	ł	i .	1.	l.
	1859.	1860.	1861.	Total
Born in Ireland	51	64	79	194
do Canada	23 16	38 32	55 25	116 73
do Englanddo Scotland		34	24	79
do United Statesdo Germany		9	11	29 14
do Prince Edward Island		ĭ	i	3
do New Brunswick			1	1
do Nova Scotia		2		2
do Unknown		1		i
do Ste. Helens	1			1
Total	125	185	204	514
Religion of patients admitted:—				1
Protestants	100 25	134 42	147 57	381 124
Unknown		.5		
None (as certified)		4		
Total	125	185	204	514
)	1	·

		1859.	1860.	1861.	Total
egree of Education :					
Read, only		30 18	119 35 19 12	126 47 27 4	322 112 64
	Total	125	185	204	514
evious habits:—					
Temperate	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	97 21 7	175 10	178 26	450 57
	Total	125	185	204	61

DEATHS.

The deaths in 1861 have been 45, in a total of 796 patients under treatment in the year; or 5.65 per cent. In 1860, the deaths were 40, in a total of 709; or 5.36 per cent. The 45 deaths were distributed thus:

In	Chief Asyl	um		39
In	University	Branch		3

				45

Sick or feeble patients have not been sent to the branches; it is easy, therefore, to understand why so large a proportion of the deaths have occurred in the chief asylum.

Three deaths occurred in patients admitted in a dying state; but such occur every year.

7	
Diseases causing death in chief asylum and University Branch:-	
Pulmonary consumption	21
General paralysis	7
Serous apoplexy	4
Exhaustion of old age	3
Hydrothorax; hemorrhage, apoplexy, Bright's disease; acute maniacal exhaustion;	
spinal, with heart disease, spinal disease with paraplegia, suicide :- Each, 1.	7
'Total	42

In perusing the reports of American asylums, I have often been struck with the great difference presented by the bills of mortality in comparison with those of British asylums, and with the details which I have compiled of this asylum.

In the year 1861, I have ascribed 21 deaths, in 42, to pulmonary consumption; and

I am certain I have not overrated the number.

I have taken the following returns, at random, from American reports now lying before me, showing the proportion of deaths ascribed by the writers to this disease:-Asylum ... 20 " 119 Missouri Maine do 31 18 Washington do Utics, (N.Y.) do 35

 Worcester, (Mass.), Asylum
 3 " 22"

 Taunton (do) do
 12 " 52

 Northampton, (do) do
 9 in 30

 East Kentucky do
 6 " 18

Tetal 62 in 825

No Canadian who knows much of the people of the United States, in whatever division, and no physician who has often visited their asylums, will admit that lunatics in Canada are more numerously affected with tuberculous lung disease than those in the United States. How is it then, that the deaths from pulmonary consumption in American asylums appear to be less than 20 per cent. on the total mortality, whilst those in the Toronto asylum are given as equal to 50 per cent? The reply is simple and satisfactory. Our Canadian diagnosis is based on post mortem examination, whilst in the United States asylums, post mortem examinations are not held, unless exceptionally.

Had not examination post mortem revealed to me destructive tuberculous disease in

numerous instances, it would not be known to have existed.

Of the 21 patients, whose deaths I ascribe to this disease, only three had both cough and expectoration, and only three or four others had any expectoration. All the rest died without these symptoms.

As I consider this subject worthy of consideration, I avail myself of this occasion to

transcribe from my post mortem reports, brief outlines of a few illustrative cases:—

Post mortem 156.—Register 247.—M. M., a woman of originally robust person, and early dissipated habits. Her age at death was 42, and she had been an asylum inmate for nearly 20 years. She was, probably, addicted to masturbation. She was in the habit of stuffing her nostrils, and the other nucous orifices, with woollen rags; and frequent attention was necessary to dislodge these substances. A few months before death, her appetite failed, and she gradually emaciated. She never had either cough or expectoration; and she ultimately appeared to die from mere exhaustion.

Post-mortem.—The chest and abdomen were opened about 24 hours after death. The lungs were full of tuberculous cavities, with pus,—especially the right, which was adherent

to the ribs all over.

The liver was small, hard, and tawney. The pancreas, enlarged and indurated. An overian tumor, globular, and about 3½ inches in diameter, was found on left side. On the posterior surface of the uterus, were three white tumors, of cartilaginous firmnesss. They lay immediately beneath the peritoneal coat; the largest was I, and the least I inch The uterus itself was healthy; but the vagina was ulcerated, and some debris of old woollen rags was discovered in it.

The ovarian tumor consisted of a single cyst, the contents of which were found to be

cholesterine and margaric acid.

Query? What morbid affinity subsisted, during life, between this woman's pectifar babits and the diseased uterine appendages. Were her habits causal or resultive?

Post-mortem 159.—Register 1492.—J. R., a man, age at death 40; upwards of 7 years

Subject to occasional severe paroxysms. in the asylum.

Post-mortem, 40 hours after death.

The brain showed traces of remote inflammatory action.

Both lungs were but masses of advanced tubercles; yet the patient never had cough or

expectoration.

Post-mortem 161.—Register 2376.—A woman, name unknown; age about 30; resident 71 months, gradually emaciated, without cough or expectoration. A few days before death she took to bed, and appeared very feeble, but presented no remarkable symptoms. Great respiratory difficulty followed, and she died.

Post mortem.—In the left thorax about three pints of serum, but very little in right. Both lungs presented old adhesions, and were completely studded with tubercles. cavity of some size was found in the apex of the left, and numerous smaller ones in other parts; bascular tergescence shewing recent inflammation, over the left lung. The right was much engorged, presenting various stages of tuberculous inflammation.

This patient died of the inter-current pleuro-pneumonia; but even under this attack

was exempt from cough.

Post-mortem 163.—Register 1781.—M. E., a woman, aged 29, of small size: resident nearly five years, all of which time she kept her bed. Never had cough or expectoration. Died much emaciated.

Post-mortem.—Brain, nominal.

Lungs-The left adherent all over, and full of tubereles. A cavity, as large as a hen's

ogg, filled with pus of very feetid odor, in the apex. The right lung also tuberculous, and had a smaller cavity in its apex, filled with pus. The lower lobes of both lungs normal.

Transverse colon, deflected down into the pelvis.

It cannot be necessary to extend those notes, in order to show the importance of autopsical examination, with reference to accuracy of record in the statistics of insane mortality. It is now very unusual, that, in this asylum, we find ourselves in diagnostic error, in such cases as I have described. I have not the slightest doubt that extended post mortem enquiry would establish the same fact in American asylums generally; and I would most respectfully invite my confreres in the specialty, to put my statements to the proper test.

GENERAL PARALYSIS.

This deeply interesting form of insanity presented us, in the past year, seven fatal results; in six of which we had the advantage of post mortem examination. Perhaps no fact connected with this disease, is more deserving of attention than the variability of its duration. It may last for years; or it may terminate in a few days after outburst. The patient may have a succession of apoplectic seizures, at variable intervals, and generally associated with epileptic form convulsions; or he may die in the first or second of these seizures. In all cases, however, the issue is death. It is very questionable if a single reliable case of recovery is on record. Apparent suspensions of the malady, there may have been, which the over-sanguine physician has too hastily recorded as cures; but they are only lulls, however protracted, between the thunder gusts. He who has once manifested the characteristic symptoms of general paralysis, carries a perishing brain, however sound he and others may assert it to be.

The pathology of the disease is still involved in some obscurity, though now better understood than it was before the time of *Calmeil*. The morbid appearances, discovered after death, are very diversified; and indicates the impropriety of hasty generalization.

The medical profession at large have but rare opportunities of becoming acquainted with the disease, and therefore it is not to be wondered at, that they fail to recognize it; or that they mistake it for other forms of cerebral disease, which "the books" exhibit under resembling aspect. Dr. Conolley, whose authority is high, says that he never noticed the disease until he read Calmeil's treatise on it; and that he still finds its existence frequently unrecognized in private practice. If such has been, not long ago, the fact

in London, it may now be so in Canada.

The general paralytic enjoys a good appetite as long as he can swallow. He is never sick,—that is to say in his own estimation. He is generally gay, frivolous, speculative, unaccountably, or unwontedly benevolent, and self-complacent. He is not, in fact, the man he once was. Everybody may see this; but few may suspect the cause; few may foresee the crisis to whicfi he is joyously hastening. Nor even after he has been prostrated by the long impending stroke, and has rallied from the shock, and his thickened, stammering tongue rings in the ear of the experienced observer his death-knell, does he lose his self-satisfaction. He still says he is strong and painless,—still well and long to live; and strange to say, he sometimes finds believing auditors despite rational assertion to the contrary. The following case was one of this character, though not perhaps the most remarkable I have met with:

C. W., a man aged 30, of excellent previous habits, and superior intelligence; was admitted in October, 1860. For three months previously, his wife had observed him changed in his condition and tendencies. He eat ravenously, and became selfish at table. He had one or two strange fits. She called in a physician, who pronounced the case one of cerebral disease, and treated it circumspectly; but finally recommended that he should be placed in the asylum, a measure which was ultimately, with refuctance, adopted

The patient, on entrance, presented a bewildered appearance; he spoke slowly, but with an observable lingual impediment. He very soon made himself perfectly at home; was pleased with every thing; cat enormously, and became fat and well-looking. He read, or appeared to read a good deal; spoke little, but always pleasantly and slowly. At new year's time, his wife believed him quite recovered and fit to go home; and though I tried to dissuade her, and told her plainly my conviction that a crash was in the future, she

could not yield her sanguine expectations. She took him home, and for over a couple of months he remained in a very satisfactory state, and they had many pleasant rambles about the city; but one day he was struck down by her side, and had to be carried into the nearest house. This was the anticipated crash, the epileptic form apoplectic seizure which I had foretold to his wife. Ten days after this seizure, having become unmanageable and destructive, his wife was forced again to ask for his admission into the asylum. When he entered, it was found that the power of swallowing was gone. He died in less than 48 hours.

Post-mortem, 60.—Register 2493.—The head only was examined.

Dura mater adherent to left parietal bone. A serous deposit beneath the arachnoid, over the superior and posterior surfaces of both hemispheres. The inferior and anterior portions of both anterior lobes, and also the superior surface of the left one presented a bright scarlet hue, which upon closer examination was seen to proceed from an inflamed condition of the arachnoid and the pia mater not extending into the cerebral substance.

About half an ounce of serum was found in each lateral venticle.

There were no further morbid appearances, and the brain was quite normal in con-

sistency.

Post-mortem 164.—Register 1978.—This case was one of much longer duration than the preceding. The patient was 48 years of age, and had resided nearly four years in the asylum; during no part of which was any doubt entertained as to the final issue. His delirium, in the earlier period of his residence, was of the ordinary form met with in general paralysis. He had numerous steamboats on the eve of completion, varying from 1,000 to 100,000 horse power. His wealth in wild lands and mill-sites was beyond all calculation.

He passed through a phase of the disease which is often, but not always present,—that of tearing up and chewing all sorts of clothing and bedding. In the last year of his life, he held himself as no less than the Deity, and exercised command in accordance.

During his residence he had a series of apoplectiform seizures.

Post-mortem, 18 hours after death-

Dura mater adherent to cranium, on left, posteriorly. Deposit of serum between dura mater and arachnoid, and between the latter and the pia mater, amounting in all to about three ounces. Extensive adhesions between the menniges and cerebrum. The minute cerebral vessels all much congested. No softening of the substance of the brain. About half an ounce of serum in each lateral ventricle. The cerebellum was found covered with serum, and a copicus flow issued from the thera vertebralis.

Post-mortem 166.—Register 2315.—A. J., a man aged 50; of robust frame and long drunken habits; resident 15½ months; certified to have become insane only 4 weeks before admission; but from information subsequently given I discovered that his statement

was incorrect.

On admission, all the symptoms of advanced general paralysis were strongly marked. His speech was half obliterated, and his locomotion was very defective. His appetite was ravenous, and he required much watching to prevent choking when at his meals. He continued to drag around, and even to go out in fine weather, until three days before death when he was prostrated by an apoplectiform seizure. The right side was strongly convulsed for several hours; after which he passed into a state of profound coma, and died about 70 hours after seizure of the fit.

Post-mortem.—Skull rather thick. No adhesion of dura mater to cranium, but a trivial adhesion to arachnoid on summit. On turning out the brain a very large quantity of serum was found on the base of the skull. Considerable effusion beneath the arachnoid, under the middle cerebral lobe, between the arachnoid and pia mater was a deposit of serum, as large as half an orange. The pia mater enclosing this deposit, was opaque and much thickened. On the left side a similar but smaller deposit was found; and here the middle lobe was totally disintegrated, and presented a deep brown colour. The brain, generally, was much softened, but especially its inferior parts.

The lateral ventricles were distended with serum; the total quantity of this fluid

within the skull was about 12 ounces.

The choroid plexus, on each side presented a calcareous deposit of the size of a large pea elongated. The superior and lateral surface of the brain presented trivial marks of disease compared with the under.

As the supra-orbital developement of this man's skull was unusually large, I thought the opportunity favorable for testing the assertions of phrenology touching the validity of the seventeen important mental organs, placed by Gall and Spurzhein, behind this region. I accordingly had the saw carried lower down than usual, so as completely to expose the frontal sinuses. Our realization was, indeed, "nulla fronte fides." In this man's head, at least, the frontal craniological protuberances must have conduced only negatively to the exercise of the seventeen faculties graciously assigned to this little region of the brain by phrenology. The outer projection was a true measure of the inner. The seventeen organs were not forthcoming; there was no place for them, unless they were things of air, filling the sinuses. And such unquestionably is the fact in all similar heads, as has been abundantly proved by the late Sir W. Hamilton, on the whole of Spurzhein's celebrated collection of skulls, in the Edinburgh Museum of Natural History.

And yet a profitable trade is still driven in this most visionary and most thoroughly exploded of modern humbugs; and newspaper editors give flattering testimonials (perhaps in exchange), to every phrenological itinerant who comes among us to gull the multitude,

and carry away their money.

Two of the seven fatal cases of general paralysis of the past year, were met with in women. These being the first female cases which I had observed in this asylum, with symptoms sufficiently affiliating to those of male cases, to warrant identification of the

disease, I watched them with much interest.

Post mortem 157.—Register 2418.—J. L., a woman, aged 45, single; said to have been of "fickle habits." Admitted 5th December, 1860; resident two months and twenty-one days; was certified to have been insane only six weeks before admission; but I afterwards learned from her brother she had been very insane for over two years. She had a good, but not voracious appetite; and she did not, as male general paralytics almost invariably do, become fat. Her delirium did not range in the fields of wealth, or grandeur; it all related to marriage, and she believed herself enceinte, but was not troubled by this premature circumstance. Her speech was impeded; but she used it abundantly, and not so complimentarily to those around her, as male patients generally do. She was restless, lachrymose, noisy, and always getting into scrapes. She was partially paralyzed on one side; a few days before death her paralysis increased, but without epileptic form, or appopletic seizure. She kept her bed, not because she could not leave it, but as she said, "to be confined," and she was afraid the doctor might "not come in time." She died, apparently from exhaustion, on 28th February. She was free from coma, and spoke till within half an hour of dying.

Post mortem, 8 hours after death.

The skull showed an unusual extent of transparent spots, corresponding to prominent cerebral convolutions. Dura mater externally nominal. On laying it open, a white, round tumor, as large as a cherry, was found attached to it, at the right parietal eminence. It had no attachment to the arachnoid, but had pressed this membrane downwards, and formed a pit for itself in the brain. It was fatty, and of the color and consistence of lard. Several smaller ones were found on the inner surface of the dura mater; but only one of them had yet embedded in the brain.

About an ounce of serum was found on the base of the skull, a ounce in the two lateral ventricles. The brain was firmer than usual, and its gray matter was in good pro-

portion.

The lungs showed pleuritic deposits of recent origin, and about 8 ounces of serum was effused in the chest, on each side.

The heart was hypertrophied, and adherent to the pericardium, posteriorly, as far as

the apex. The pericardium had about 3 ounces of serum.

Abdomen.—The whole of the intestines were found depressed into the pelvis, and the stomach was dragged down, so that its great curvature lay mid-way between the umbilisus and the makes, and it recented a hierarchy agreet. The attents was normal

and the pubes; and it presented a bicornoid aspect. The uterus was normal.

Querry? What connection, during life, may have subsisted between this woman's intestinal displacement, and her delirium on marriage and pregnancy? Was her insanity of cerebral, or of reflex source? Was the case truly one of general paralysis, or was her paralysis but a recent complication of her insanity?

Post mortem 172.—Register 2588.—A. P., a woman aged 53, married, of temperate

habits. Admitted 28th September, 1860; died 23rd December.

Her insanity was ascribed to a blow on the head, inflicted by another woman, with a water-pail, at a pump, where they quarrelled on the question of precedence. On admission she was partially paralyzed on one side; speech was impeded, and in pronouncing the tongue appeared to be constantly drawn, or jerked backwards. She had no control over the sphincters. Her appetite was keen; but she had occasional difficulty in swallowing. She became fat. Her paralysis was attended with several attacks of convulsive agitation, during which she screamed very loudly, as if from terror. She had almost constant grinding of the teeth, and a propensity to tear and chew all sorts of clothing. Two or three days before death, she began to gnaw her own fingers, and, if not prevented, she would have eaten the ends off them, she became ultimately semi-comatose, with continual convulsive twitchings on one side, and some hours after, died.

Post mortem, 33 hours after death.

The scalp showed no marks of injury. Neither the exterior, nor the interior of the cranium showed any mark of injury. A very small spicula, projecting 11 line, was found

on the inner surface of the skull, at the cerebellar region.

Over the entire left hemisphere of the cerebrum, there was subaraghnoid effusion of bloody serum. The menniges were adherent, on both sides of the great longitudinal fissure, as well as within it. The whole of the left hemisphere was in a state of passive congestion, and under the adherent menniges, the cimentious matter was hypertrophied, and almost of the color and consistence of the adult kidney. In other parts the structure of the brain was normal. The ventricles contained, each, about half an ounce of serum; and the cerebellum was surrounded by a considerable effusion.

From the similarity of history of this case, and that of the penitentiary keeper, whose case I gave in last year's report, I felt much interest in watching it, and in the post mortem examination. On comparing the details, it is difficult to identify the cases.

The man before the injury, was undoubtedly sane; but I question if the woman was so. An insane woman would be very likely to quarrel at a pump; and a blow on her head could not but aggrevate the insanity. The brain of the man was very extensively diseased. The diseased condition of the woman's, was as probably spontaneous as tranmatic in its origin. The hypertrophie firmness in her brain, was in contrast with the extensive softening in his. Her disease was superficial; his was profound and extensive.

I do not think that either of the two preceding female cases, came up to the full standard of general paralysis; but as they have been the nearest approximations I have met with in our female wards, I have thought it not undesirable to record in this report.

Among our deaths four are ascribed to scrous apoplexy. It is, however, my belief, that this term as employed by medical writers, has been used to include cases which we distinctively designate general paralysis, and though the latter itself is a rather inappropriate name, it is less objectionable than the other; for serous apoplexy, or free effusion of serum on the surface of the brain, and within its ventricles, though one of the most usual facts in general paralysis is not constant; but that peculiar, imperfect, and progressive paralysis, which has given name to this remarkable form of insanity, is a constant fact, in the disease called general paralysis. Three of the four cases called serous apoplexy occurred in patients who, though many years insane, never had paralysis before the apoplectic seizure causing death.

The fourth had paralysis of one side for many years, with epilepsy; one of the three

free from paralysis, was also an epileptic of very many years.

I think it is as proper to give these four cases a separate rank, as to do so with the case of the old woman, who died of homorgic apoplexy, after twenty-two years of insanity.

As in my quarterly and other intermediate reports to your Board, the ordinary affairs of the asylum have been fully considered, it is unnecessary here to refer to them. The improvements which have been authorized by your Board, merit the public gratitude, and the benefits resulting will, I trust, suggest further good work.

For the kind instruction and support of your Board, in carrying out the arduous and responsible duties required of me, I beg to tender you my hearty thanks.

The institution still continues to receive a liberal gratuitous supply of the respectable newspapers of the Province; and on behalf of those benefitted, I would present their grateful acknowledgments.

Our Library is pretty well stocked with books suitable to our people; about 200 of

the smaller volumes were transferred to the Malden and Orillia Branches.

The permission of His Excellency, given a few years ago, to expend £20 yearly, in the purchase of new books, has not been acted on to the full extent.

Our corridors and sitting rooms present, I think, a better and more numerous collec-

tion of pictures than any other asylum I have visited.

Our shrubberies, flower-beds and fountains, have, in summer, invested the asylum with a pleasing aspect, which seems to gratify visitors as much as ourselves. Probably no

other agency in the cure of insanity, has a more beneficial influence.

Musical entertainments, pic-nics, moderate dancing, and occasional holiday festivals, combine to enliven, invigorate, or soothe the enfeebled sufferers, who come here for renewal of mental and bodily strength. It is now understood by candidates for discharge, that they have to attain to a certain degree of fatness before they can be set at liberty and that those who are had eaters, must remain long. Our annual bill for drugs is not formidable.

The religious services by the denominational clergymen of the city, have been we.

kept up, and have been duly appreciated.

The Rev. S. Givens still continues his services at the University Branch. He seems

to understand the requirements of his audience.

The Rev. Dr. Kennedy has, for the last six months, bestowed on us every Sabbath, a brief and excellent morning service.

Attendance on religious service is always voluntary, but I sometimes find it discreet

to withhold the indulgence from patients in certain critical conditions.

The reverend gentlemen of the Roman Catholic churches of St. Mary's and St. Patrick's, have been very kind and regular in their visitations; and I am well aware they have never gone away without doing good. The patients who receive their instructions and advice, are always much impressed thereby. The promptness with which these gentlemen have at all hours, responded to the calls of the sick has been praiseworthy.

It is pleasing to me, in conclusion, to have to report the uniform steadiness, zeal and fidelity with which the officers and servants of both asylums, under my charge, have dis-

charged their duties.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, Faithfully, yours, &c.,

J. WORKMAN, M. D., Medical Sup't, P. L. A.

REPORT

OF THE

MALDEN LUNATIC ASYLUM,

FOR THE YEAR 1861.

To the Board of Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c., of Canada.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to submit, for the consideration of the Board, the Annual Report of the Malden Lunatic Asylum, for the year 1861.

At the date of my last Annual Report this institution was nominally a Branch of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, at Toronto; and was intended as a receptacle for the quiet

and incurable patients of the parent establishment.

In the latter part of the year 1860, I made application for permission to receive lunatics of the above mentioned class from a few of the Western Counties in Upper Canada, in order to fill vacancies as they might from time to time occur, through death or otherwise, and thus save the primary expenses of removing them to Toronto, while a suitable place for their custody and treatment existed at their own door, as also, to save this institution the secondary charges, connected with the removal of similar cases from Toronto. The suggestion was not at that time acted upon,—and on the 20th July last, a detachment of 23 patients was transferred from the Asylum at Toronto, to this institution, to fill up existing vacancies.

The Honorable the Provincial Secretary, in a letter bearing date 25th September, 1861, informed me that His Excellency the Governor General in Council, had been pleased to order that the Malden Lunatic Asylum be henceforth independent of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, and that, in future, insane persons from seven Western Counties in Upper Canada, viz.: Norfolk, Oxford, Middlesex, Kent, Elgin, Essex, and Lambton, be sent direct to Malden instead of to the Asylum at Toronto. It is much to be regretted, on account of the interests of the insane in the seven counties above enumerated, that the last detachment of patients was sent from Toronto, as the beds they occupy would have afforded room for most of the lunatics in the seven counties, until provision could be made for the reception of a greater number here. It is however useless to regret, when the various improvements ordered by the Board, on the occasion of its meeting here on 20th June last, which will be considered more at length in a future part of this report are carried out, accommodation for an additional number of patients will be afforded. Between 1st October and 31st December last, 15 applications for the admission of alleged lunatics were received; of this number 6 have been admitted, and 4 more advised of vacancies.

The connexion between this Asylum and the Parent Institution had been of a most pleasant character, and it is not to be supposed that the severance took place without mutual regrets. It is no doubt for the good of both. Children cannot always remain under the fostering care of their parents, without having their energies damped, and their usefulness, to a certain extent, diminished. The character of an institution of this nature must depend on its medical head, and with him only can rest the main responsibility for the good or bad government of its affairs. We are now authorized to receive recent and curable cases. This must greatly enhance the interest and usefulness of the institution, and while it renders the duties of the Medical Superintendent and of all the employees more oncrous, it makes them more pleasant. When reasonable hope for the restoration of even

15

a few to reason, and to positions of usefulness in life, exists, the work connected with the cares and treatment of the insane will be rendered more cheerfully by all interested in their welfare. It is very hard to draw the line of demarcation between the curable and the incurable. Many lunatics who had been set down on the list of hopeless imbeciles, have been restored to reason; others, who exhibited a fair prospect of return to mental soundness, have been compelled to remain helpless inmates of our great charities, until the hollow portals of the mournful grave opened for the reception of their mortal remains, and the transmission of their immortal souls to another, and it is to be hoped a brighter sphere, where pure mind can manifest itself without being subservient to those caprices of passion which must occur so long as its realities are clouded by healthy, or shrouded by diseased brains. The best grounded and most sagacious conclusions on this subject, have often proved fallacious. I may be allowed to make a brief extract from a report of Dr. Chipley. He says: -- "Considered as incurable, no systematic effort would be made, no hope indulged for their restoration, and it is highly probable that this supposed character of incurability would soon become real. No one can say certainly when insanity becomes incurable, and humanity demands that every effort for restoration should be continuous while life endures."

I trust this institution may in future years become a blessing to its district, and prove itself, in every way, worthy of the high confidence which has been hitherto extended to it.

The number of patients in the Asylum at the beginning of the year was,

Transferred from Toronto	. 16	Females. 85 7 1	Total. 179 23 6
Total during 1861	. 115	93	208 6
Remaining 31 Dec., 1861	. 112	90	206

The total number of patients who have been transferred from Toronto to Malden, since the opening of this institution, is 214; of whom 6 have been discharged, and 12 have died, leaving 196 of this class under treatment at the present time. The length of asylum residence of the 214 transferred patients is shewn in the following table:

20 years and upwards	 3
15 to 20 years	 21
10 to 15 "	
5 to 10 "	 69
Under 5 years	

The nativity of the above 214 patients is,

TABLE No. 2.

Total

Ireland	 	 	
Canada			
Scotland	 	 	
England	 	 	
United States			
Germany	 	 	
Wales	 	 	
West Indies			
East Indies	 	 	
Unknown	 	 	
	 	:	

The religion, civil state and occupation of the above 214 lunatics are respectively shewn in Tables Nos. 3, 4, and 5.

		B.—RELIGION.			
Protestants	• • • • •	•••••••			70
		Total	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	- 	214
TABLE N	o. 4	-C1VIL STATE	· -		
Married Single	•••••	•	Males. 29 90	Females. 43 52	Total. 72 142
•	1	lotals	119	95	214
Females. Domestics Servants Teachers Vagrants Tailoress Unknown Total Males. Labourers Farmers Tailors Merchants Teachers Carpenters	7	Clerks Bricklayer Harnessmake Carrier Cooper Slater and Pl Tinsmith Brewer Printer Wagonmaker Whipmaker Barber Moulder Fisherman Sailor Watchmaker Unknown	asterer		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Shoemakers		ł.			

Table No. 6 shews the form of insanity of the 196 cases remaining of the 214 transferred from Toronto.

Chronic Mania		. 6
Paroxysmal Mania	****************	. 1
Ionomania		
Melancholic	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	. 10
Partial Dementia	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	4:
Dementia		5.
mbecility		
eneral Paralysis	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
		السند

Of the above 196, 5 cases are complicated with epilepsy. In Table 7 is given a brief epitome of the 196 remaining.

1 { Quiet	Males.	Females.	Total.
	89	70	159
	18	19	37
Totals	107	-89	176
2 { Neat and Clean in Dress	88	71	159
	19	18	37
Totals	107	89	196
3 { Industrious	52	37	89
	55	52	107
Totals	107	89	196

A few very noticeable facts in reference to the patients transferred from Toronto to Malden, are: some who were habitually quiet and melancholly in the former place, have had regular and violent attacks of periodic mania in the latter; some who were there subject to paroxysms of excitement, have at all times been quiet and tranquil here; some who were vociferous in the one place, are quite noiseless and almost speechless in the other; a few who were industrious in Toronto are idle here, and a few who were idle there are industrious in Malden. The above changes were not wrought instantaneously. They were the work of time, and it is questionable if the different location had much to do in the alterations of the mental manifestations. The same general line of treatment is pursued in both places; and identical changes might have occurred had the patients never been removed from the Provincial Lunatic Asylum.

I have under my charge a man who eight years ago was so industrious and tidy, and conversed so rationally, that it required more than one prolonged conversation to elicit any thing from him to establish his unsoundness of mind; but from that time to this he has been gradually, almost imperceptibly, failing. The physical system, although still possessed of much activity and vigor, now indicates mental imbecility; and from being a monomaniac as to the fidelity of his wife, he has now become almost or quite hopelessly demented, not being able to connect half a dozen words intelligibly. At the same time, eight years since, a female patient might be seen in the wards of the Toronto Asylum, afflicted with hypemania. She seldon spoke, and then only to give a short reply to a question. She continued in much the same state until she was transferred to this place, about two years ago. Since then she has been subject to violent attacks of periodic mania, during which she is talkative, quarrelsome, filthy, and obscene. In the intervals of quiet, she is demure, tidy, and industrious. These paroxysmal attacks are gradually increasing in frequency and duration, while the intervals of quiet are becoming shorter. I might multiply similar cases, but I deem it unnecessary. The above were only alluded to to show how uncertain our best grounded conclusions in reference to the insane may prove. Yet these are facts always observable in a lunatic asylum, and which every asylum physician of a few years experience can testify to the truth of. The causes of these sudden variations are, in a majority of instances, unknown. We sometimes see the insane as suddenly restored to reason as if the unhinged mind had been simultaneously jarred back to its normal position, and allowed to sparkle through its wonted channels. This, however, is rarely observed. The work of restoration to reason is generally a gradual process, and requires time and patience to produce it.

These considerations might naturally lead to an inquiry into the nature of insanity; but I forbear entering upon it in the present place. I would merely state that I regard the brain as the organ through which the manifestations of the mind take place; that the mind, being incorporeal, spiritual, cannot itself be diseased; and that its seeming unsoundness must depend on some abnormal condition, either primary or secondary, of the organ through which its powers are revealed. I am aware that many distinguished phsychologists

aver that the mind itself is prone to disease. Necroscopy has certainly revealed a few cases to substantiate the latter opinion; as instances of diseased brain, where no mental unsoundness had been observed during the life of the person, while the necroscopist has sometimes been unable to detect disease of the brain in undoubted lunatics. In the first instance, might not some hidden derangement of the faculties have existed (as in the case of the man above quoted) which circumstances had never called into play before death prevented the full development of mental incompetency? In the second instance, how much do we really know of the anatomy of this bone-encased organ, in either its healthy or its diseased condition? How much did we know of the kidneys, liver, and other easily accessible organs, in health or disease, prior to the free introduction of the microscope to aid in their study? And how little we still know!

I must leave the discussion of this subject to more experienced and wiser heads, and am quite willing to change my belief when convinced by stronger and better founded

evidence of its inaccuracy.

From a close observation of facts, I have come to the conclusion that the paroxysms of excitement periodically manifested in many of the chronic insane under my care, are due to free indulgence in secret vice. Only the closest scrutiny and most watchful care have developed this fact. Onanists usually observe so much secrecy in the practice of their disgusting vice, that it is difficult, even among the insane, to point with certainty to its degraded victims. It may be very well to confine such as openly give way to this pernicious habit in muffs or strait-jackets. Masturbation evidently diminishes the nervous powers, and requires the use of stimulants to resuscitate them. Alcoholic beverages are generally the most grateful to this class, as they restore the tone of the nervous system without diminishing the unuatural desire. For such cases I have usually been in the habit of prescribing from 5 to 10 grains of opium, combined with 10 grains of camphor or 25 grains of lupulin at bed time. In cases where maniacal excitement ran high, whether dependent on this cause or not, I have given regular doses of 15 grains of opium twice a day, and have never seen any injurious result from the free exhibition of this drug. In such cases two or five grains of opium, as is ordinarily given, only makes the patient worse. The free but guarded exhibition of this potent medicine is required to ensure the desired composing effect. I have given ten grains to an excited lunatic, and had the mortification of seeing her worse, while I have found 15 grains to compose her thoroughly. Camphor and lupulin exert the best antaphrodiscæ effects, and I believe the free use of these medicinal agents will be found of great benefit in the treatment of a certain class of the I have spoken freely on this subject, but I consider its importance a sufficient Why should we be delicate in writing on this matter, while its victims are daily and hourly before us? Let us have free discussion and more knowledge of this evil, which seems to be a curse which advances with civilization, and we will then be better prepared to guard against its ill effects.

The number of patients primarily admitted into this institution from the seven western counties have been, as above stated, 6. As the number is small, I venture to give

a brief history of each case.

1st. G.— L.—, a male aged 30; a native of England; insanity not hereditary; had considerable property left him by his father, which he was soon swindled out of by sharpers; had his skull injured, when young, by a blow with an axe in the hands of his step-sister; stutters a good deal in his speech, and has had several epileptic fits. The commencement of this patient's malady is thus described: had smart fever for about a month, ending in meningitis; symptoms of compression ensued, viz: retention of urine, involuntary evacuations, dilated pupil, &c., which gradually passed off, and he became unmanagable, and was confined to jail as a dangerous lunatic. Since his admission here he has been quiet, orderly and industrious; is very anxious to be restored to reason; says he was too good-natured with his property, and lost it by endorsing notes for others; that his step-sister injured his skull with an axe in his youth, and that he has stuttered ever since; he has had one severe epileptic fit; he has a good appetite, which requires to be guarded, and has improved both in bodily and mental strength. The prognosis of this case is rendered rather unfavorable by its complication with epilepsy.

2nd. W— K— was found in the woods in Colchester; history unknown, probably a native of Ireland, and about 20 years of age. Since his admission he has been very

quiet, but cannot be induced to converse much. He eats and sleeps well for a melancholic. Prognosis favorable.

3rd. R—— K——, a female, native of Canada, aged 25 years; married, and the mother of 4 children, all living, aged 5, 4½, 3, and 1 years; always strong and healthy; maternal grandmother very hysterical and weak-minded; had three brothers and sisters died when young of brain disease; insanity ascribed to cruelty and neglect of husband (probably conjoined with frequent pregnancy and over lactation); has been insane about six months; can neither read nor write. Since her admission she has been quiet and industrious. Her appetite is good, and she sleeps well at night; bodily health much improved, and she betrays anxiety to return home.

4th. E—— Z——, 25 years of age; a native of Canada; reads and writes well; married, and has two children; has been several times insane in the past 3 years; insanity is paroxysmal, and is said to have been caused by family troubles. He is idle, and was described as being very dangerous. Since his admission he has been quiet, and neat in

his dress, but is inclined to be idle and desponding. He is very fond of reading.

5th. A.— J.—. The history of this patient is unknown. He is probably about 20 years of age, and is said to have made two attempts to commit suicide. Since his admission he has been well-behaved, lively, and apparently contented, and has made no

attempts to destroy himself.

6th. J—R—, a native of Ireland; a sailor; about 25 years of age. Insanity supposed to have been caused by masturbation; has had several previous attacks, and has been an inmate of an American asylum. Has led a very irregular life. Since his admission here he has been quiet, orderly, and well-behaved.

The two last mentioned patients were sent from one of our county jails, and both had

the itch on their arrival here.

There has been no discharge of a patient during the year; one patient, a female, has been restored to reason, but her bodily health is too feeble to admit of removal at this inclement season of the year. Several attempts have been made to clope by one man, but

he has always been re-captured.

I have always allowed a large amount of liberty to the quiet male patients, many of whom have but little more surveillance exercised over them than they would have in a large boarding-school, and I have found it to be equally compatible with their comfort, security, and mental health. No one of them has abused the liberty thus accorded; and all have been in their proper places at the time appointed, when leave of absence was granted to them.

Six deaths have taken place during the year; which in an aggregate of 208 gives a

percentage of 2.88.

Post mortem examinations were made on 3 of the bodies, and would have been made on all, only their performance is rendered very inconvenient in consequence of our having no dead-house. I give below a brief history of the three cases on which antopsies were made.

O—— P——, an Asylum inmate for one year and seven months; ordinarily quiet; subject to severe apoplectic seizures; mind very defective; appetite as usual, in such

cases, voracious.

The cranial bones were of the natural consistence, diplor tinged with blood, menniges thickened and highly vascular, substance of brain somewhat softened; prominent puncta vasculosa, cineritious matter thin and wasted, thoracie and abdominal visceroe softened, but otherwise generally healthy, and shrouded in adipose tissue.

This patient exhibited the usual symptoms of general paralysis. The softening of

the brain was no doubt due to the frequency and severity of the apoplectic seizure.

R— L—, a male, aged 55, of feeble frame; and insane many years. A tailor, and worked well at his trade in mending, &c.; much given to respiring strongly through the

nostrils; and making loud gutteral noises.

Anormal depressions existed at the fontanelles and along the sutures approaching them, as if the parietal bones had been strongly compressed during ossification with adjoining bones; the cranial bones contained but little diple. The menniges, particularly the pia-mater, were thickened and opaque; large deposits of serum between pia-mater and brain, and in ventricles. There was an ulcer about the size of a 5 cent piece on the under

surface of the left cerebral lobe over the pitrous portion of the temporal bone; grey and white matter in due proportion and of usual consistence. The lungs were glued to the sides of the thorax by pleuritic adhesions, and studded with tubercles and cavities; liver atrophied and mottled, spleen dark and rotten, as if a mass of decomposed tubercular matter; two cartilaginous bodies, each the size of a pea, on its lower surface.

A—B—, a woman of strong constitution; insane many years; usually quiet; obstinate; ill-natured; idle; and untidy; menniges thickened and very vascular, cineritious matter scanty; undue quantity of serum in the ventricles; substance of the brain, particularly the cerebellum, somewhat softened and unusually vascular; thoracie and

abdominal viscerce all healthy.

The general health of the establishment has been remarkably good during the past year, as indeed is to be expected when our healthy and pleasant residence on the banks of the Detroit River is taken into consideration. Fort Malden was always considered one of the most healthy locations for troops in Canada; and judging from my past experience of the place I should say the position was equally as healthy and desirable as a residence for lunatics.

In table No. 7 I have set down all the patients who do any kind of work, either out doors or in the buildings, as industrious; while those who do no kind of work whatever are set down as idle. A number of the working men have as heretofore done the principal part of the labour in the farm and garden; as well as around the buildings erected during the year. The industrious females have spent their time in general housework, sewing, knitting, and in the laundry. Those who are unable or unwilling to work outside have been sent out for fresh air and exercise, where circumstances would permit.

The quantity and value of our farm and garden products may be set down as follows:--

				\$	c.		s	c.	
100	Bushels	Oats	(a)	- "	20		20	00	
~÷ 11	Tons H		8	8	õõ	******************	88	00	
		Potatoes	X	Ü	50		450	00	
60	. do	Carrots	8		30		18	00	
80	do	Beets	8		35		28	00	
20	do	Parsnips	8	,	35		7	00	
100	do	Turnips	(a)		20		20	00	
15		Winter Radish	8		50		7	50	
200	do	Green Corn	6		50		100	00	
25	do	Onions	ä		50		12	50	
. 20	do	Green Peas	a		75		15	00	
10	do	Tomatoes	(a)		50	***************************************	5	00	
5	do	Cucumbers	α	. :	75		3	75	
15	do	String Beans	~		50	***************************************	7	50	
15	do	Dry Beans	(a)	1	00		15	00	
1200	Bunches	Radishes	$\widetilde{\omega}$		3	*************************	36	00	
	Heads I		(ã)		1		20	00	
1100	Heads C	labbage	(a)		3	*********	- 33	00	
24	Hogs F	attened	<u>මම මත මත මත මත මත මත මත මත මත මත මත</u>	5	00		120	00	
			_			•	<u> </u>		
		Total.	••••	• • • •			1016	25	
The arti	eles man	ufactured by the	e fen	ale	s, be	sides mending, &c., have	bcen	:	
				40		ht-gowns		6	
		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		69.		s:		20	
				22		kings, pairs, Woollen		80	
Bed-ti	cks	• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		72		do do Cotton		3	
		********		10	Soc	ks, pairs, Woollen		147	
				27		lo do Cotton		19	
Dresse	es			61	Shi	rts, Cotton		97	
Chem	ises, Cott	on ao	1	80	d	o Flannel		23	
Skirts	Cotton .		. (90:	Tow	els		41	
do	Flannel	l.,,.,.,		9.	Stra	it Jackets		6	
do	Onilted			30.		The state of the s			

The food given to the patients has always been of the best and most nutritious quality. They have partaken freely of the different vegetables raised in the farm and garden in their season. Probably the greatest luxury thus afforded was the free use of green corn as an article of diet, of which large quantities were daily consumed without the development of diarrhea, or other ill effects.

Early in the year a slaughter-house was built, and during the last 9 months all the meat consumed in the institution has been slaughtered here. We thus secure better and cheaper meat than has been heretofore furnished for consumption. For the quality of the meat, inspection must be invited. In an economical point of view, the following figures will show the result. In the last 9 months of 1860, the meat consumed cost \$1725 94cts., our average number of patients for that period being 166; our average number of patients for the last 9 months of 1861 has been 190, which in the same ratio would give

For the animals slaughtered in the last nine months of 1861, we have paid	1643	08 00
Sold hides, skins, and tallow for	1787 339	~ ~

formed numerous other duties around the institution. The deduction of \$1448 06, from \$1915 23, leaves \$467 17 as the amount saved during nine months by slaughtering our own meat, and I believe an equal saving may be effected by baking our own bread, or

say \$1000 per annum on the two items of bread and meat.

Our library continues a source of deep interest to a large number of the patients. Twenty or thirty spend a couple of hours every afternoon. I have had a branch library established in each ward so that a book can always be handed to a patient who desires to read. The books are returned to the main library, and fresh ones taken out after sufficient time has elapsed to allow of their perusal by all the readers. The magic lantern still possesses its charms, although it is probable we will require a number of fresh slides during the year in order to keep up, by the exhibition of fresh scenes, the interest which has been manifested in it. It is shewn to the worst as well as to the best class of patients. But little credit can be due for the exhibition of it, or in fact for the exclusive confinement of amusements to the quiet, orderly, and obliging class of insane who would conduct themselves with propriety in almost any assembly.

Our weekly dances continue to prove a source of much recreation and enjoyment to a large number of the patients. I regard this amusement as well adapted for the insane.

Card playing and checkers are also favorite amusements with some of the patients.

The Reverend J. Mack, Minister of the Church of England in Amherstburg, continues to hold Divine Service every Sabbath morning, to a quiet and attentive audience of from 50 to 60 patients. Too great a meed of praise cannot be bestowed on Mr. Mack, who has never missed a single Sabbath, although he is now in the evening of life, for the regularity of his attendance, and his untiring devotion to the interest of our patients. He may not be rewarded in this life for the great act of public charity, beyond the gratification which the performance of an act of benevolence must always bring to its donor. He possesses a happy faculty for addressing an insane audience, and he has the gratification of knowing that his hearers are orderly and attentive.

The Rev. J. Daudet continues to manifest the liveliest interest in the welfare of the institution, and I trust that before this year is closed arrangements may be made that will enable him to hold religious services for the benefit of the Roman Catholic inmutes.

Once since the opening of the institution we have been honored by a visit from the distinguished philanthropist, Miss D. L. Dix. She heard of the existence of this asylum

one afternoon in Detroit, and that same evening she was here. Not many asylums on this continent or in Europe have escaped her inspection: and not a few of their helpless

inmates have had occasion to bless the day when she quietly walked among them.

One of the greatest privations we at present experience is the want of newspapers. All that are distributed among the patients are a couple of daily's and a couple of weekly's, subscribed for by myself. This sort of reading is eagerly sought after by a number of our patients, and their contents are freely commented on. It is usual among newspaper proprietors, whose benevolence is generally unbounded, to supply their publications gratuitously to institutions of this nature; and I hope the next annual report of this asylum will contain a list of the names of the respectable newspapers published in its district, as having been furnished for the perusal of our patients by their kind-hearted proprietors.

Early in the year a large ice-house was built and filled with ice; and a commodious

slaughter-house was put up in close proximity to the ice-house.

A number of substantial board fences have been made to divide the grounds attached to the asylum, for gardening, farming, grazing, and recreative purposes. A quantity of planked walk was laid down, and a good wood-shed has been creeted. A cistern of sufficient capacity to contain 30,000 gallons of water has been constructed in the centre of

the quadrangle, as an additional safeguard in case of fire.

The execution of the above works have mainly been performed by our own hands without farther cost than for the materials used. With some difficulties I procured a number of young trees, such as pines, firs, and spruce, from the upper lakes, and have had them planted on our grounds. If these do well, they will in the course of time prove a great ornament to the place; but years must clapse before our plantations can arrive at much perfection in beauty or usefulness as shade-trees.

When the Board met here on 20th June last past, I reported on the desirability of making certain necessary changes and repairs on the buildings known as the Officers' Quarters. It was then stated that the buildings were low, and presented an insignificant appearance; and worse, that the joists of the first floor rested on the ground, that the roofs were leaky, the walls damp and unhealthy, and that all the chimnies smoked. At the same time I mentioned the propriety of building an addition to the laundry, and of creeting a bullery.

The Board, on the suggestion of Mr. Inspector Meredith, ordered:

1st. The crection of a new building to be used as a residence for the Medical Super-intendent.

2nd. The erection of a new building for a laundry and bakery, and

3rd. The desirable changes in the buildings known as the Officers' Quarters. All these buildings were ordered to be erected in the most substantial manner, of brick or stone, and roofed with tin.

When these wise and salutary orders are fully carried out, additional accommodation for from 40 to 50 patients will be afforded, and the comforts of the whole of the inmates will be greatly enhanced, while at the same time we will have a number of almost fire-proof

buildings at a very trifling cost.

The new residence for the Medical Superintendent is nearly completed. So soon as the building is finished, the vacating of the rooms at present occupied by my family will afford accommodation for about 15 additional patients, and when all the improvements ordered by the Board are effected, rooms will be available for about 25 n.ore, or, say 50 in all, who will thus be provided for.

The walls of the new laundry are up, and the rafters and sheeting on. This building can soon be completed, when the weather will admit of tinning the roof, and we will then

have an excellent laundry and bakery.

Enclosed herewith are plans of the Medical Superintendent's residence, of the laundry

and bakery, and of the buildings known as the Officers' Quarters.

Mr. Inspector O'Neil has suggested the propriety of finishing and fitting up the attics of the two main buildings used, for the accommodation of an additional number of patients. My views on the subject, with plans of the proposed changes and an estimate of their cost, were laid before the Board in a report to T. J. O'Neil, Esq., dated 6th December, 1861. This work, if ordered by the Board, with the completion of the improvements now in progress, will furnish accommodation for from 80 to 90 more patients at a very trifling cost,

16

while the whole might be made available before the end of this year. On general principles, I should be opposed to the use of attics for patients; they are beneath the charitable dignity of a good government, and the true interests of political economy; but, being anxious to furnish, as speedily as possible, accommodation for all the insane in the seven counties, and knowing that this would be the cheapest and best method of according at, until new and proper buildings can be erected, I have given it almost an unqualified approbation. It would also afford me means for a further classification of patients, which is highly desirable.

In the estimates which I had the honor to transmit to your Board on 15th instant, a sum was included for a new steam pump. The building, to cover it would simply be a continuation of the new laundry, to which it is contiguous; I enclose a sketch shewing the appearance the pump-house will present when the adjoining buildings are completed. If it is allowed to remain as at present, it will be seen that it will destroy the appearance of the front range of buildings. A horse-power does very well for the ordinary supply of water, but it is not to be relied on in a case of emergency. It is almost impossible to put on sufficient speed to propel a continuous stream through a nozzle, and the force required is so great that the wheel is liable to jump cogs in one-fourth of its circle, thereby seriously interfering with the stream from the nozzle of the hose. The fault is not in the pump, but in the machinery of the horse-power which drives it.

A poney pump, as it is termed, could be purchased and attached to our present pipes for \$300. It would answer all our purposes for pumping much better than the horse-power; and could be ever ready, and ever sure, in the case of the unfortunate occurrence

ot a fire.

The pump at present used is an excellent one, and it could be fitted with breaks and placed in the tank recently constructed in the centre of the square, where it would stand

as a stationary fire engine always ready for use.

Our principal buildings are wooden structures, and our system of heating by stoves and stove-pipes is very unsaie. Should a fire occur in one of our buildings, it would not only be attended by an immense loss of property, but a fearful loss of life might also take place, unless prompt means for extinguishing it are available; and the precautions above recommended, viz.: the procuring of a steam poney pump, placing our present pump fitted with breaks in the centre of the quadrangle, as a stationary fire-engine, and the procuring of additional hose, would ensure as good means for combatting any fire that may occur, as can at present be made available.

Much has been done in the last few years in the way of affording Asylum accommodation for lunatics in this Province, and much more requires to be done. The Asylum at Toronto should be completed; and the preliminary steps for the erection of a new and suitable building here, should be at once taken, if the financial condition of the Province

will admit of the outlay.

Almost every State in the American Union, which provides for all of its insane, requires accommodation for about one thousand. The population of Western Canada is less than a very few of them. We do not send incurables home to be supported by the county poor houses as is done in many of the States. We should have accommodation for all; and a comparatively small outlay from year to year, will secure the boon for this

helpless class of our fellow creatures.

The Government of Canada has already proved its benevolence to this class of unfortunates, and I feel confident that your Board, composed of gentlemen of enlightened minds and humane hearts, will not fail in the prosecution of the good work. I trust that before the year is closed, the initiative steps for the erection of a new and model asylum, on the grounds attached to this institution, will be taken. The interests of the insane in the seven western counties demand that this should be done; and I know that I will not be considered as exceeding my duty, in respectfully urging its commencement.

The white-washing of the roofs, as suggested by the Chairman of the Board on the

The white-washing of the roofs, as suggested by the Chairman of the Board on the 20th June last, has been performed. I have no doubt that the timely and continuous application of white-wash tends to preserve the shingles, and makes the roof more staunch. It also has the reputation of making the roofs to which it is applied almost fire-proof.

The various officers and servants employed under me have generally been faithful in the performance of their duties, and no serious administrative difficulties have arisen Annexed you will find an analysis of the expenditure, and a statement of the income of the institution for the year 1861. Our expenditure has been heavier than for the year previous, but this has been mainly occasioned by the permanent improvements. The sum of \$18,968.14 for current expenses, though larger than that of last year, is proportionately smaller, when the increased number of patients is taken into consideration. In 1860 our average number of patients was 166; in 1861 it was 190, so that each patient has actually cost the Government \$8.50 less in the latter than in the former year.

In the abstract I have taken no notice of the money granted in the beginning of the year to pay off the balance of liabilities for the year 1860, but simply such as has been allowed to pay for debts in 1861. This method shows at a glance the financial operations

of the year, without linking the abstract with either the past or the future.

We have now entered upon the labors of another year with increased duties and responsibilities; and I hope that, under the fostering care of the Board and the paternal kindness of the Government, it will prove one of increased success and usefulness. Commending the institution to the protection and guidance of Divine Providence,

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,
Andrew Fisher, M.D.,
Medical Superintendent.

MALDEN LUNATIC ASYLUM, Amberstburgh, 31st January, 1862.

g;	25.5.5.5.4.2.0.0.3.1.1.0.1.1.0.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1	=		11 11 41	55
46	2,527 2,129 3,129 3,838 8,23 1,58 2,25 2,25 2,25 3,05 8,05 8,05 8,05 8,05 8,05 8,05 8,05 8	\$6,812		\$ 18,063 6,813	\$25,780
Permanent Inprovements, Alterations and Repairs.		ACT.	Contra, Cr.	By Carrent Bxpensed	Total
Altera		ABSTRACT		45 23 gs.	93
rements,		TotalABS		88 19,565 361 44 44 5,801	\$25,780
Permanent Imp	Carpenter's Materials and Wages Mason's do do Tinsmith's do do Drainage do do Painting and Chazing do Feneing Trees and Shrubs Projekt.	Tot	Dr. Cash.	To Amount of Warrants	Total
	ets. 1825-1938 1838-1938 1	28282	885 885		
	\$ 7777 25.26 10.00	288 213 332 396	293 51 4.715	The sum to the same was a second to the seco	\$18,968
Current Expenses.	Provisions Beer, Wine, and Spirits Medicines Bedding and Clothing Fuel and Lights Hardware Furniture Furniture Grockey and Cliassware. Books and Stationery	Instruction and Amusement Rarm Stook Reading Stock Gardon mid Field Scuts.	Incidentals. Proight. Salaries and Wages.		Tatal

ANDREW FISHER, M.D., Medical Superintendent.

Amherstburg, 31st January, 1862.

REPORT

OF THE

ORILLIA LUNATIC ASYLUM,

To the Board of Inspectors of Asylums, &c, of Canada.

GENTLEMEN, -As required by the Statute, I have the honor to lay before you the

Report of the Orillia Branch Lunatic Asylum, for the past five months.

The Orillia Asylum, originally built for an hotel, and purchased by Government before it was finished as such, had necessarily many errors in its construction for a Lunatic Asylum. The Superintendent of the Provincial Asylum, in conjunction with the Architect, Mr. Kivas Tully, have evidenced great skill and constructiveness in adapting and contriving, so as to make the building comfortable, and, as far as the original errors in the plan permitted them, suitable. Some of the defects were such that no plan or alteration could remedy. I allude particularly to the corridors or passages, being only six feet wide and badly lighted.

The building is of brick, three stories high, with atties, and presents a centre and two projecting wings; front, 118 feet, with a semi-circular projection at east end, 12 feet by 29,—the projection not carried up higher than the first story. This addition to the women's day-room, gives it a cheerful appearance. The wings of the building project 15 feet, leaving a space in the centre of 68 feet; between the projections are verandals 10 feet wide, divided so as to separate male and female patients; the fronts being railed in with inch iron rods. In summer, these verandals add much to the tranquillity and pleasure of the patients, the view being extensive and varied, taking in the village, lake, and several islands. The aspect S. S. E. The roof of the building is steep, and over the wings truncated; a glass dome crowns the centre. The windows are large, (double in winter,) with strong wire guards.

winter,) with strong wire guards.

The general effect of the building is dignified and imposing; the projecting wings, bay windows, and high roof, all convey an idea of magnitude, and a complete absence of all

the usual characters so common in the architecture of asylums and hospitals.

The rooms are lofty; in the N. E. wing (female side), the dormitories are 47 feet by 22 feet long. The day-rooms, warm in winter, cool in summer: the ventilation as perfect

as it possibly can be.

Situated on Lake Couchoching, the south-east corner of the building not more than 70 feet from the lake, gives it every advantage in drainage, besides a constant supply of water. The water is pumped up to the tanks in the attic, by horse-power forcing-pump. The three tanks in the attic hold about 4,000 gallons; and a fourth, over the laundry, holds 1,400 gallons. Pipes are laid in front and rear of building, with hydrants; hydrants are also on each lobby of main stairway, attached to supply-pipe, so as to command the interior in case of fire. The water-closets are on an improved plan, with ventilating pipes terminating in a chimney shaft. There is an absence of the disagreeable odour so common in large hospitals and asylums; this is a great desideratum.

With all these accessories to health, comfort, &c., of the patients, there is still a serious drawback. I allude to the heating of the institution. Stoves and stove-pipes are the only means for warming. The risk of injury to the patients, the greater risk of destruction of the building by fire, the unceasing vigilance of attendants, and the great anxiety of the Superintendent, are only some of the consequences of so hazardous a means

of ensuring heat at a season of the year when the patients are obliged to remain indoors. At present the stoves are confined to the lower rooms, with the exception of two. It would require additional attendants were they to be used in the upper stories. The women's and men's dormitories have not even the partial heat of a stove-pipe.

I would respectfully and carnestly urge the consideration of this warming by stoves, on the Board, involving, as it does, the health and comfort of the patients, and the safety

of so valuable and extensive a building.

Whatever mode of heating be adopted by the Board, I would suggest the propriety of having open fire-places in the day-rooms. There is both utility and comfort in having them, when properly protected. The inequality of temperature on different days would be a complaint in many autumnal evenings, as well as in the early spring. When hot air, hot water, or steam-warming is discontinued because it is no longer winter, or is not commenced because the winter has not yet come, the patients must suffer, and the feeble, elderly, paralytic, and epileptic, (such as we are supposed to have in an institution for chronic cases,) brought, perhaps, into a state of danger. The comfort of an open fire-place to the poor lunatic, would be great, and many incidental conveniences secured were this comfort enjoyed. The point becomes of more importance in relation to persons shut up in one place, and for whom the mere sight of a fire helps to break a daily monotony, with difficulty imagined by those who are at liberty to go every day where they please. The expenses connected with a fire-place in each day-room would be trifling, as in the original plan fire-places were built; they are now merely closed up, and plastered over.

The land attached to the Asylum fit for cultivation or garden, does not exceed 6 acres. The season was too far advanced, when I got charge, to make a garden. I had, however, an

acre ploughed and planted with potatoes, which yielded 50 bushels.

It will be somewhat perplexing, from the few cultivable acres, to find employment for the male patients. I purpose, when the snow has gone, to use spade labour in place of ploughing. Five acres more would be almost a necessity, by giving healthy occupation to

the patients and remuneration to the Institution.

Since the establishment has been opened, it has been an anxious care to me, as it is a high object of my ambition, that it shall hold a creditable position amongst similar institutions. I hope, therefore, that my suggestions will not be ascribed to a meddling disposition, or a wish to reflect on those by whom the present arrangements have been entered into. The regulations for so large an establishment, at the outset, is a matter of great difficulty; perfection at the commencement is not to be expected.

The adoption of religious worship in Lunatic Asylums being recommended in the best works on Insanity, and being in satisfactory operation in the Provincial Lunatic Asylum,

I thought it should not be lost sight of in the Orillia Institution.

The Rev. Dr. Read, English Church, and Rev. Mr. Gray, Presbyterian, have service alternate Sundays, at 9 o'clock A. M.,—average number who attend 30. And here I would beg leave to express my approbation of the judicious and satisfactory manner in which these gentlemen perform their difficult and important duties. The Rev. Mr. Michel, R. Catholie, attends when sent for.

Our library is small, consisting of 60 volumes, sent by the Superintendent of the Provincial Asylum. We have no maps, pictures, or attractive drawings—very little to amuse

or instruct

In the month of July, with the able assistance and experience of the Superintendent of Provincial Asylum, all the necessary arrangements were made to receive patients. The following month, (13th August,) twelve women and eight men were transferred from Toronto Asylum. On the 13th September, the Sheriff, County of Grey, brought Mrs. E. A. Smith, transferred by warrant from County Jail, Owen Sound. Again, on the 22nd October, twelve men and twelve women arrived from Toronto Asylum, making a total of 45.

Men	Women	***************************************	25
	Men		20

patients or nurses; however, owing to the activity and energy of the matron (Mrs. Peterson), the following articles have been made up:—

Quilts, 112	Petticoats, (flannel,) 42
Sheets, 128	do cotton, 34
Bed-ticks 98	Table-cloths, 11
Pillow-ticks 86	Socks, pairs, 25
Pillow-slips 219	Stockings, pairs, 6
Dresses 49	Women's Caps 40
Shirts, (flannel) 42	Towels and rollers, 7
do (cotton) 23	Night Gowns, 12
Chemises, do 80	Strait Jackets, 5
do flannel, 12	Besides 400 gallons of Soft Soap.

At first sight, the expenditure of the Orillia Asylum may appear large in proportion to number of patients; but the annexed abstract will show that the supplying the establishment with water, furniture, bedding, &c., &c., necessary for the comfort and support of inmates, not merely the present number, but for the intended number, 130.

If spared another year, the full report will, I hope, be sufficient evidence that economy has been practised, as far as the comfort and health of those placed under my

care, allowed.

I have the honor to remain, Gentlemen,

> Yours respectfully, F. ARDAGH, M. D., Superintendent Orillia B. L. Asylum.

Orillia, 15th February, 1862.

Orillia Lunatic Asylum, from 1st August to 31st December, 1861.

	Dr.		
1861.	-	S	ets.
	To Warrant	8,000	
Decem. 18.	To do	2,000	:00
		\$10,000	00
	Cr.	.\$1.0,000	
	VII.		
	By Cash for Bedding and Clothing.	1,246	57
	By Cash for Bedding and Clothing	208	89
	do Furniture	1.684	23
	do Pump House		35
	do Plumber work		0-1
	do Provisions		
	do Conveying Patients	1.49	
	do Architect's Commission		00
	do Alterations and Repairs		24
	do Washing and Cleaning		C2
	20 Preparing Grounds	187	56
	do Delf and Glassware	1115	48
	do Stationery	88	29
	do Hardware	255	98
	do Horses, Cows, and Pigs.		0.0
	do Tools and Implements	107	
	do Cattle Feed	22	
	do Wine and Beer	59	58
	do Wine and Beerdo Salaries and Wages	1,206	
	GO Outfit of Patients	355	
	do Contingencies	228	16
	do Fuel and Light	107	07
		l	
		9,976	
	By Balance	23	74
	<u> </u>	\$10,000	00

BEAUPORT ASYLUM.

RETURN of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths of Patients in the Quebec Lunatic Asylum, from 1st January to 31st December, 1861.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remained on 1st January, 1861	197	229	426
Admitted during the year	33	21	- 54
Total under treatment	230	250	480
Discharged.			
Recovered	9	· v	18
mproved	::	1	4
Removed by friends	1	1	2
2loped	1		l
Died.,	19	9	28
Total	33	20	53
Remaining on 1st January, 1862	196	331	427
	1	1	

J. DOUGLASS, C. FREMONT.

REPORT

OF THE

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM,

AT ST. JOHNS, C. E., FOR 1861.

To the Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c., of Canada.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to transmit to you the first Report of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, at St. Johns, C. E., to establish which, His Excellency the Governor General, in Council, was pleased to appoint me Medical Superintendent, on the 6th of June, 1861.

I shall be cautious in this Report to offer no more than a simple statement of facts, avoiding any advice or suggestion with regard to the medical treatment of the insane, except such as may serve to elucidate the principles, according to which I have hitherto treated those committed to my care, and which, having so far proved satisfactory, shall

continue to guide me in the discharge of my duties.

When appointed Medical Superintendent, my instructions from the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, were to proceed at once and take possession of the barracks and grounds at St. Johns, for the purpose of a Lunatic Asylum, and to use all expedition in adapting them to the reception of lunatics. I was, moreover, enjoined, as a first step, to visit the Asylums at Beauport, Kingston, Malden and Toronto, that I might have the benefit of the experience of the directors of these institutions to guide me in my undertaking; and, in the second place, I was instructed to consult, as circumstances might

require, with the Inspector for this district, Dr. W. Nelson.

Seven weeks after my appointment, viz: on the 1st of August, I reported the Asylum as being fit to receive seventy-five patients. Dr. Nelson then inspected the establishment, and I confidently appeal to him as to the manner in which I performed the work intrusted to me. Much, however, of my success was due to valuable suggestions of his own during his occasional visits, or when I called upon him for advice or instructions. I therefore take the earliest opportunity of rendering him my sincere thanks for the readiness which he always displayed in giving me the benefit of his experience and opinions. I would also return my acknowledgments to Drs. Frémont, Douglas, Workman, Fisher and Litchfield, for their kind attention and the valuable information I received from them when I had the pleasure of visiting their respective Asylums.

You are aware that just as my arrangements at the barracks were completed, unforseen circumstances unhappily occurred which caused His Excellency the Governor General to instruct me to restore the property to the military authorities, and make all despatch in securing proper temporary accommodation for the insane, at this time quite numerous in

the Montreal and other Lower Canadian jails.

This was certainly a great disappointment to me. I had just got myself and family at home, and all my staff settled in their respective quarters. I felt somewhat proud of my arrangements, and looked hopefully forward to the time when, by industry and perseverance, I would be the Director of such an Asylum as would compare favorably with other similar institutions in the country. Moreover, I would have had that which is so much needed, and which it is humiliating to us as Canadians to be deprived of, viz: private

apartments for the better classes of society, who, being well able to afford the extra expense, would be desirous of, by this means, securing proper accommodation and treatment for their friends afflicted with lunacy. To provide for this necessity is, I believe, a most

anxious wish on the part of the Government.

It was not, however, a time to sit down and brood over disappointments, which, I have confidence, may yet be found to turn out for the best. Work was to be done, and some temporary plan provided in the speedicst manner and at the least possible expense. The old Court House in St. Johns being the property of Government, I recommended it to His Excellency as a place which, with a small outlay, could be made to answer for a few months for the accommodation of at least fifty patients—25 of each sex. In answer to this suggestion, I was instructed to take immediate possession. This was on the 10th of August, and on the 27th of the same month, I was prepared to receive the above mentioned number of patients, but only eleven were sent. By the 21st of November, however, I had admitted in this temporary Asylum 47 patients. Two having died and two being discharged, I have now under my care 43.

On the same day the institution was visited by Messrs. Inspectors Dr. Nelson and Ferres, who, whilst condenting the place as entirely unfit for a Lunatic Asylum, were pleased to express themselves gratified with the result of my efforts. On the 9th of December, Dr. Taché likewise inspected the establishment, who also in the strongest language disapproving of the building, locality, &c., &c., was quite satisfied at the state in

which he found everything connected with my charge.

I feel, therefore, gentlemen, how unnecessary it is for me to point out to you in this Report the many difficulties I have had and shall have to contend with, in order to ensure any comfort and safety to both my employees and the unfortunate lunatics intrusted to my care. Indeed, new obstacles arise every day, that, to one less sanguine, might appear insurmountable, and which are only overcome by untiring perseverance. The most urgent, however, of the necessities to be indicated at this juncture, is that of immediately providing a suitable refuge for the large number of patients still deprived of the benefits of a well-organized Asylum, and who, at the present moment, are either confined in the common jails, or in benevolent institutions, or as in the case of a large proportion, kept in miserable hovels by their relatives, or allowed to go at large and uncared for from one district to another.

With regard to the selection of a site, or building, for a permanent Asylum, I beg, gentlemen, to be allowed to suggest a few important points that should be kept in view. The spot chosen should be large and commodious, easy of access, and with abundance of water and trees. To be successful, the superintendent of such an establishment should dwell in the midst of his labors, and have all his officers and attachés in the Asylum. The benefits of a copious supply of water, and of trees in affording shelter to the patients when they walk abroad, are also manifest. The most pressing need, however, is with regard to space in the building, so as to secure the classification of the inmates, the separation of the sexes, the gentle and mild from the violent, the quiet from the turbulent, the filthy

from the clean, the curable from the incurable, and the healthy from the sick.

The building should be sufficiently large for the accommodation of the Superintendent and all his officers and servants. No one who wishes to do his duty, no matter how trustworthy those under him may be, can ever succeed well, or feel secure, unless all are convinced that he has his eye upon them at all times, and that nothing can go wrong without his knowledge. And as the Medical Superintendent is alone responsible, so should he be placed in that position that would ensure the greatest justice to the public and himself. His authority should not be be delegated to any subordinate, but each should be strictly compelled to follow the instructions issued.

With regard to locality, I beg to be permitted to add one word more. It should be a point of vital importance in selecting a site to avoid wet and swampy land, difficult to drain, and nearly impossible to till, or even to walk upon after a shower of rain. I have insisted upon the enumeration of these several points, because I deem them in the highest

degree essential to the well being and success of the projected asylum.

With your permission, in the annexed statistics, I shall confine myself to the following heads: Number admitted, discharged, died, age, sex, religion, origin, degree of education,

calling, single or married, and presumed exciting cause. With respect to supposed remote causes, I shall confine myself to those known to be hereditary, and those where blood relationship has been ascertained. Whilst I feel satisfied that in a person predisposed to insanity, and which would be developed upon the first exciting cause that presents itself, such as the immoderate use of strong drink, impure and immoral habits, religious or political excitement, fear, anger, joy, &c., &c., yet I believe that in very many instances, many of those so called causes are, in reality, the consequences of a disordered mind, whether this be hereditary, the result of immoral and false education, or of a diseased state of the brain itself.

It may be asked, and indeed is very frequently asked of myself, what medical treatment I adopt for the cure of the insane in the asylum. My answer is, that I am guided by circumstances, and follow the treatment recommended by the best authorities on the subject. That is, I prescribe no nedicine to a man because simply of his being a lunatic, but treat him, as far as it is possible, as if he were a sane person. If any affection of the brain, heart, lungs, liver, stomach, kidneys, bowels, &c., &c., &c., be present, I adopt that course which, to the best of my ability, seem calculated to restore these disordered organs to their normal condition, without any reference whatever to the insanity of the patient, as it is an admitted fact that disturbance of any of these vital organs seriously affects the mind, and that the removal of the cause of disease frequently brings about the recovery of the patient to a condition of sanity. Every one, even many outside of the profession, know how the mind and temper are affected by the healthy or unhealthy state of the body, so much so, that it has become as familiar as a "household word," to speak of a cross, irritable person as "bilious;" even friends, on this ground, seek to excuse their peculiarities.

When I cannot diagnose any functional derangement, I merely give occasional aperients and purgatives, which are always necessary, from the well known fact that

lunatics, as a general rule, are subject to constipation.

The moral treatment of the insane is adapted, as far as possible, to each particular case. But there are general rules applicable to every case. These are cleanliness, air, exercise, employment, amusement, good nourishment, early to bed and early to rise, warm

clothing, kindness, and obedience.

The greatest difficulty to be contended with, in the treatment of the insane, particularly where there is not abundance of room and water, is cleanliness. In proof of this, I can state that it is no uncommon occurrence to have the same patient washed from head to foot and a change of clothing effected three times during one day; and their filthy state, when visited by the attendants in the morning baffles all description. I have, at this moment, seven such patients in the Asylum -four females and three males. To keep these clean and tidy, and save property from destruction, has put me to my wit's end. Beds, bed-cloths, and wearing apparel have been destroyed day after day. At last I hit upon an expedient, as far as the bed is concerned, which answers admirably, and which I exhibited in its unfinished state to Dr. Taché. It is simply a frame of hard-wood of a rectangular form, the sides of which form an inclined plane. This is covered over on one side with canvass put on as tightly as possible, then spread over with a thick coating of glue; after this, three coats of paint are applied, in the way that coach-makers construct dash-boards, when they do not use leather. Off this bed, from its shape, the urine escapes upon the floor, when the bed can be washed clean and dried by means of a rubber, without any injury. It was impossible to keep the ordinary straw bed clean; it was actually necessary to have two for every dirty patient, and even then they could not be kept dry, as, since winter came in I had no house or apartment in which to effect this.

The difficulty of washing these patients in such an incomplete establishment, was a very great one. I had only one temporary bath creeted in an out-house, and which could not be used in cold weather; but even had I two or three of these baths, to wash these patients as often as it was necessary, it would have been an endless task. In fact, I cannot conceive how it is possible, by the slow process of baths, to maintain cleanliness among the inmates of a lunatic asylum. Under this impression, I have lately effected a temporary arrangement, which I have found most valuable. This is a cell which, under ordinary circumstances, will answer for the confinement of an unruly patient for a couple of hours; but the purpose for which I erected it was a washing place. It is three feet square, the

floor an inclined plane, terminating in a sewer which connects with a wash-pipe. In the cell the patient is placed naked; or if his clothes are very dirty, he is allowed at first to keep them on; to wash him I then use the hose of a small fire engine, by means of which he is thoroughy cleaned, and immediately after taken out and rubbed by means of a coarse towel. The water used is tepid. Not only has a great saving in time and labor been effected by this means, but I really believe that it has had the moral consequence of making the patient clean in his habits; whilst the friction on the skin with the coarse rubbers has had a most excellent effect, as every one who has been accustomed to the care of lunatics knows the peculiar and offensive exudation from the skin, and how beneficial constant washing must be. Besides which, a first ablution of this character completely removes the vermin with which many, particularly such as have been confined in jails, are literally covered.

Air.—This, which is so necessary to the health of every living being, I have had much difficulty in securing in this establishment; I have, however, done my best to obviate the want. Every morning after the patients rise, the clothes are removed from the beds and spread out, the windows of the sleeping apartments are opened and kept so all day; such patients as can work are sent out, the others get two hours of exercise and airing in

a small yard.

Exercise.—You will perceive, from what I have said upon the subject of Air, the small chance that I have of giving either in-door or out-door exercise to those under my

carc. In fact, with me, airing and exercise are one.

Employment.—The only work I have for the men is such as sawing wood, sinking sewers, &c., &c. Some assist in cooking, and others in keeping the premises clean; one also occasionally works as shoemaker. Of the females, some busy themselves with needlework, others wash and clean, whilst one assists in the laundry. But the work of these unfortunates is always uncertain; at times nothing can induce them to labor; in this, as a rule, the men are always more easily managed than the women. There is one man, originally a tinsmith, who occasionally does small jobs at his trade. I look forward with anxiety to the period when I shall have a better opportunity of giving suitable employment to those under my care; however, the useful ones I have at present are fully employed.

Amusement.—The only amusen ents I have been able to afford the patients hitherto, are music, dancing, and card playing; this costs nothing, as two of the keepers play the flute and a third the violin. Slight as are those means of relaxation, I have noticed great

good occurring to the patients.

Good Nourishment.—I presume my experience is similar to that of every Medical Superintendent of Lunatic Asylums with regard to poor patients. As they generally come in half starved, the greatest possible benefit is derived from good and regular dieting. Soup, meat, potatoes and other vegetables, are served out every day for dinner, except on lent days, when fish is substituted for meat, and an apple or other kind of pudding added. Supper is composed of bread and butter, with nearly a quart of good tea; and for breakfast a large plate of cooked corn meal, with syrup, bread, and a pint of tea.

I find invariably that those patients who eat well improve rapidly in every respect. Some of them, however, if not checked, would never cease eating, while again, with others, it is necessary to resort to force to feed them and make them take enough to keep them from starvation. This is a class of patients most difficult to manage, but by persevering for a few days in well-directed efforts, a desire for food is created, and they soon begin to

eat of their own will.

Early to bed and early to rise.—The good effects, both morally and physically, of these habits are so well established as to require no comment from me. It will be, therefore, sufficient to state that the patients retire for the night between seven and eight o'clock,

and the keepers at nine. All rise at five, a. m.

Warm Clothing.—When speaking of cleanliness, I alluded to the peculiar exudations from the skin of a lunatic. I would here remark that there is in these unfortunate persons a weakness in the capillary system, and usually a blue skin, indicating the necessity that exists for good warm clothing. All my patients of both sexes, wear flannel shirts, which extend from the throat to the wrists, and below the hips. In addition, the men have strong striped blue cotton shirts, with caps, coats, waistcoats and trowsers, all of Ca-

nadian fabric, and which are lined with cotton flannel. They are also provided with strong boots and woollen stockings, the greater part of the latter having been knit in the asylum. Such of the men as do out-door labor are allowed flannel drawers. Now that I have them thus clothed in uniform, they really present an orderly and respectable appearance. The women, in addition to their flannel shirts, wear gray cotton chemises, flannel and cotton petticoats, and white caps, but I regret to say I have not been so successful in a uniform outside dress in their case as with the men. The fact is that in this particular, and in many others, we are compelled to submit to their whims and fancies. The majority, however, wear good brown cotton dresses, with shoes and woollen stockings.

Kindness and Obedience.—It is now such a well established fact that kind treatment is the most beneficial to the lunatic, that no man with sound judgment would attempt any other course. Still, even the best tempered keepers will sometimes find it very difficult to bear with patience the abuse and insult heaped upon him by those under his charge,

and sometimes the violent attacks made with the intention of bodily harm.

I have frequently seen the keepers with their clothes torn and their face and hands scratched and bleeding, hair torn and eyes discolored, &c., &c.; yet, in no instance have I seen a blow dealt in return, save a slap upon the hand to make them release their hold. With the measures I have adopted, no such occurrence as mal-treatment could have taken place without my knowledge. I dare say, however, the keepers may feel rough inclined to punish some of the violent lunatics, and may believe that this would do good, but they are aware of the penalty, and after deliberation admit the justice of my stringency on this point.

Although frequently, every effort will fail to procure obedience from the patient, yet I have found that kindness and perseverance will effect it to a very great extent, and I am sometimes astonished at the readiness with which the majority recognize authority. I have seen five keepers holding and endeavouring to control one man, who, the moment I entered the room, and addressed him, became as submissive as a child. Next to the practice of kindness, the best means of enforcing obedience is to let the lunatics observe strict discipline in all the subordinates of the asylum. And this, to succeed, a Superintendent must have at any cost; keepers, as well as patients, must be treated with kindness and respect, for their position is an arduous one and should be made as comfortable as possible. But insubordination and interference with matters beyond their province should be visited with instant dismissal, and this they should know from the moment they engage in the service. When they act in the manner I have always instructed them to do, they inspire the lunatic with a certain awe and respect towards the Superintendent, which gives him a power he might not otherwise possess, and which proves of the greatest benefit to the patient.

I would not have it supposed, from what precedes, that I believe I have succeeded better with my subordinates than other Superintendents have done. On the contrary, I sometimes experience very great difficulty in their management. I have, however, done tolerably well for so short a period and new establishment, and hope that, as they attain more experience, I shall have less trouble. Two keepers have been discharged, one man for drunkenness and a woman for having staid away all night. In this connexion I may state that female night-watch has been dispensed with, as being unnecessary in the asylum.

It must not be presumed that punishment is never resorted to for the control of the unruly and disobedient. But when deemed advisable and necessary, this consists of a few hours confinement in a cell, or a deprivation of one meal, or both combined. It is surprising how the lunatic, even, is subdued by confinement and a hungry stomach.

Before concluding, I beg to express my satisfaction with the steward, Mr Scheffer, and the matron, Mrs. A. Howard, for their readiness in complying with all my wishes, and their efforts to cusure the best possible order in so small and confined an institution.

You will naturally expect to learn what means for reading and religious instruction I have provided for the patients. I have done very little. I have no space where service can be had, therefore every one is allowed to worship in their own way, without let or hindrance. When the asylum was first established, it was visited by the Rev. Mr. Larocque, Roman Catholic priest, and the Rev. Mr. Daniell, Episcopal clergyman, both of whom I invited to renew their visits whenever deemed advisable, and promising to acquaint

them whenever any of the patients should be dangerously sick. Two Roman Catholic women have died, and the rites of the Church administered them by their pastor. As respects reading, I have as yet no library, but I take four newspapers, which are read by

some of the lunatics with great pleasure.

You may wish to know my opinion as to whether I consider separate apartments, or dormitories, best calculated for the patients to sleep in. I would at once answer, that, as a general rule, and for many reasons, cells are preferable, and particularly where those confined are filthy, mischievous, or immoral. Indeed, I believe that the best moral effect is produced by the use of the cells, whilst, at the same time, the safety and security are much enhanced.

I have already extended this report much beyond what I intended when I began it. Before, however, I submit the tables of statistics, I would draw your attention to the item of provisions. You will find that I have expended a large amount for beef and pork,

which I have still in store, and purchased at the cheapest period of the season.

Trusting that you will kindly extend your consideration for any errors of judgment which, as a public officer, I may have committed, either by omission or commission,

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your most humble and obedient servant, HENRY HOWARD.

Medical Superintendent.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, St. John's, Canada East, January, 1862.

ENUMERATION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED INTO THE PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, AT ST. JOHNS, DURING THE YEAR 1861, BEGINNING AUGUST 27TH, AND TERMINATING DECEMBER 31ST.

		$\mathbf{Males}.$	Females.	Total.	
Admitted		27	21	48	
Discharged	*************	2	0	2	-
Died		0	2	2	
Remaining			19	44	
	Total admitted			48	3
	AGES.				
Females over 10 and under 20	2 Males o	ver 10 an	d under 2	200	4
do 20 do 30	7 do	20	do' S	30	11
do 30 do 40	3 do	30	do 4	0	2
do 40 do 50	4 do	40		500	6
do 50 do 60	3 do	50	do 6	0	3
do 60 do 70	,	60	do 7	0	1
do 70 do 80	1				
•••			Total		27
Total	21				:,
•	NATIONALTY.				
French Canadians			••••		. 3
Old France		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	· · · · ·	• • • • • • • • • • • •	2
Irish					
Total					48
Maried			25	- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	
Single			23		
		'		1.	14
Total	al		48		
and the second of the second o	RELIGION.			-	4
Roman Catholics	00 1 37 3	ists	•		1
Episcopalians	3 Protests	nts			2
Episcopalians Presbyterians	4				
Total	*********				48

		teris krizosia (k. s.		- * 5
		EDUCATION.		. 7.7
Read and write	10	No instruction		. 29
Read only	9			
	Total			. 48
	OCCUP.			- 1 T 1
Harness-maker	1	Tinsmith		. 1
	9	Milliner		. 1
	4	Milliner	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	. 1
	3	Book-keeper	•	. 1
	6	None		. 16
Servants			2 1	_
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	Total	· •••••••	•••••	. 48
	SUPPOSED EXCITING			
Injury of head	2	Bad temper	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	. 1
Family trouble	2	Religious exciter	nent	. 2_
	15	Dissappointed lov	7e	. 2
Self-pollution	2	Bad treatment	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	. 2
Loss of property	1	Not known		. 18
	Total	••••••		48
the state of the state of the	SUPPOSED RI	EMOTE CASE.		
	Hereditary		6	
6 ft - 2 c	Enilensy		3	· 1
	Epilepsy Unknown		39	
				1 11 -
	Total		48	

Note.—If any of the parents of the lunatics have been related prior to marriage, there has been no acknowledgement of it.

TABLE of Expenditure for the Lunatic Asylum at St. Johns, for the year ending December 31st, 1861.

Dr.	S ets.	\$ ets.
To Provincial Government for Warrants issued	11,600 00 96 69	77 200 20
Cn.		11,696 69
By statement with vouchers rendered to Provincial Auditor	11,295 84 4 04 396 81	
Particulars of Expenditure.		11,696 69
Repairs and improvements at Barracks. Do at present Asylum Furniture.	2,087 17 373 44 1,359 70½	
Soft goods, including bedding, blankets, clothing, &c	200 00 1	
Provisions Fuel and lighting Salaries and wages Miscellaneous Cash in hand and bank	297 61 1,659 25 1,610 544	
Cash in hand and bank.	400 85	11,696_69

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

THE WARDEN'S REPORT

FOR 1861.

REPORT of DONALD ÆNEAS MACDONELL, Esquire, Warden of the Provincial Penitentiary of Canada, for the year 1861.

To the Board of Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c.

GENTLEMEN:—The period for making my Annual Report to the Board of Prison Inspectors being at hand, I have now the honor to undertake that duty with the conviction that the general business appertaining to my office has been carried out with the same dili-

gence and fortitude as was the case in former years.

I feel on this occasion, as I have done throughout my long period of experience, the importance of a steady perseverance in regularity, and the continual necessity which exists, for a uniform and strict observance of the rules and regulations framed for the guidance of the Institution. But as the observance of order is, in fact, the discipline of the prison, I shall reserve my remarks on this subject, in order to connect them with my observations on the punishments inflicted on Convicts during 1861.

ACCIDENTS.

I am sorry to have to make mention of the occurrence of a serious accident at Rockwood, on the 18th of July last, owing to the falling of an inside scaffolding, by which convict Frederick Sceker lost his life, he having died in the Hospital at the Penitentiary, on the day of the unfortunate occurrence.

Convict Charles Sciler was injured on the same occasion. They both fell from a height of between forty and fifty feet into the basement of the building, on rough material. Sciler was discharged from the Pententiary, by expiration of sentence, on the 17th of December last, but retained the mark of the injury he had received on his forchead; however, I am pleased to be enabled to state, that on leaving he felt confident of being able to

earn a livelihood at his trade, which was that of a watchmaker.

In this place I may, with propriety, report the death of convict Albert Gardner. Owing to his being in delicate health, he was employed in the gardens within the walls. At lock-up time, on the evening of the 25th of July last, the convict in question was missing, and on search being made was found dead in the garden. He had spoken to me during the day, and remarked on his not feeling so well as usual; my answer and order was for him to go to the Hospital, when he stated that he was not so indisposed as to stay there, and that he did not like being in Hospital. This convict was convicted of murder and sentenced to be executed therefor, which sentence was commuted to imprisonment for the term of his natural life, in this Institution, in which he was received on the 23rd of December, 1858. There were not any marks of violence on the body of the deceased convict, nor was there any reason to suppose that he had committed suicide.

There have also been two or three minor accidents, the effects of which, so far as the par-

ties who sustained them are concerned, have wholly passed away.

SUICIDES.

When on the subject of unforseen and unfortunate occurrences, it is my painful duty to state the fact of there having been two cases of determined suicide within the precincts of

this Institution, during last year.

The first case was that of convict Alexander Burt, an old soldier, a native of Scotland, and in the 57th year of his age. He had been tried and convicted for the crime of "stabbing with intent to murder," and the sentence of death recorded against him was commuted to imprisonment for life in this Institution, in which he was received on the 8th of June, 1860. This unfortunate man's conduct throughout was very violent, both to the guards and to his fellow convicts. The awful deed was committed on the 24th of August, 1861, the convict suspending himself by the neck with a piece of spun oakum cord; when found he was quite dead.

The second case of suicide was that of convict Adolphe Morgonuroth, who was tried and convicted at the City of Hamilton, County of Wentworth, on the 4th of July, 1859, of "receiving stolen property," and sentenced therefor to undergo 10 years imprisonment at hard labor, in this Institution. The unfortunate man retired unobserved to one of the water closets in the tailors' shop, on the 7th of November last, and, without making the least noise, cut his throat with a razor. Being considered a very harmless convict, absence from his place of employment in the workshop was not noticed by the overseer in charge, until informed by a convict of the circumstance of deceased being an unusual length of time in the water closet, when, on observation, he was found quite dead. No cause whatever could be assigned for this act of self-destruction, the convict being a well disposed man and not subjected to punishment. My only supposition as to the cause which led to such fatal issue, is that the convict was apparently in much distress of mind on account of his wife and family.

In this last instance of suicide, no blame was attached to either overseer or guard, but in the previous one of Alexander Burt, His Excellency the Governor General directed that the guard James Watson, who was in charge, should be reprimanded in presence of

all the overseers and guards of the Institution, which was carried out accordingly.

LABOUR OF CONVICTS IN 1861.

In consequence of the decrease in the number of convicts employed on contract labour, it has been found necessary to find employment for them outside of the Penitentiary walls, such as, in the erection of buildings, quarrying of stone, and improving the Penitentiary land.

Contract labour may be considered remunerative, as it aids in meeting the expenditure for the general support of the Institution, but the labor of convicts in cutting stone, and crection of buildings is more advantageous to those who are well disposed to learn a trade, than if they were occupied on contracts. This difference arises from the fact, that the system of contract labour, in order to make it profitable to the contractor, is carried on to a great extent by means of the use of machinery, so that the convict, although learning the particular branch of the art at which he is employed, is not really instructed in all its separate parts, that is, where complicated workmanship is made use of. But as such division of labour is now generally adopted in all large workshops throughout the country, I must acknowledge that my opposition to it in the Provincial Penitentiary is in a measure done away with.

The only two contracts now in force in this Institution, are that for boot and shoe making, and that for cabinet manufacture. The number of convicts employed on the former has been up to two hundred and thirty-nine, and could be increased to four hundred, were it not that a sufficient number of able-bodied convicts had to be retained for the purpose of carrying on the great works now in progress at Rockwood, which, when completed, will be a lasting monument of what may be done by convict labour. It is also necessary to retain a number for advancement of the extensive works carried on for the

Institution within its walls, as also for outside labour.

The cabinet contract employs forty-seven convicts, and could advantageously absorb a greater number; it is an excellent branch of industry for the convicts, as it makes them

both handy and active, besides ensuring good tradesmen of such as show a disposition to learn and are industrious.

I regret the failure of the Agricultural Implement Contract, as it was considered a very unobjectionable manner of employing the labor of the convicts, and I cannot see why this branch of business should not have been remunerative to the contractors, particularly as it is presperous in the prisons of the neighboring republic. However, it is very probable that the large quantity of agricultural implements brought from the United States every spring, and the low rate at which they are disposed of, must be very much against the success of that branch of industry in this prison.

Exclusive of our building operations in the Penitentiary and at Rockwood, as also on the farm, the convicts are employed in burning all the lime found necessary for the Insti-

tution, as well as for parties outside, when we may have it to spare.

The buildings carried out within the walls have been an extensive stable and carriage house, severally completed in 1861. Some progress was also made towards finishing the west wing, but the season of the year was too far advanced to admit of removing the present roof, which must be done before the walls can be brought to the same height as those of the cast and west wings.

A substantial farm house has been erected north of the quarry; this was absolutely necessary, as there was no use in improving the land, unless the place could be protected

from acts of depredators.

I am much pleased to be enabled to make known, that room will soon be made ready at the Rockwood Asylum for a few of the lunatics now in confinement within the Penitentiary. This partial removal is in a measure necessary, as the basement in which these unfortunate

beings are at present confined is too contracted for their numbers.

Before closing my general remarks on the labour of the convicts, I beg to bring under the notice of the Board the importance of having a contract for the labour of blacksmiths; but not such a one as was carried out in axe-making. Not that I have any objection to that branch of manufacture, provided it can be managed without injury to the health of the convicts.

RETURN OF THE MOVEMENTS OF THE CONVICTS IN THE PENITENTIARY DURING THE YEAR.

Male Convicts remaining in Provincial Penitentiary, on 31st Dec., 1860....

Female do	do	do	do		. 78
					784
Male Convicts recei					. 196
Female Convicts Male Convicts recei	do ved from Isla	do Aux Noix Re		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Male Convict Lunat	ics received f	rom temporary	Lunatic Asylu	m	$\overline{7}$
			÷		1012
Male Convicts disch	arged by expi	ration of senten	ce during 186	1 19)5
Female Convicts	do	do	do]	17
Female Convicts Male Convicts pardo Female Convict	oned during I	861	•••••		13
Male Convicts tran	uo .	uo		*****	ı
1861					2
Male Convicts trans			sylum during l	1861	6
Female Convict	do	do	do		1
Male Convicts who	died in Hosp	ital during 186	I	•••••	9
Male Convicts com Male Convict killed					2
Male Convict found	dead in car	den	1111g 1001	Addition is	- 1
	TOWN IN EUR	1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1			040

Total Male & Female Convicts remaining in Prov'l Penitentiary, Dec. 31, 1861: 764

Male Convicts in Provincial Penitentiaty on 31st December, 1861 Female Convicts do do					
- 1		•••••		-	
$\Delta \mathbf{v}$	erage of Convicts i	n the Provincial Peni	tentiary for th	ie ycar 1861.	
Malc Co	nvicts	691 Female	Convicts		76

From the foregoing statement, there appears to be a decrease of twenty-five male convicts, from the numbers in the Penitentiary on the 31st December, 1860. But such falling off is in consequence of the numbers discharged by expiration of sentence, as the aggregate of the male convicts received in 1860 and 1861 are the same.

It is satisfactory to observe there being a decrease of female convicts received in 1861, being eleven less than 1860, but there still remain five female convicts over the

number in that department of the prison, on the 31st December, 1860.

I am pleased to be able to notice that the number of Lunatics sent to the Criminal Lunatic Asylum has diminished, there being five less than in 1860. While on this subject, it is just that I should state the fact of several of the Lunatics in the Criminal Lunatic Asylum, being insane when sent to the Penitentiary; consequently this unfortunate situation cannot be attributed to the discipline or to confinement while in this Institution. I shall not take upon myself to give causes why convicts should become insane in the Penitentiary, or to assign a reason for a greater number of lunatics being sent from one particular locality, than any other section of the country. It may also not be thought out of place to remark that convicts can and do simulate insanity, in consequence of which there has been much trouble caused in detecting the imposture in several cases.

The same number of convicts have been pardoned by His Excellency the Governor

General, during 1861 as in 1860.

I trust it may not be considered improper if I should notice the fact of there being some unfortunate convicts within these walls whose general good conduct and industry deserve some consideration, particularly those who have no person of influence to make intercession for them. Were it not for the hope of relief entertained, these poor beings would sink under their affliction.

I am pleased to have it in my power to state, that the Institution has been more healthy than in 1860, the deaths in Hospital being less than one-half of those enumerated the previous year. But, were the two unfortunate suicides, the accidental death arising from the fall at Rockwood, and the one found dead in the garden, severally included, then it would exceed by three, one-half the deaths which occurred in 1860.

The number of male convict lunatics in the temporary Criminal Lunatic Asylum within the Penitentiary, on the 31st of December, 1861, was 22; female convict lunatics

at Rockwood, 2; total, 24.

Of the above number, at least eight were insane when brought here; and were an investigation to be made, I am impressed with the belief that causes could be found for the origin of their insanity, totally unconnected with their confinement in the Penitentiary.

Convicts committed to the Provincial Penitentiary during the year 1861, were convicted in the following Districts in the Canada East; District, United Counties, and Counties in Canada West, and they number as follows:-

Districts in Canada East.

District of Bonaventure, 1; Montreal, 67; Isle Aux Noix, 2; Ottawa, 1; Quebec, 16.

Districts in Canada West.

District of Algoma, 1.

United Counties in Canada West.

United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, 6; Huron and Bruce, 1; Leeds and Grenville, 5; Lanark and Renfrew, 5; Northumberland and Durham, 5; Peterboro' and Victoria, 5; York and Peel, and City of Toronto, 21.

Counties in Canada West.

County of Brant, 3; Carleton, 10; Elgin, 1; Essex, 6; Halton, 2; Hastings, 8 Kent, 5; Lambton, 1; Lincoln, 4; Middlesex, 13; Norfolk, 3; Ontario, 1; Oxford, 2; Perth, 2; Simcoe, 1; Welland, 3; Wellington, 4; Wentworth and City of Hamilton, 16-Total 221.

Statement of the various Crimes of which Convicts committed to the Provincial Penitentiary in the year 1861, were convicted, and the number Sentenced on each offence.

Arson, 11; Arson and Larceny, 1; Accessory to Felony, 1; Assault with intent to Rape, 3; Assault with intent to commit Sodomy, 1; Being found by night in a shop, with intent on Felony, 1; Bigamy, 1; Burglary, 5; Burglary and Larceny, 1; Burglary, Larceny, &c., 3; Burglary and attempt to Murder, 2; Breaking into a shop and stealing therefrom, 1; Breaking and entering a shop and Larceny therein, 1; Cattle Stealing, 2; False Pretences, 2; Felony, 6; Felonious Stabbing, 2; Feloniously Wounding, 1; Feloniously wounding, with intent to do grievous bodily harm, 1; Feloniously breaking into a shop, and Larceny, 2; Feloniously receiving stolen property, 2; Forgery, 3; Getting money under false pretences, 1; Highway Robbery, 1; Horse Stealing, 12; Inflicting greivous bodily harm, 1; Larceny, 94; Larceny in a church, 1; Larceny in a shop, 2; Larceny and Felony, 2; Larceny from his master, 2; Larceny from the person, 4; Murder, 3; Manslaughter, 5; Obtaining goods falsely, 3; Obtaining money falsely, 1; Prison Breach, 1; Robbing, 8; Robbing from the person, 1; Robbing and beating, 3; Receiving stolen goods, 2; Stabbing, 3; Stabbing and Burglary, 1; Stabbing with intent to do grievous bodily harm, 5; Stealing Sheep, 1; Stealing Money, 1; Stealing from the person, 6; Stealing in a dwelling house, 1; Uttering forged notes, 1; Unlawfully inflicting grievous bodily harm, 1; Wounding, 1.—Total, 221.

Duration of Sentences passed on Convicts received in the Provincial Penitentiary during 1861.

Two years, 82; Two years and six months, 1; Three years, 71; Four years, 7; Four years and six months, 1; Five years, 31; Six years, 2; Seven years, 11; Eight years, 5; Ten years, 3; Fourteen years, 2; Life, 5.—Total, 221.

Convicts committed to the Provincial Penitentiary during 1861, have said they were natives of the following Countries:

England, 23; France, 1; Germany, 3; India, 1; Ireland, 59; New Brunswick, 3; Newfoundland, 1; Province of Canada, 96; Scotland, 10; St. John's Isle, 1; Switzerland, 1; United States of America, 22.—Total, 221.

The difference in the principal numbers of natives of England, Ireland and Province of Canada, are so very trivial from what they were in 1860, that there appears no necessity for further remarks in reference thereto.

Statement of Commitments to the Provincial Penitentiary, whether on first, second, third, fourth or sixth imprisonment, for the year 1861.

Male Convicts,	} 1st Imprisonment	\(\)	170
Female "		(21
Male Convicts,	} 2nd Imprisonment	Ş	25
Female " Male "	3rd Imprisonment	····($\frac{1}{2}$
	4th "		. 1
renime		••••••	

In remarking on second imprisonments to this Institution, there is only a difference of three male convicts, being an increase of that class from the numbers of 1860. There is one male convict less on 3rd imprisonment from the number admitted during the past year. There is also an unfortunate female character, who, I may say, makes her home in the Penitentiary, being admitted in this instance on her 6th term of imprisonment.

Religious Persuasion of Connicts committed to the Provincial Penitentiary during 1861.

Baptists, 10; Church of England, 72; Congregationalists, 2; Lutherans, 1; Methodists, 17; no religion, 1; Presbyterians, 18; Roman Catholies, 100; total, 221.

Races of Convicts committed to the Provincial Penitentiary during 1861.

Whites, 203; Negroes, 12; Mulattos, 3; Native Indians, 3; total, 221.

There being a less number of convicts received this year, it will account for the falling off in the quotation of whites, in comparison with 1860. The number of negroes in 1861 and the previous year are precisely the same. Mulatos are one less. In fact, the difference is not of great magnitude, consequently it does not call for further observation.

Statement of Convicts committed to the Provincial Penitentiary during 1861, denoting whether married or single, widowers or widows:

Married, 66; Single, 142; Widowers, 9; Widows, 4; total, 221.

Trades and Occupations of Convicts, committed to the Provincial Penitentiary in 1861, as reported by themselves on their entrance in the Prison.

Bakers, 2; Barbers, 2; Blacksmiths, 2; Boiler Maker, 1; Butcher, 1; Carder, 1; Calico Printer, 1; Cooper, 1; Carpenters, 11; Clerks, 3; Doctor of Medicine, 1; Farrier, 1; Joiner, 1; Labourers, 125; Millwright, 1; Moulders, 3; Masons, 1; Machinist, 1; Painters, 5; Printer, 1; Salesman, 1; Sailor, 1; Ship Carpenter, 1; Shoe Makers, 15; Stone Cutters, 3; Seamstresses, 23; Tailors, 9; Teachers, 2; Upholster, 1.—Total, 221.

Ages of Convicts received in the Provincial Penitentiary during the year 1861.

YEARS OF AGE.—Fourteen years, 2; Fifteen, 3; Sixteen, 8; Seventeen, 8; Eighteen, 7; Nineteen, 19; Twenty, 11; Twenty-one, 13; Twenty-two, 7; Twenty-three, 17; Twenty-four, 13; Twenty-five, 12; Twenty-six, 5; Twenty-seven, 7; Twenty-eight, 4; Twenty-nine, 5; Thirty, 3; Thirty-one, 2; Thirty-two, 5; Thirty-three, 6; Thirty-four, 3; Thirty-five, 6; Thirty-six, 6; Thirty-seven, 4; Thirty-eight, 2; Thirty-nine, 1; Forty, 1; Forty-one, 2; Forty-two, 3; Forty-three, 4; Forty-five, 6; Forty-six, 2; Forty-seven, 2; Forty-eight, 2; Forty-nine, 1; Fifty, 5; Fifty-one, 2; Fifty-two, 2; Fifty-three, 1; Fifty-five, 2; Fifty-six, 2; Fifty-seven, 1; Fifty-nine, 3; Sixty, 1.—Total, 221.

	*****	***
	1861.	
	year	
	the	
	during	;
	Penitentiary,	•
	Provincial	
	the	
	š in	
	Convict	
-	Female (
	Male and	
	nts awarded	
	Punishments ar	
	STATEMENT of	
-		

										<u> </u>	===			
Кешатк».			T.	(391 prec	13 T	to əfi Gut,	tas s adsi	dr th	ig ir	lan t aiod	c one	r het sed	faster faster garive, out the	alteri
Zo. of Male Convicts with		-			_		N		Ī			_	n	2
No. of Lashes with Cats inflicted.			98	36	23	45	~	<i>₹</i>	÷.	22	S	Ī	SS.	£85.
of Convicts punished with	No. o		63	_	_	es.	_	**	-		et		**	≘
Juts of Switch inflicted.	No. 0	G.	7	} -	=	i	3				2	2		1 5
Junior Convicts punished a switch.			C3		_		û	i	:					12
finements of Male Couriets ark Cell, being in general us bread and water.	to D	en .	_	-	==	=	22	÷	15	23.	98	25	ာ	230
le Convicts punished with- ed, being on same reportus- feals on bread and water.	qano	168	130	191	176	161	128	15.	621	1.16	5	=======================================	121	1837
No. days Femule Convicts were on punishment.	Total I		ļ	i		Ī	C)		Ī		Ī		•	~~
irs Socks knitting, us pun- ent awarded Pemalo Con- ns extra lador for minor ees, such as talking, enre- ess, &c., &c.	mdsi etoiv aoffen					227	38.	61	::	201	S01-	406	Ę.	3203
ys isfule Convicts were con- ined to ordinary cell.		83	Ī	Ī	-	Ī				i	-			83
Female Convicts requiring	No. oV	Ξ	Ī			-	-				-			=
days that Female were in ary Confinement.	Solita		~	**	₹	ဗ	-		-			.,		21
	No. 15.		Ī	i		Ţ	Ī			2.3			ì	C3
Ð	No.		Ī	Ī	_	-	-	-		-	-			-
Male	No.	C3	_	-			S)	63	\$1		_	2.1	\$1	28
ed to	00 G.		:	-	e1	Ī	Ī	-	Ī	Ī	Ī	Ī		C1
níster eut.	No.	÷	-	-	•:	1-	"		2.0	¢1	•	10	6.5	=======================================
admi	7°.		i	_		-		-	:					-
water ach pui	No. 6.	7.	23	63	e;	::	67	20	30	11	36	=	3.	318
ad and water administered to iots in each punishment.	№ 0. 5.	145	811	126	38	\$\$	·2	139	123	(34	100	6.7	77	1287
	No. 4.	74	92	96	115	146	911	101	112	027	80	s	51	1211
No. of Maals Bro	No.	21	۲.	22	23	3.6	15	37	83	\$5	G	230	33	253
No.	No. 2.	S	7	ဗ	6	21	=	22	61	Ξ	ž	22	C.	2
	No.	• 15	**	-	-	÷	•	e		69	÷	₹.	67	35
Months.		January	February	Karch	April	Жау	June	July	August	September	October	November.	December	Total

REMARKS ON THE NECESSARY DEGREE OF DISCIPLINE MAINTAINED IN THE PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY DURING 1861.

In addressing the Board of Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c., on this important branch of Prison or Penitentiary Government, it is to me a subject of sincere congratulation to note, that we have passed over the year 1861, with less infliction of severe punishment than for some years previous, and that the Board will be convinced of my earnest desire to carry out the discipline in such a manner as to fully ensure the observance of the Rules and Regulations of this establishment, adopted for the guidance of convicts, as also of my determination to enforce those Rules when transgressed by vicious and badly disposed prisoners. I further beg leave to state the fact of there being a necessity for prompt and decisive action in cases of breach of discipline; still, I may with safety assure the Board, that prudence is exercised, particularly with those who are well disposed, but who may occasionally be guilty of minor offences against the rules.

While it affords me peculiar satisfaction to report upon the good conduct of many of the convicts, it is also my duty to observe that there is a vicious and insubordinate class, upon whom the good intentions of the Board are wholly thrown away. Some of the persons are very designing and smooth spoken fellows, who are no sooner relieved from bondage, than they return to their former avocation of life; in reality there are men among them who will tell you that some one will have to pay for the time they have been

confined in the Penitentiary.

All convicts on their arrival here, after being cleaned, dressed, &c., are brought up to the office and apprised of the rules and regulations framed for their guidance while in the place. They are admonished to be of good conduct, and likewise to pursue an indus-

trious course.

I may with confidence state that the rules and regulations are of such a nature that the convict, if well disposed, can comply easily with them, but the bad example of the ill-disposed has an evil effect on those newly arrived. Upwards of thirteen years experience has served to convince me, that if convicts are not obedient, they should be forced to be so. Whatever may be the opinion of parties who are not conversant or experienced in oversceing such a class of persons, I am quite satisfied that the discipline is not too stringent in ensuring good conduct and obedience. Convicts require to be kept in their places, and their sentence to hard labor should be carried out as the law directs it.

The means at my command for restraining the vicious and ill-disposed convicts has not been such as I could have desired, without having recourse to corporal punishment, which is effectual in most instances, but this course should only be resorted to when other modes had failed. The want of punishment-cells has long been felt, and they should be placed in such positions that the convict confined within could not hear or discern what was passing on the outside, nor the others hear what was transpiring within those cells.

On reference to the Punishment Table, you will perceive that nineteen convicts have been punished with the Cats, which is five less than those punished in 1860, and one

hundred and seventy-nine lashes fewer than the previous year.

Eleven junior convicts have been chastised with a swich, which is five of an increase over the number punished in the same way in 1860. These boys are over fifteen years of age, and in general are very badly conducted. Great care is manifested to instruct them: in fact, if they do not reform, it is not for want of trouble being taken with them. When I reflect on the number of convicts within these walls, and many being viciously disposed, it is surprising that there has not been more frequent resort to corporal punishment.

I consider it of the utmost importance that the Overseers and Guards should be supported in the execution of their duty. It has always been understood that the silent system must be carried out, and any deviation from the rules is a relaxation of the discipline.

It has been generally acknowledged that this Institution is superior in every respect to those in the neighboring Union; but if a modification of the discipline should take place,

our superiority would soon vanish.

A number of the Guards employed here are men who have been in the army, and are consequently acquainted with the rules of discipline and good order. Other persons that are likewise employed, who have not been similarly situated, have a knowledge of labour

and are therefore competent to direct the convicts at their out door occupation, and by experience have acquired an understanding as to maintenance of order and regularity.

I may with candour make known that I possess as much feeling for unfortunate convicts as any other person placed in a similar position could have, and approve of their being treated in a temperate manner, particularly such of them as give evidence of being well disposed.

The convicts cannot afford a pretext for any complaint of not having it in their power to see the Warden, for I am with them every day, and they can at all times communicate

with me on their own matters, as well as upon subjects affecting the Institution.

It is quite natural to suppose that convicts who are viciously inclined, will endeavor to falsify the report of the Overseer or Guard, more particularly that of the latter, as they are brought more in contact. In most instances I have found the report of the Guards well sustained, and even in cases where the convict has complained of the charge preferred, by calling on their fellow convicts, I have ascertained the Guard's report to be correct; not that I judge such a course advisable, but have done it in a few instances more for information than for effect. It is quite important that convicts should be allowed the privilege to relate their case to the proper authorities, but I do not think the desired reformation is brought about by bringing them in contact with the officers.

I beg to assure the Board of Inspectors that I will endeavor to carry out the necessary degree of discipline, particularly the silent system, so important to be observed by the convicts; without which there cannot be any safety either for the Institution or for the well disposed prisoners, of whom I am pleased to observe there are a goodly number.

Before closing my remarks on the foregoing subject, a feeling of humanity has prompted me to notice the unfortunate situation of several male Convicts, whose long imprisonment and general good conduct command a feeling of sympathy in their favor. The continual sameness of these men's lives, going on from year to year, with calm and steady resignation, creates a feeling of commiseration in their favor, and a hope that their unfortunate situation may be considered.

FEMALE PRISON.

The state of this department of the Penitentiary still continues to be very satisfactory. Great credit is due to Mrs. Walker, the Matron, for her constant attention in and about the Ward.

The work performed by the female convicts is very considerable, and is quite satisfactory, as is also the quietness and regularity with which it is carried on. In fact Mrs. Walker's untiring industry cannot be surpassed.

The two Deputy Matrons are also very attentive to their respective duties, under the

Matron's directions.

Two or three of the female convicts are very deserving of some consideration, particularly those laboring under sentences of long duration.

General Return of Ceimes of Convicts remaining in the Provincial Penitentiary of Canada, on 31st December, 1861:

Arson, 34; Arson and Burglary, 1; Arson and Jail breaking, 1; Arson and Larceny, 1; Accessory to Burglary, 2; Accessory to Felony, 1; Aiding and abetting Larceny, 1; Aggravated assault, 1; Assaulting and Stabbing, 1; Assault with intent to Rape, 5; Assault with intent to kill, 3; Assault and Robbery, 1; Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, 1; Assault with intent to ravish, 1; Assault with intent to commit Sodomy, 1; Attempt to procure abortion, 1; Beastiality, 2; Biganny, 2; Being found by night in a shop, with intent on Felony, 1; Burglary, 22; Burglary and Larceny in a shop, 1; Burglary, Sacrilege and Larceny, 1; Burglary and Larceny, 4; Burglary and horse stealing, 1; Burglary, Larceny, &c., 4; Burglary and assault, 1; Burglary and attempt at murder, 1; Burglarious attempt, 1; Breaking Jail, 2; Breaking into and stealing from a counting house, 1; Breaking into and stealing in a shop, 5; Breaking into a shop and stealing therefrom 1; Breaking into a church and stealing, 1; Breaking and entering a shop, and Larceny therein, 1; Carnally knowing a child under 12 years of age, 1; Cattle

Stealing, 5; Child Murder accessory, 1; False pretences, 3; Felony, 28; Felony and Murder, 1; Felony and Burglary, 2; Felonious assault, 2; Felonious stabbing, 3; Felonious wounding, 1; Feloniously breaking into a shop and Larceny, 2; Feloniously cutting and wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm, 1; Feloniously firing a stack of Hay, 1; Feloniously receiving stolen property, 3; Forgery, 24; Forgery and Felony, 1; Fraud. 2; Getting money under false pretences, 1; Highway Robbery, 2; Horse Stealing, 40; Horse, Saddle and Bridle Stealing, 1; Horse and Cattle Stealing, 1; Horse Stealing and Larceny, 1; House Breaking and Larceny, 4; Incendiarism and threatening letters for money, 1; Incorrigibility, 1; Inflicting greivous bodily harm, 1; Larceny, 281; Larceny in a church, 4; Larceny in a shop, 3; Larceny in a warehouse, 1; Larceny and destroying Letters, 1; Larceny and shop breaking, 2; Larceny and Felony, 2; Larceny from his Master, 3; Larceny after conviction for Felony, 2; Larceny from the Person, 4; Larceny and Receiving, 2; Larceny and Stealing Cattle, 1; Murder, 47; Manslaughter, 24; Misdemeanour, 1; Misdemeanour and making Moulds, 1; Obtaining Post Office Letter under false pretences, 1; Obtaining goods falsely, 3; Obtaining money falsely, 3; Ox, Cow and Horse Stealing, 1; Poisoning, 1; Possessing and uttering forged notes, 1; Passing Counterfeit Money, 1; Prison Breach, 1; Rape, 17; Robbery, 24; Robbing with violence, 2; Robbery from the Person, 1; Robbing and Beating, 3; Receiving Stolen Goods, 5; Receiving Goods under false pretences, 1; Receiving Stolen Money, 1; Receiving Spurious Coin, 1; Rescue, 1; Sacrilege and House Breaking, 1; Shop Breaking, 2; Shop Breaking and Larceny, 1; Sodomy, 2; Stabbing, 5; Stabbing and Burglary, 1; Stabbing with intent to Murder, 2; Stabbing with intent to do grievous bodily harm, 5; Stealing Sheep, 8; Stealing Sheep and House Breaking, I; Stealing Watches, 1; Stealing Money, 5; Stealing from the Person, 14; Stealing from a Dwelling, 1; Stealing in a Warehonse and Shop, 1: Stealing in a Church, 2; Stealing from a Shop, 1; Stealing and House Breaking. 1; Stealing in a Dwelling House, 1; Shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm, 3; Shooting with intent to Kill, 1; Uttering undertaking for Money, 1; Uttering Forged Notes, 3; Uttering forged receipt, 1; Uttering Promissory Note, forged endorser, 1; Uttering Counterfeit Coin, 4; Unnatural Crime, 1; Unlawfully inflicting grievous bodily harm, 1; Wounding, 1; Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm, 3.—Total, 764.

Religious Persuasion of Convicts remaining in Provincial Penitentiary on 31st December, 1861.

Baptists, 25; Church of England, 289; Congregational, 1; Lutherans, 2; Methodists, 87; No Religion, 8; Presbyterians, 56; Roman Catholics, 295; Sectarian, 1.—Total, 764.

Statement of the Districts in Canada East; former Districts, present District, United Counties, and Counties in Canada West, from which the Convicts remaining in the Provincial Penitentiary on 31st December, 1861, were sent:

DISTRICTS IN CANADA EAST.

District of Bonaventure, 1; Kamouraska, 3; Montreal, 154; Montreal (Isle Aux Noix), 1; Ottawa, 2; Quebec, 36; Quebec (Isle Aux Noix), 1; St. Francis, 18; Three Rivers, 6.

FORMER DISTRICTS IN UPPER CANADA.

Colborne District, 1; Gore, 3; Home, 4.

PRESENT DISTRICT IN CANADA WEST.

Algoma District, 1.

UNITED COUNTIES AND COUNTIES, CANADA WEST.

United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, 34; Huron and Bruce, 4; Lecds and Grenville, 16; Lanark and Renfrew, 8; Northumberland and Durham, 34; Peterboro and Victoria, 13; Prescott and Russell, 3; Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, 1; York, Peel and City of Toronto, 79; County of Brant, 24; Carleton, 16; Elgin, 11; Essex, 14; Grey, 3; Halton, 7; Haldimand, 12; Hastings, 20; Kent, 20; Lambton, 2; Lincoln, 18; Middlesex, 43; Norfolk, 17; Ontario, 8; Oxford, 15; Penetanguishene, 1; Perth,

more index of Advisory department of the company of

6; Prince Edward, 4; Simcoe, 14; Waterloo, 8; Welland, 8; Wellington, 11; Wentworth and City of Hamilton, 59.—Total, 764.

Ages of Convicts remaining in the Provincial Penitentiary on 31st December, 1861.

Fourteen years of age, 2; Fifteen, 5; Sixteen, 13; Seventeen, 14; Eighteen, 15; Nineteen, 29; Twenty, 25; Twenty-one, 29; Twenty-two, 40; Twenty-three, 51; Twenty-four, 46; Twenty five, 40; Twenty-six, 23; Twenty-seven, 33, Twenty-eight, 19; Twenty-nine, 25; Thirty, 19; Thirty-one, 24; Thirty-two, 23; Thirty-three, 20; Thirty-four, 15; Thirty-five, 18; Thirty-six, 18; Thirty-seven, 9; Thirty-eight, 13; Thirty-nine, 14; Forty, 11; Forty-one, 11; Forty-two, 16; Forty-three, 16; Forty-four, 14; Forty-five, 10; Forty-six, 9; Forty-seven, 12; Forty-eight, 7; Forty-nine, 7; Fifty, 10; Fifty-one, 7; Fifty-two, 7; Fifty-three, 4; Fifty-four, 7; Fifty-five, 4; Fifty-seven, 3; Fifty-eight, 4; Fifty-nine, 5; Sixty, 1; Sixty-one, 5; Sixty-two, 2; Sixty-four, 1; Sixty-five, 1; Sixty-seven, 1; Sixty-eight, 1; Seventy-one, 1; Seventy-three, 1.—Total, 764.

Races of Convicts remaining in Provincial Penitentiary on 31st December, 1861. Whites, 694; Negroes, 49; Mulattoes, 15; Native Indians, 6.—Total, 764.

Calling of Convicts remaining in Provincial Penitentiary on 31st December, 1861:

Apothocary, 1; Bakers, 3; Barbers, 5; Blacksmiths, 32; Boiler Makers, 2; Bricklayers, 6; Butchers, 9; Chair Maker, 1; Chandler, 1; Carder, 1; Calico Printer, 1; Coopers, 4; Cabinet Makers, 12; Carpenters, 38; Clerks, 15; Cooks, 2; Confectioner, 1; Compositor, 1; Daguercotypist, 1; Doctors of Medicine, 3; Farrier, 1; Editor, 1; Engineer, 1; Finishers, 2; Founders, 2; Gunsmiths, 3; Gardener, 1; Joiner, 2; Locksmith, 1; Labourers, 388; Law Student, 1; Maltster, 1; Millwright, 1; Miller, 1; Moulders, 3; Masons, 10; Medical Student, 1; Machinist, 3; Painters, 9; Plasterer, 1; Printers, 2; Saddlers, 2; Salesman, 1; Sailors, 2; Ship Carpenter, 1; Shoe Makers, 59; Stone Cutters, 12; Store Keeper, 1; Scamstresses, 78; Tanners, 2; Tailors, 15; Teachers, 4; Tinsmiths, 4; Turner, 1; Upholsterers, 2; Waggon Makers, 2; Watch Makers, 2; Weaver, 1; Wheelwright, 1.—Total, 764.

Duration of sentences of Convicts remaining in Provincial Penitentiary on 31st December, 1861.

Two years, 154; two years and three months, 1; two years and six months, 2; three years, 207; four years, 60; four years and six months, 2; five years, 115; five years and two months, 1; Five years and six months, 1; six years 15; six years and six months, 1; seven years, 69; eight years, 11; nine years, 6; Ten years, 19; twelve years, 2; thirteen years, 1; fourteen years, 27; fifteen years, 1; twenty years, 2; twenty years and eight months, 1; twenty years and nine months, 1; life, 65.—Total, 764.

Statement of Convicts remaining in the Provincial Penitentiary on 31st December, 1861, denoting whether married, single, widowers, or widows.

Married, 279; Single, 446; Widowers, 27; Widows, 12.-Total 764.

Nativity of Convicts remaining in the Provincial Penitentiary on 31st December, 1861.

England, 90; France, 6; Germany, 17; Halifax, 1; India, 2; Ireland, 188; Italy, 1; New Brunswick, 3; Newfoundland, 1; On Sea, 1; Province of Canada, 309; Scotland, 38; St. John's Isle, 2; Switzerland, 1; United States, 104.—Total, 764.

Statement of Commitments of Convicts remaining in Provincial Penitentiary on 31st December, 1861.

1st Imprisonment—Male Convicts, 576; Female Convicts, 72. 2nd Imprisonment—Male Convicts, 88; Female Convicts, 3. 3rd Imprisonment—Male Convicts, 14; Female Convict, 1. 4th Imprisonment—Male Convicts, 8. 5th Imprisonment—Male Convict, 1. 6th Imprisonment—Female Convict, 1.—Total, 764.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of Convict Labour, year 1861.

PENITENTIARY.	-	- 2
Contract Labour.	No. of days labour.	
Shoemakers Blacksmiths. Cabinet Makers Agricultural Implement Makers	2400 12514	108526
General Convict Labour.		
Musons, Stono Cutters, Bricklayers and Carpenters Carpenters, Painters, Tinsmiths, &c Quarriers and Labourers Hospital Orderlies Tailors Cooks, Cleaners, &c., in Kitchen, Dining Hall and Wings	6258 36044 2190 7832	79890
Female Convict Labour-Sewing, Binding, Washing, Cooking, and other house		188416 23938
ROCKWOOD ASYLUM BUILDINGS.		212354
Masons	17686 1515	19201
Total		231555

The above return of the number of days labour performed by the several gangs of convicts is very satisfactory, as showing their industry and perseverance. It is true that hard labour is a part of their sentence, and therefore must be considered as forced work; but, at the same time, I have much pleasure in informing the Board of the fact that a number of well disposed convicts go on from day to day in the same regular course without coercion, and seem to take an interest in the welfare of the Institution. It is proper, however, I should notice there being a number of helpless prisoners that are classed as labourers, whose work, if estimated, would not pay for half the amount of their daily ration; some of this class are very troublesome to the guards, and are, in a few cases, even vicious.

A number of active men are employed at stone-cutting for Rockwood, as well as in executing orders from private parties outside. I am pleased to receive such orders, and would wish they were more extensive, as they serve to lessen the cost of the Institution

to the public.

The Board, from the foregoing return, may view the great importance of the existing boot and shoe contract. It is valuable to the Institution, as well as to the community generally, by affording the articles of manufacture at a more reasonable rate than they could be purchased from other establishments; and, as parties throughout the country import ready-made boots and shoes from the United States, I cannot see any objection to the contract in force here, so long as such importations continue to be carried on.

At one time I considered the division of labour now in effect in the shoe shop as objectionable; but finding that machinery is generally made use of to facilitate work, the objection to its use in the Penitentiary ceases; and I am quite satisfied, should the contracts with the present contractor be brought to a premature close, none other could be made so advantageous to the Institution or the public interest. In fact there is the greatest difficulty in providing useful or profitable labor for the convicts.

Statement of Distribution of Convicts in the Provincial Penitentiary, 31st December, 1861.

Cabinet Shop	 44
Shoe Shop	 296
Blacksmith Shop	

Rockwood, including Carpenters at Penitentiary	54
Hospital Orderlies	- 6
Kitchen and Wings	
Stone Sheds	
Carpenters' Shop	17
Tailor's Shop	35
Quarriers, Laborers and Scavengers	92
Sick in Hospital	14
Men	
Women 78	
and the second s	
Total	

The above statement shows at a glance, the whereabouts and employment of the Convicts, on the 31st December, 1861. A very satisfactory feature in it, is the few in Hospital at that date.

REMARKS ON THE EXPENDITURE FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY IN THE YEAR 1861.

There are various branches of expenditure connected with the general business of this place, and establishments attached to it, which are as follows:—The temporary Lunatic Asylum within walls of the Penitentiary for criminal male lunatics; the Asylum at Rockwood for criminal female lunatics, besides the Asylum now in course of crection at Rockwood, which will, when completed, supersede the necessity for the two first mentioned temporary Institutions.

The principal item of expenditure is incurred in governing, guarding, and providing

for the safety of these extensive establishments.

The next item in amount, is the convicts' rations, including provisions for Lunatics. This cost varies from year to year, according to the price of food, and is submitted to public competition by tender.

The third item enumerated is on account of the new Asylum now building at Rockwood.

The fourth item in amount is for material to clothe the convicts, the furnishing of

which is principally carried out by contract.

An increase has also been made in the expenditure in payments to convicts discharged from the Penitentiary by expiration of sentence, &c., as the Board were of opinion that the liberated convicts should be allowed an amount sufficient to enable them to return to the locality from which they were sent.

Having afforded the main separate parts upon which the general expenditure is incurred, for further information of the Board I beg respectfully to refer to the balance sheet for 1861, a copy of which is attached to this Report. I may as well point out that the whole outlay for 1861 is not included in the affixed balance sheet, as some accounts for the year have only been received within the last two months; however, it contains the

principal required payments.

The outlay for building operations at Rockwood during the past year is a considerable item, but this great and important Institution will, I trust, compensate the country for the cost of its erection. It is pleasing to reflect on its future importance, as it will be a place of safe keeping for many unfortunate beings, who will be sure to find shelter and kind treatment within its walls. The inmates will be of that unfortunate class of persons who are or may in future become dangerous to society, and are, in consequence of derangement of mind, not in a criminal point of view held responsible for their acts. It is only individuals who are accustomed to see these unfortunate persons, that can estimate the benefit of this great undertaking. In fact it will, when finished, be a splendid monument of what can be accomplished by convict labour.

There has also been an expenditure in the purchase, &c., of material required for a building, erected within the Penitentiary, viz., an extensive stable and for other purposes, as well as for the crection of a substantial farm house, the latter being much required as a

protection to the farm and quarry situated on the Penitentiary grounds.

The actual amount of cash receipts arising from convict labor in 1861, is \$44,930.83. But on the other hand, the great and important works carried on by convict labor may be considered an equivalent for the general expenditure. In fact, if the Institution was in a finished condition, and convict-contract-labor in demand, I am satisfied that the place could be made self-sustaining.

In concluding my general observations on the transactions of the year 1861, as connected with this important Institution, I beg to assure the Board of Inspectors that I shall continue to discharge the general duties appertaining to my office, for the future, in the same diligent and attentive manner which I have done for years past. Further, I shall endeavor to carry out the instructions of the Board, as contained in their minutes, made from time to time, and thereby trust to merit the confidence of the Government, and of the public; and entertain the hope that this Institution will continue to command the confidence of the country, as being one of the best regulated of its kind in North America.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant, D. Æ. MACDONELL,

Warden, Prov. Pen.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, 20th February, 1862.

RECEIPTS RECEIPTS RECEIPTS Receipts	Çi.		\$ cfs. 132614 52 132614 52 3846 86	
## cts. ## cts. \$ c	. · ·		# 14 8 3 4 1 1 2 8 8 8 6 4 1 2 1 1 8 8 8 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	N'FOSH.
RECEIPTS STEET	L Penitentiany, 31st December, 1861.	EXPENDITURE.	By Contingencies acct. for sundry petty payments. Sulary account, for salaries. Rockwood Building acct. for general payments. Sup account, for Supplies. Sustionery account, for Supplies. Stationery account, for Sutionery, &c. Innatic Asylum account, for general payments of thing and Buding. Partiting & Advertising account, for Printing and Advertising account, for Purpling, Printing and Advertising. Prainting account, for Purpling, Colling and Partiting and Advertising, Perison Building account, for Rathon, &c. Rock account, for Path account, for Hathon, &c. Prison Building account, for Postiges and Telegraph Desputchers. Stable account, for Postiges and Telegraph Desputchers. Coal Oil account, for Louk. Coal Oil account, for Jonek. Coal Oil account, for Junk. Coal Oil account, for Junk. Coal Oil account, for Junk. Coal Oil account, for Junk. In Balance, viz.— In Balance, viz	D. McI
ANNUAL BALANCE SHEET- Balance By Contingencies Ac't for sundry petty receipts. By Contingencies Ac't for sundry petty receipts. By Contingencies Ac't for sundry petty receipts. Contract Labour account, for payments by Contract Labour account, for work. Stone account, for work. Tailor shop account, for work. Anilor shop account, for work. Matron Shop account, for work. Corpentor Shop account, for work. Matron Shop account, for work. Corpentor Shop account, for work. Stone account, for work. Corpentor Shop account, for work. Stone account, for supplies to Jails. Corpentor Shop account, for supplies to Jails. Corpentor Shop account, for supplies to Jails. Stone account, for supplies to Jails. Stone account, for supplies to Jails. By Or which applied to Rockwood Build. Stone account, for supplies to Jails. Stone account, for supplies to Jails. Stone account, for supplies to Jails. By Or which applied to Rockwood Build. By Or which applied to Rockwood Build. By Or which applied to Rockwood Build. By Or which applied to Rockwood Build. By Or which applied to Rockwood Build. By Or which applied to Rockwood Build. By Or which applied to Rockwood Build. By Or which applied to Rockwood Build. By Or which applied to Rockwood Build. By Do do to Penitentiary and Climinal Lunatic Asylums. Balance. By Dy Dy Dy Dy Dy Dy Dy Dy Dy Dy Dy Dy Dy	Provinci			
ANNUAL BALANCE Balance By Contingencies Ac't for sundry petty receipts Rent Account, for rents Contract Labour account, for payments by Contingencies Ac't for sales of Stone, &c. Stone account, for work Tailor Shop account, for work Andron Shop account, for work Carpenter Accounter Shop account, for work Carpenter Shop account, for work Carpenter Shop account, for work Carpenter Accounter Shop a	SHEET	7	\$ cts. 37 08 50 00 42147 18 9529 96 9529 96 13 07 138 00 13 07 34 02 360 88	
	ANNUAL BALANCE		Balance By Contingencies Act for sundry petty receipts. "Reat Account, for rents. "Contract Labour account, for payments by Contractors. "Stone account, for sates of Stone, &c. "Tailor Shop account, for work. "Anton Shop account, for work. "Matron Shop account, for work. "Anton Shop account, for work. "Anton Shop account, for work. "Orpentor Shop account, for work. "Christian account, for supplies to Jails. "Grapentor Shop account, for supplies to Jails. "Grapentor Shop account, for supplies to Jails. "Anton Shop account, for supplies to Jails. "Anton Shop account, for supplies to Jails. "Anton Shop account, for supplies to Jails. "Anton Shop account, for supplies to Jails. "Anton Shop account, for supplies to Jails. "Anton Account of the supplies to Jails. "Balance. Balance.	PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To Wolfred Nelson, M. D., President; Joseph C. Tachê, M. D., E. A. Meredith, J. M. Ferres, and Terence J. O'Neill, Esquires, Inspectors of Prisons, &c.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to enclose, for your information, touching the moral discipline, religious instruction and improvement of the convicts under my pastoral oversight, the following report for the year now ending 1861.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, Your obedient servant.

(Signed)

HANNIBAL MULKINS, Chaplain.

Provincial Penitentiary, December 31, 1861.

REPORT.

I. Number of Protestant Convicts.

On the 31st of December, 1860, there remained in prison 530 Protestant convicts. During the year 1861, there were received into the prison in the same period of time, from Islo-aux-Noix 1 convict, and from the Asylum for Insane Criminals 2 convicts. There have also been transferred to the Protestant Church, by direction of the Board, 2 convict men, who had made an erroneous statement of their religion at the time of their commitment to the Provincial Penitentiary; and 121 by sentence of Courts. In all, 126 convicts.

In the year 1861, there have been, therefore, under the Chaplain's charge, the large number of 656 convicts. This number includes all Protestant convicts which, during the year, have been in the prison, viz: those that have been discharged, those that have been received, and those who remained the whole year.

The following convicts were removed by one means or another since the last report: Removed to Reformatory Prison at Penetanguishene, 2; removed to the Asylum, 6; removed by the Beard to the Roman Catholic Church, 1; by Executive pardon, 9; by death, 11; by expiration of their sentence, 158. Total number of removals by all causes, 187.

Deducting, therefore, the number removed from the prison, 187, from the whole number of Protestants, 656, there remains at this date, under the Chaplain's care, 469 convicts, men and women.

It is gratifying, therefore, to record the fact of a decrease among the Protestants of 41 couviets; probably arising chiefly from the prosperous state of the country, the great facility of obtaining employment, the fair wages given, and the case, consequently, of obtaining a livelihood.

II. Convicts removed during the year 1861.

Of the convicts removed from the prison in 1861, there is little occasion for remark, with the exception of the deaths, pardons, the insane, and convicts dischasged by expiration of sentence.

1. The Deaths.—The mortality this year among the convicts has not been large, but it has had this peculiarity, that there were 11, out of 13, among the Protestants. 11 Protestants in all have died; two of these by their own hands, by suicide; I was killed by falling; I suddenly, perhaps by a sunstroke, fell dead in the garden in the afternoon; he was at church that day, apparently well, and spoke with the Chaplain; in a few hours he was no more. How true is it that "in the midst of life we are in death."

The percentage of mortality among the convicts in general has been about one and one-ninth per cent; among the Protestants nearly two per cent.

8 Protestant convicts sickened and died in the Hospital. These were regularly, almost daily, visited by the Chaplain, for religious conversation and prayer.

However these unfortunate men had lived, in their latter moments they professed to have repented, and to have found favor with God. The Christian may truly hope that He

who in his lifetime looked with a merciful eye upon all, even upon the malefactors and the thief, did not deny his mercy to those who, dying in a prison, made him their only refuge.

2. Pardons.—In the course of the year, 9 Protestant convicts have been pardoned by the Governor General. Of these, 8 were men, and 1 a woman. These convicts, on leaving, expressed their convictions that during their imprisonment they had made much improvement intellectually and spiritually.

Some had learned to read, others to write or cypher; all had read many useful and religious volumes, and had acquired an amount of knowledge, on general and religious subjects, to which before they were strangers; several of these had learned trades, others had become more skilled as workmen, and all felt better prepared to gain a livelihood than before they came here.

All had learned much in religion, had become well acquainted with religious doctrine and Christian practice; some had committed large portions of scripture to memory, and

all left feeling that they knew well their duty to man and God.

3. Insane Criminals.—During the year 1 convict has been returned from the Asylum. 6 others have been transferred thereto.

The convict returned is evidently better in mental condition than he was. The others remain much the same. Almost one per cent of the Protestant convicts, viz: 6, out of 656, have been afflicted with insanity during the year. There are now 14 convicts in the Asylum. 2 were discharged in 1860. Of the 5 sent to the Asylum, 1 was convicted of wounding and robbery, 1 of murder, and the others of larcenics. Of these 14, 4 were convicted of murder, 1 of wounding, 1 of shooting with intent to kill, 1 of rape, 1 of burglary, and the rest of theft. Besides these there are several Protestant convicts bordering on insanity or idiocy, which confinement in a prison probably has a tendency to develope.

A prison is not the best place for the treatment of such persons. In an institution adapted to the treatment of such persons, the semi-idiotic may be trained to a degree of

reason, and the tendency to insanity in others may be checked.

Convicts vary in all degrees physically, from the strong and athletic, to the infirm and imbecile. Their differences, morally, are no less marked and distinct. And continued and close observation make it evident that their mental organization is as different and as varied as either their physical or moral. It is impossible to say how often obliquity of morals has proceeded from obliquity of mind. It seems, therefore, reasonable that each convict should be treated according to his particular mental and moral character.

And this opens up a boundless field for study and observation, and makes it imperative to study each case in order to meliorate it. The same moral treatment is not adapted to

all convicts.

The same place is not suited to their reformation. The infirm, the imbecile, the semi-idiotic, and the partially insane, are the classes the least likely to be improved here; and in the suite of institutions now springing up in Canada for the custody, instruction, and reformation of such as are defective in mind or social morality, is it not to be hoped that some institution may be provided for the classes above indicated?

4. Convicts Discharged by Expiration of Sentence.—158, in 1861, were discharged

by expiration of sentence, of whom 2 were Indians, 30 Negroes, and the rest whites.

Of these, 8 were women, who, on their reception, were not only criminal, but exceedingly ignorant, and habituated to vice. 1 was an Indian girl. None could read well when admitted, and several could not read at all. Here they have been subjected to good influences, have been taught several industrial employments—to cook, to wash, to iron—had become skilful in knitting and in the use of the needle, and 2 were operatives on the sewing machine.

All were useful and intelligent in their work, and far better fitted to obtain an honest

livelihood than before they came in.

These women, on leaving, could read well; each one, while here, had read one or more religious books per month; had each day read portions of the Holy Scriptures; had attended public service two or three times a week; if sick, they had been visited; "in prison they had been ministered unto;" they had attended daily, morning and evening, scripture reading and prayer; they had seen the Chaplain monthly, and oftener if they

desired it, for personal religious conversation; had been taught the Christian catechism; had learned the Litany and other prayers, and portions of scripture, by heart; 2 had been baptized here, 3 confirmed, and 2 had desired to receive the communion. All had been under a salutary restraint, had acquired habits of industry, were much improved educationally, infinitely better instructed morally, had received a large amount of religious instruction, and one would fain pray that God may bless these means to their restoration to honesty, virtue, and religion.

150 Protestant men were discharged also by expiration of sentence. Of the convicts of all religions discharged or removed by death during the year, when they entered the

prison, 38 could not read at all, and 6 but very little.

When discharged, 22 of these could read well, 10 could read tolerably well, 5 could read and spell a little, and 4 were incapable of learning from partial idiocy; 19 had lcarned to write. Three were Indians, 13 Negroes, and the rest Whites. A few of these were boys, the rest comprised persons of all ages, from 20 years to 60; 12 of these had committed crimes against the person, one was committed for "arson," a few for telonies, and the remainder for larcenics of different degrees.

The discharged convicts were all employed here in industrial occupations, and some acquired trades. As soon as they could read, moral and religious works were placed in their hands, to read when at leisure in the prison. Two such volumes, one from the general and one from the religious library, were received by them and read each month. The sacred writings were also placed in their hands. They were in addition supplied with

books of devotion and religious tracts.

Each one was taught the catechism and committed it to memory. Three times a week they attended public religious services. If sick they were visited daily by the Chaplain; if desiring "Baptism," once a month they were instructed by him on that subject; if the Communion, he gave them monthly visits and instruction on that Sacrament. Once a month they had personal conversation with him on religion. They attended daily reading of the Scriptures and prayer.

On leaving, they generally professed to have made much improvement. Five of these had been admitted to Baptism, and 11 to the Communion, after long and suitable instruction. On being discharged, they unquestionably were much more intelligent workmen or labourers; they had gained a large amount of general knowledge, they had seen and felt that "The way of Transgressors is hard." Regularity and industry had been taught them by discipline.

They had a general knowledge of religion and the obligations of morality, and of their duty to God and men. There seems no reason to question that intellectually and morally they improved greatly in their imprisonment; and while all had improved in

general, a number left who were sincerely religious persons.

Before leaving the subject of discharged convicts, it may be proper to remark that several, both men and women, are said to be living in the vicinity of this City, and are endeavouring to entrap the women, especially, when leaving the prison. Unless this be prevented in time, much evil may result.

Would it not be advisable when a convict is discharged, to give him sufficient money to take him home; and then to send him with a guard to the station, and see that he

procures a ticket and goes away?

III.—Protestant Convicts received during the year 1861.

The number of convicts received here during 1861, sentenced from different courts, was 121; 8 women, and 113 men. The convict women could all read. With the exception of one case of arson, and one of murder, the crimes of these women were all small larcenies.

But morally, they were much depraved, and in some cases, not virtue only, but even shame, had perished. One was a mere child, 14 years of age; and 1 a grey haired old woman, of more than half a century of years. The number of women convicted this year is very small, and among them are none that were ever here before.

Two of these women were not brought up Protestants, and are not Protestants now. A good deal of care is required, when convicts come in, in ascertaining exactly what

their religion is. Attention to this would prevent changes afterwards, and render improve-

ment more likely, as it gives rise, often to bitter feelings, if a convict is compelled to attend services in which he has no confidence.

Of the 121 convicts committed in the course of the year, there were 2 committed for

the third time; 13 for the second time; 106 for the first time.

The re-commitments, therefore, have been about 12 per cent, which is a large proportion. There have been 22 convicts less received into the prison this year than last. 17 of these convicts were of twenty years of age and under. Their crimes were of several descriptions; 1 is here for murder, 12 for other crimes against the person, 7 for arson, and the remainder chiefly thefts. 3 were Indians, 16 Negroes, and 94 Whites.

Educationally these men had possessed few advantages; 9 could write a little, 42

could not write at all; 19 could read a little; 24 could not read at all.

Many of these had been left orphans, several of them left home early; others had come into this country, and were suddenly left without friends or means of subsistence. A large majority had received no religious training in early youth, nor definite instruction on religion. On coming here in such condition, the difficulty of unlearning what they had learned amiss, and to what in their whole lifetime they had been accustomed, and which had been reduced to practice, in long habits of error, vice and crime, was, if not impossible, at least very hard to overcome.

The difficulty of teaching such persons, some defective in mind, some grown grey, ignorant even of the alphabet, the whole process of thinking and acting wrong, obliquitous in both head and heart, mind and soul, is so great, that did not the blessing of Heaven

always attend diligent and righteous exertions, one might justly despair.

IV .- Convicts in prison during the year.

At the close of 1860, the Chaplain had 530 convicts under his care; of these, 340 continue still in prison. These, with the convicts removed and before spoken of, and the convicts received, make the large number of 650 under his care during the year, all of whom, for the whole or part of the year, were under the moral discipline and instruction of this institution.

V .- What has been done during the year for the improvement of these Convicts, intellectually, morally, and religiously.

1. The Convict Women.—There have been, during the year, 44 Protestant convict women; 10 were removed or discharged, and 8 received. These women were kept in employment in industrial pursuits, and all had learned to bind shoes and boots, to knit and sew, to make all kinds of men's and women's garments, to wash, iron, and to cook. In all these branches of work they have become skilful, or made much progress. 9 have learned to write, and 11 to read; each one has had in her cell a bible, and a book of prayers, and a religious book from the library each week. Each day they had an hour for the reading of the holy scriptures and prayer. Every Saturday they were visited and received religious instruction from a benevolent lady who, for many years, has taken an interest in the improvement of these women. They have 43 religious books in circulation among them, and have had several distributions of religious tracts. All have been instructed in the eatechism, the leading truths and precepts of religion. Many learned hymns, prayers, the litany, or portions of scripture, by heart. Twice each Sunday they have attended religious worship in the Church.

Once, monthly, the Chaplain visited and conversed with each one on religion personally; several applied to receive the Sacrament during the year; and all of them have much improved in religious knowledge, and express hopes in general that they shall hereafter

lead a better life.

It is to be hoped that these exertions, with God's blessing, which certainly are not wholly lost, and have had a greatly beneficial effect upon these women, may lead them in the end to holiness and newness of life.

2. Convict men.—612 convict men have been under the moral discipline and instruction of this prison during the year, and it is necessary to state what has been done, morally, to benefit them.

The instrumentalities which are intended profitably to move these men are the follow-

ing:-1st. Industrial pursuits. 2nd. Education. 3rd. Religious instruction. 4th. Per-

sonal religious instruction.

1. Industrial Pursuits.—Convicts are here to be kept at labor; all are not capable of learning trades; and others, necessarily, are deprived of the opportunity. The way to lesson crime in a country is to remove its causes. One cause, and a prevailing one is want, arising from the difficulty, at certain seasons, of getting occupation. Criminals are recruited chiefly from the laboring classes. To teach a criminal a trade is to place him, generally speaking, above want. And therefore, to check crime in society, and to reclaim the criminal himself, it is most highly desirable to teach him a trade. Among the convicts here, many have been taught trades, both among the men working on contract and those working for the institution.

A large majority of the convicts, however, leave the prison without this desirable attainment. While learning a trade, a convict feels that he is doing something for himself, and that his time is not wholly thrown away. He is in a better temper, and more likely to be morally moved. Probably as many as I convict in every 5 acquires a trade here; but assuredly it is desirable that the same advantages should be accessible to a larger proportion.

2. Education.—A very large proportion of convicts, when received here, cannot read a still larger proportion can neither write nor cipher; and many of those who can read do so almost mechanically, and not with intelligence. Reading and writing are highly important, but they are not education. Education, to be useful, should awaken and quicken the faculties of the mind. The school should be a place of real mental culture. The school in this prison has continued to have a useful influence.

There have been in school of all religions, learning to read, 172; taught to write, 31; taught to cipher, 15; convicts in the prison incapable of learning, 10. Of the Protestants, there have been in the school, learning to read, 100; taught to write, 17; taught to

cipher, 11.

In connection with the school is a library of about 350 volumes, which have been

distributed once a month among the convicts of all religions.

The school is an essential agency as a means of reforming convicts. Until a person can read, the instruction, being merely verbal, is easily forgotten; what is retained is of a

vague, general character, without defined form or fixed impression.

No catechetical instruction can be imparted to them. Prison schools, therefore, are essential auxiliaries in the reformation of convicts. In this prison the school has done much good, and is now doing more. At present, however, it chiefly teaches to read. It seems desirable, if possible, of course, to teach reading to those who cannot read; but beyond this, if convicts who cannot were taught to write, and those who cannot cipher to cipher a little, the school would be more useful.

By adopting more generally a system of mental teaching, the school would be more effective, for then it would be, not only giving the mind knowledge, but teaching it to

think, and making it acquainted with all its own powers.

3. Religious Instruction.—It has been remarked that there are books of a general character put into circulation monthly among all the convicts. In addition to this, there is a library of religious books, numbering over 400 volumes, which are distributed each

month by the Chaplain among the convicts under his charge.

Each convict has, therefore, two volumes of useful or religious reading each month. In addition to this, he has a bible, a book of prayers and religious instruction, a catechism, and religious tracts, altogether furnishing a very large amount of instructive and moral reading. Moral and preceptive Christianity may be taught in school; it is, however, more generally, and probably with better effect, taught by the Holy Scriptures and other religious books placed in the hands of the convict.

But in addition to these, the convicts have attended daily prayer, and 3 religious

services and discourses weekly, throughout the year.

These are the general means here used for the reformation of these men, and it is certain that on all, they have a salutary effect, though in all instances, they have not moved the convict, so far as to change him from "the error of his ways."

In a course of years, it is impossible that an ordinarily intelligent mind should not acquire under these means a very extensive knowledge of religion, and a definite knowledge

of his duty towards God and man.

4. Personal instruction on Religion.—During the year the Chaplain has made almost daily visits to the sick to converse with them, pray with them, and instruct them generally

on religion.

He holds personal conversation with each candidate for baptism monthly, for the same purpose. He also sees and converses monthly, with each communicant, on his religious knowledge, state, and improvement. These visits are generally entered on a book of baptisms, kept for that purpose. Those also to the communicants are entered in another book under their respective names.

But beside these visits the Chaplain sends for each convict under his care, once a month, talks with him privately, teaches him his catechism, becomes acquainted with his particular religious state, advises, instructs and encourages him in every way in his power to reform; shews him the object of this institution, to convert the sinner from his sins; explains to him his duty here, his duty to man and God; frequently removes much irritation from his mind; becomes acquainted with the best mode of reaching his heart; if he needs secular instruction, sends him to the school; and closes the interview by making a memorandum of the religious state of the convict. This is done each month, and requires the Chaplain to see on an average in this way more than 30 convicts each day. It is too much labor for one man.

The effect, however, is undoubtedly good, and highly beneficial to the convicts. There is scarcely one who is not pleased, and those who may not be religiously improved by these visits, are nevertheless, often softened in their tempers, and morally meliorated.

The advantages of these visits to the Chaplain, are, that he knows the state of each man's mind, intellectually and spiritually; and how to adapt his conversation and discourses,

so as best to instruct and move them to repentance.

Thus, the means provided have been applied, for the religious improvement of the convicts. The Chaplain has given his whole time and energies to his duties, as far as health would admit.

He hopes some progress has been made, and the great object of this institution has

certainly been kept in view.

In promoting this object the Chaplain has to report, that he has been much encouraged by the liberal grant of books made by the Board, and by a large grant of bibles from the "Upper Canada Bible Society," in reference to which the inspectors made the following appropriate memorandum:

"Ordered, that the thanks of the Board are due to the Upper Canada Bible Society, "for the liberal donation, reported by the Chaplain, of 77 Bibles and 38 New Testaments, "made by the Society through him for the use of the Protestant convicts in the Penitentiary,

"during the present year, as also for similar donations during former years."

"Ordered, that the Warden communicate a copy of the foregoing resolution to the "Secretary of the said Society."

VI.—Remarks on the moral purpose of Penitentiaries.

The conviction of the Chaplain, on entering at first upon his duties here, was, that the moral objects of this Penitentiary, its design and purpose to reform the criminals confided to its care, were, or ought to be, the first and highest aim, and one paramount to all others. The experience of more than ten years convinces him, that this exalted purpose, the noblest which a State can entertain towards its fallen and offending children, may in a great degree be accomplished; but only in the proportion as this is acknowledged to be the chief object of imprisonment, and as all other matters are made subservient to this single and important end.

Assuredly if a convict, during his imprisonment, is not morally benefited, society has gained nothing by his incarceration, but has just grounds to dread the period of his liberation, and that once at large, he will take ample vengeance for the long years of labor and suffering to which it had subjected him for previous crimes. Thus it is, that vengeance may be sought, that crime is often repeated, that re-commitments frequently occur.

It seems a necessity of human nature not to remain stationary, but to advance in one way or another, upwards or downwards, for good or for evil. Three or four years constitute a large portion of life's duration, and if in that time, a convict has not become better, it is

almost, if not absolutely certain, that he has become worse, more hardened in heart, more skilled in crime, more reckless, more dangerous to society, more exasperated against his species, and therefore, more likely to fall in the presence of an alluring temptation.

It seems then undeniable, that society suffers a loss in every individual convict, who is not morally improved during his incarceration. The ends of justice are but half accomplished, and the ends of mercy not at all, if no moral change is effected. It is a just view of the moral purposes of a Penitentiary, that it is less a place for punishment than

for reformation.

Punishment exacts atonements for crimes past, though it may give no security against crime in time to come; it will inspire a dread for suffering, if it does not a just dread of sinning; it may deter from the communion of crime, though unable to remove the disposition to commit it. A Penitentiary is therefore, or ought to be, less a place to punish, than to reform. It should be remedial for the past, curative for the present, and preventive for the future. Its object is not to fill the hearts of men with feelings of terror, but to inspire them with the sentiments of humanity, justice and religion, and to awaken within them, feelings of veneration for God, of good will to man, and hope for themselves.

Penitentiaries are not necessary for purposes of punishment. If Justice, if the State, intended to inflict only punishment for crimes, it can find instruments enough for that purpose in times and countries of barbarism; it can exile offenders for ever from their country, leaving them to perish in inhospitable climes; it can incarcerate them in loathsome dungeons, without light, without healthful air and food, to feel themselves gradually dying under the combined action of filth, vermin, disease and starvation. Yes, the state can invoke a thousand agencies from the past and the present, for the purpose of vengeance, retribution, and punishment, without converting Penitentiaries, places for penitence and

reformation, into places and instruments of vindictiveness, pain and suffering.

Penitentiaries, therefore, are rightly understood only, when viewed as having a higher destiny and nobler aim; when devoted especially and primarily to reform the convicted criminals of the land; it is their mission, not to inflict punishment for the past, but to

prevent it for the future; not to destroy men's lives, but to save them.

This, then being the first and great designs of Penitentiaries, and of all reformatory institutions, it follows that officers should be appointed, discipline established, instruction given, and occupations pursued, with special reference to the moral improvement of the convicts, and that they should be impressed with the feeling, that their own good, their religious culture and salvation were the highest interest, and paramount to all others in the institution.

The Chaplain has been induced into these remarks from long and studious observation

of this vast establishment.

It is unquestionably a very commendable ambition, to desire, in this young country, to make this Penitentiary pay its own way; to make the labor of criminals pay the expense of their safe custody. And were this the chief intention of Penitentiaries, then there can be no question every nerve ought to be stretched to its utmost tension, every means used to accomplish this end.

But, is there not a higher end? Is it not nobler to make criminals better, happier, more useful, than merely to make them pay their way while in durance vile? Nay, is it not, in the more extended view of the subject, the best economy to reform them, though it may be at a trifling cost to the country, than to keep them for a few years at no expense to the

country, and then discharge them, not only not reformed, but more hardened?

Is there any comparison between a few pounds on the one hand, and the reformation of the criminal on the other?

VII.—Criminal Statistics.

The criminal statistics of this prison have been prepared, shewing the race, age, married state, nation, religion, occupation, crime, and sentence, of each convict ever committed to this prison. These returns are not this year included in this report. For several years past the statistical returns in the Chaplain's report not having been printed, it seems useless to include those for 1861 in this; but they have been carefully collected, and will be preserved in case they may be needed for reference at a future time.

During the year, convicts of three different races have been received, viz: of the Indian race, 3; of the Negro race, 15; of the European, or white race, 203.

It therefore appears that about every fourteenth convict is of Negro origin. These are among the most ignorant of the convicts; the most difficult to enlighten and reform.

A large proportion of convicts committed for 1861 are young persons, 59 out of 221

being only of 20 years of age or under; one to three being of such youthful years. The occupations show that out of 221 convictions, 148 were day laborers. connection with the returns of previous years on the same subject, makes it apparent that a large amount of crime is traceable to want; the want of occupation in the first instance, and next, the want of means to subsist. Of the convicts who had trades. 14 were shoemakers, and 9 tailors.

There have been persons of 13 different origins received into the prison this year. most noticeable fact in this relation is, that Canada East, which last year sent several

convicts less, has this year sent 18 convicts more than Canada West.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

HANNIBAL MULKINS, Chaplain.

Provincial Penitentiary, December 31st, 1861.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT FOR 1861.

To the Board of Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c.

GENTLEMEN:-I refer you to my Quarterly Reports for information respecting the moral improvement and the progress in school of the Roman Catholic convicts in the Pro-

vincial Penitentiary.

The total number of Catholic convicts in the Penitentiary, on the 31st December, 1861, was two hundred and ninety-five; eighty were received during the year, and forty-nine discharged by expiration of sentence; three died and three were pardoned. Of the above number of convicts in the Penitentiary during the last year, thirty were from Montreal, ten from York and Peel, twelve from Quebec, six from Wentworth, five from Carlton, two from Northumberland and Durham, two from Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, two from Middlesex, and one from each of the following counties, that is: Ottawa, Elgin, Peterborough, Victoria, Bonaventure, Lanark and Renfrew, Leeds and Grenville, Lincoln, Hastings, Brant, Norfolk.

Of this number twenty-nine were born in Ireland, forty-two in Canada East, six in Canada West, three in the United States, one in Germany, one in St. John's New Bruns-

wick, one in New Brunswick, one in France, and two in Scotland.

Forty of them were sent for two years, one for two years and a half, twenty-one for three years, one for four years, cleven for five years, five for seven years, four for eight years, one for ten years, one for fourteen years and one for life. Fifty-four of them are unmarried,

twenty-nine married, and three of them are widowers.

Thirty-seven of them have been sent for larceny, one for burglary and intent to murder, one for stabbing, one for stealing, one for larceny in a church, one for larceny and felony, two for manslaughter, one for receiving stolen goods, two for stealing a mare, one for stealing a gelding, five for arson, three for robbery, two for stealing from the person, one for horse stealing, one for attempting to commit rape, one for wounding, one for forgery, two for stealing with intent to commit grievous bodily harm, one for aiding and abetting to do grievous bodily harm, one for stealing from a shop, one for breaking into a shop and stealing therefrom, one for sheep stealing, one for prison breaking, one for obtaining goods under false pretences, one for felony, one for bigamy, one for wilfully inflicting bodily harm, two for larceny from a shop, two for feloniously wounding, two for feloniously receiving stolen goods, one for larceny from his master, one for being found at night in a shop with intent to commit felony, two for feloniously stealing, two for larceny from the person, and one for murder. Twenty-three of them are under twenty years of age, forty-nine between twenty and forty, and fourteen between forty and sixty.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient and humble servant,
(Signed,) ANGUS MACDONELL, V. G.
Catholic Chaplain, P. P.

Provincial Penitentiary, 31st December, 1861.

ACTING SURGEON'S REPORT FOR 1861.

To the Board of Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c.

GENTLEMEN:—The death, early in November last, of the late lamented Dr. Sampson, who for more than a quarter of a century filled the responsible office of Surgeon to the Provincial Penitentiary, easts upon me the duty of presenting the Surgeon's Report for the year 1861. I am the better prepared to do so from having frequently, during the past two or three years, been called upon by the late Surgeon to assist him in the discharge of his duties: I am thus to a certain extent familiar with the workings of the hospital as well as with the diseases commonly under treatment therein.

The health of the convicts for the year just closed, as compared with former years, has been unusually good. As will be seen by the accompanying returns which have been carefully prepared by the Hospital Keeper, Mr. Whyman, there has been a great falling off in the number of admissions to hospital and also in the number of deaths. Several circumstances have, no doubt, contributed to bring about these results. While the surrounding country has been unusually healthy, great attention has been paid, in a sanitary point of view, to the diet of the convicts whereby all appearance of scorbutics has been prevented. But probably the chief reason is to be found in the completion of the rotunda and in the comparative perfection of the ventilation of the wings which serve as dormitories for nearly a thousand souls. The completion of these works was looked forward to with great interest by the late Surgeon. He frequently expressed to me his opinion that until better ventilation of the dormitories was secured, the per-centage of mortality would be large. And over a year ago, when these works had reached their present state of perfection, he gave as decided an opinion that we should now have fewer deaths. The result thus far shows this opinion to have been correct; for immediately upon the completion of the works, we find the number of deaths descend from twenty-four in 1859 and twenty in 1860, to ten or rather nine, one death being from injury by accident, in 1861. We must look to future records for a further verification of the late Surgeon's opinion.

I am inclined to think, too, that the change of employment of a large number of convicts, consequent upon the expiration of certain contracts for labour (which contracts have not been renewed,) and which furnished a large per-centage to the hospital, has not been

without its good effects.

Although the late Surgeon has made the Penitentiary Hospital a model one of its kind, yet one could wish, as the convict patients confined therein are yet men, endowed, many of them with fine feelings and sensibilities, that the monotony of prison life were more removed from them, a monotony which in many, if not in all diseases, operates as a clog to recovery. But however desirable this might be in theory, I fear that in practice it would be found to be inconsistent with safety and good discipline.

The injuries resulting from accident, where such extensive building operations are going on as at the Asylum at Rockwood, seem very few and reflect credit upon the builder and those employed under him, for the care manifested in the prevention of accident.

I am happy in being able to report that no epidemic disease has visited the prison since the subsidence of the one mentioned in the Surgeon's Report for last year. That epidemic of fever, with brain symptoms, continued for some time during the first part of the year, and three deaths, the first, fourth and fifth on the return, are from that disease.

Before concluding this Report, I beg leave to say that while acting as Surgeon, and also while acting as Assistant to the late Surgeon, I have uniformly received the kind assistance

and co-operation of the Warden whenever asked for.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

(Signed,)

Your obedient servant, OCTAVIUS YATES, M.D., Acting Surgeon, P. P.

Annual Return of Cases treated in Hospital, Provincial Penitentiary, from 1st January to 31st December, 1861.

DISEASES.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining
Abscesses	4	16	18		2
Annsarea		2	ĩ	1	
Anthrase		2	2	Ī	
Ascarides		ī	ī		
Asthma		3	3	•••••••	
Boils	1	8	s		***********
Bronchocele	1	i i			•••••
Burns and Scalds		3	2 3		***********
		24	24		1
Catarrh (Acute)	1	13	12		i
" (Chronic)		1.0	1.2	1	i
Cataract	, -				
Chronic Bronchitis		1	$\frac{1}{2}$		***********
Cholera Simplex		2			
Contusions		13	12		1.
Constipation	1	3.	4		
Disease of Hip Joint		1			
" Knee		. 1	1		
40 Toe			1		
Debility		1	i]	
Diarrhoa		20	20		
Dyspepsia		1	1		
Dysuria		3	3		
Earache		3	3		
Enteritis		1	1		
Epilepsy		3	. 3	 	
Erysipelas	1	8	G		1
Eruptions (Papular)	1	6	7		
" (Pustular)		4	4		
External Inflammation Various		25	25		1
Fatally injured by a fall		1		1	
Fracture of Cranium		i	1		
Pevers (Slight)		6	. 6		
" (Typhoid)		6	4	2	
" (Typhus)		i	•	ĩ	***********
fistula in Ano	•••••	3	2		1
Frost Bitos	*****	2	2	***********	•
rest Dites	•••••	- 6	6	••••••	******
		3	3	•••••	***********
Jonorrhon	*****	8	8	******	**********
Iremorrhoides	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	- 3	3	***********	**********
Icomoptysis	•••••	3	3	**********	
Hepatites	**			•••••	***********
deadache	2	16	17		
Ierpes Zoster	•••••	1	1	******	***********
aundico		1	1	•••••	
Forward		226			
	14		224		

Annual Return of cases treated in Hospital, Provincial Penitentiary, from 1st January to 31st December, 1861.

	1		70	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	l Ło
	=	1 4			l Ē
DISEASES.	9	1 3	, E		=
Digenses.	Received.	Admittod.	Discharged.	۱ 🛁	Remaining.
	5	- 5	.=	Died	3
	×	<	1 0	A .	A
		!		.[[
	1	1	i	1	S
Brought forward	. 14	226	224	5	11
	•			1	
Indigestion	. 1	24	24	1	1 1
Inflamed Eyes		17	17	1	1
Intermittent		13	14		
Itch		12	12		
Injured Backs		1 3	8		1
" Logs		2	.2		
" Loins		3	3		1
" Ribs		1	, ,		
Lumbago		3	3		
Mania			•		
Vausea			!!		
			5		
Neuralgia			2	ļ	
Palpitation		5	5		
Parturition			1		
Peritonitis (Acute)			į i]
Phthisis Pulmonalis		2		2	
Pleurisy (acuto)			7		
do (chronic)		2	2		·
Pnoumonia (acuto)		2	2		
do (chronic)	 	1		1	
Rheumatism (acute)	l	8	8		
do (chronic)		28	28		
Rigors		i	1		
Spaces		1	4		
Scrofula		2	i	1	1
Sore Throat	ł	1 19	13		
Sprained Ankles	1	6	6		•••••
Sprained Backs		2	2		
Stricture of Urethra		3	5		•••••
Simulation.					******
	******	7	7	•••••	γ
Sycosis Menti		5 -	4	•••••	1
Syphilis sec	1	4	5		************
Tumors	ļ	4	3		1
Tympanites	•••••	1		1	
Ulcers (various)	1.	25	26		
Vertigo		12	11		1
Wounds (Incised)		5	4		1
do (Lacerated)		5	5		
do (Punctured)		3	1	1	
•					
Total	19	475	467	10	17
					100
		· · ·			

Annual Average of the deaths of the different Races in 1861.

	Races.		Total	number of	Convicts.	Total number of Deaths.	Percentage.
Negroes	************	*** ******		897 61		y 1	1·1 ₇ 9 1 ₁ 6
Mulattos	····· ··················	•••••		18			
	Total			982		10	

(Signed,) OCTAVIUS YATES, M. D.,
Acting Surgeon, Provincial Penitentiary.

	ANNUAL RETURN of D	caths	of Deaths in the Hospital, Provincial Ponitentiary, from 1st January to 31st December, 1801.	nitentiary, from l	st January to 31st	Decembe	r, 1801.	25 V
	NAMES.	Ages.	DISEASES.	When Admitted.	When Died.	No. of Days in Hospital,	Country or Race,	ictoria.
-	Michael Ryan	1	24 Fover typhoid and diseased brain 10th January, 1861 29th January, 1861	10th January, 1861	29th January, 1861	14 Ireland.	Ireland.	•
~	2 Thomas Honry		Tympanites and diseasod lungs 25th January, 1661 10th Fobruary, 1861	25th January, 1861	10th February, 1861	15 African.	African.	
*	3 Thomas Reynolds	33	Scrosinla and diseased heart22nd June, 1859 2nd March, 1861	22nd June, 1859	2nd March, 1861	618 Iroland.	Iroland.	
· •		12.	Ferer typhus 7th March, 1861 12th March, 1861	7th March, 1861	12th March, 1861	5	5 American.	Se
ເຄ	5 Nathan Overholt	21	Foror typhoid	25th February, 1861	15th March, 1861	18	18 Canada West.	8 \$10
Φ	6 James Gallagher	20	Anasarca and diseased heart 5th April, 1861 1st June, 1861	5th April, 1861	1st June, 1861	57	57 Canada East.	ma
	Frederick Sookor	31	Fatally killed by a fall 18th July, 1861 19th July, 1861	18th July, 1861	19th July, 1861	13 hours. England.	England.	ΙP
- %	3 John Williams	20	20 Phthisis Pulmonalis 14th January, 1861 29th August, 1861	14th January, 1861	29th August, 1861	226 days Amorican.	Amorican.	ape
Ç	9 William Brown.	50	ф	10th May, 1861 30th August, 1861	30th August, 1861	106	106 Canada Kast.	rs
20	10 Joseph Sanderson	19	Ohronic Pnoumouia and diseased hourt, 23rd August, 1861 5th Soptombor, 1861	23rd August, 1861	3th September, 1861	12 England.	England.	(140
). :
							_	

(Signed,)

OCTAVIUS YATES,
Acting Surgeon, Provincial Penitentiary.

Provincial Printentiary, 31st December, 186

ARCHITECT'S REPORT FOR 1861.

To the Board of Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c., &c.

Gentlemen,—I would beg to bring before you a statement of works, in the building department, which have been performed within the Penitentiary walls, as well as those buildings and other jobs which have been done without the walls of the institution, for the year ending 31st December, 1861. They are as follow, viz:—

The convicts have principally been employed in the preparation of cut stone, and carpenter's work for the new Lunatic Asylum at Rockwood, as well as the several buildings

erected on the grounds of the institution, which are these:

In the erection of a substantial stone building, at the south-east corner of the Provincial Penitentiary yard. The said building is intended for stables and other offices belonging to the establishment; the size of which is ninety-two feet in length, by forty feet in breadth, and two stories in height. The division-walls are built of brick, and the ground floor paved with stone throughout. The roof is fire-proof, and covered in the best manner with Vermont slates.

The institution has also erected a Stone house on the farm, about midway of the Penitentiary lot. This house commands the entire farm as well as the stone quarries belonging to the estate. The dimensions of the said house are thirty feet long by twenty-eight feet deep, exclusive of out-offices, and one and a half story in height, with a basement the entire size of main building. I may mention that the farm land has been much improved this summer, both in culture and fencing.

One additional room has been built to the Female Prison for the accommodation of the Deputy Matron; as well as the centre floor of rotunda, per main prison, has been flagged

throughout.

The arches in the centre part of south prison wing, and many other minor jobs, such as building a lime kiln, and stone lime-shed, excavation in rock for grading yard, flagging female prison yard, &c. All of which have greatly increased the real estate belonging to the institution.

There has been a vast amount of work done in the shape of orders for the neighborhood, as well as repairs belonging to the establishment.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

By your humble servant, (Signed,) EDWARD HORSEY,

Architect.

Provincial Penitentiary, 31st December, 1861. A STATEMENT of the building operations performed at the Provincial Penitentiary, shewing the number of convict artificers and laborers in each department, the disbursments or cost of materials, also the amount,—the labor of convicts being estimated as follows, viz:—Laborers at thirty cents per day, and Tradesmen at forty cents per day, each placed under its respective heading for every month, and their sum for the year 1861.

Months.	Number days, Quarry Men and general Laboners.	Amount of Laborers, at 30 cents per day.	Number days of Stone outters, Masons, Brick-layers and Plasterers.	Number days Carpen- ters, Painters, Tiu- smiths, &c.	Total number of days, Carpenters, Masons, Bricklayers and Phastorers.	Amount of Tradesmen, at 40 cents per day.	Amount paid for Rough Stone per month.	Number of Stone Cutters, Masons and Plasterers,	Number Carpenters, Painters, Tinsmiths, &c., for each, for the month.
		\$ cte.				\$ ets.	\$ cts.		
January	3725	1 1117 50	1917	560	2477	990 80	164 03	205	26
February	3806	1141 80	1683	597	2280	912 00	211 53	209	25
March	3514	1054 20	1576	673	2249	979 60	165 02	194	25 24
April	3098	929 40	1179	493	1672	668 80	320 18	175	21
May	2510	783 00	1068	507	1575	630 00	386 49	148	21
June	2441	732 30	1004	474	1565	627 20	250 10	141	21 19
July	2314	694 20	1081	435	1517	606 60	154 11	137	19
August	2520	756 00	1099	527	1626	650 40	173 31	144	18
September	3151	945 30	942	501	1443	577 20	88 66	162	22
October	2880	864 00	1091	480	1571	628 40	259 86	160	18 22 22
November	2729	818 70	1335	570	1905	762 00	143 95	160	20
December	3256	976 S0	1296	440	1736	694 40	134 64	184	20 19
Total for year	36044	\$10813 20	15361	6258	21619	\$8727 60	\$24 57 88	2019	246

(Signed,)

EDWARD HORSEY, Architect, P. P.

MATRON'S REPORT FOR 1861.

To the Board of Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to present you my annual Report of the female department.

On the 1st January, 1861, there were seventy-three convicts in this prison, in the course of the same year twenty-three were received, making a total of ninety-six women; of these sixteen were discharged by expiration of sentence, one pardoned, and one removed to the Lunatic Asylum at Rockwood; thus leaving seventy-eight on the 31st December, and shewing an increase of five over last year.

The average number of women, during the year 1861, was seventy-six, and their labor

produced the following sum, viz :-

Earnings per Contract and sundries	\$1042	44.
Clothing made for Male Prisons, Asylums, Gaols, &c	1413	26
Mending for Male Prison and Asylum	944	30

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servent,

(Signed,)

MARTHA WALKER,

Matron.

THE TEACHER'S REPORT.

To the Board of Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c., &c.

GENTLEMEN, -I have the honor of laying before you my Tenth Annual Report of the

School in connection with the Provincial Penitentiary.

In several of my previous Reports, I stated at length my opinion and convictions (from my experience in the education of convicts) of the general good I thought would arise from a more extended system of instruction in the Penitentiary; but from the measures recently taken by the Board of Inspectors for carrying out a more general system, I consider it not necessary, in this Report, to make any remarks more than as to the general

working of the school under my direction.

I have, according to the instructions furnished me by the Board of Inspectors in October last, formed the several classes in accordance with those instructions, which I shall give in detail. I have now every convict in the institution, who cannot read, under instruction, in some one of the different classes; with the exception of 13, whose names will be found in my monthly Report for December, handed to the Chaplain, who do not attend school, owing, partly to infirmities which preclude the possibility of their learning; such as bad sight, deafness, idiocy, &c., and a few who have not yet had the Warden's permission to attend. I have also every convict, who can only read a little on his admission, attending school, and with very few exceptions they are progressing as favorably as I could expect.

The classes now formed and being taught are as follow, viz.:-

Morning class, commencing in the spring and summer months at 6, and in winter at about half-past 7 o'clock, and closing at 9, A.M. Average attendance during the year, 31, each day; 16 of whom are Roman Catholics, and 15 Protestants; all are learning to read, 11 to write, 7 to cipher, and 10 learning French.

Noon class, commencing at half-past 12, P.M., and closing at 1 o'clock. Average attendance during the year, 33 each day; 17 of whom are Roman Catholics, and 16 are

Protestants; all are learning to read, 8 to write, and 21 are learning French.

Afternoon class, commences at 1 o'clock, and closes at 3, P.M. Average attendance during the year, 47 each day; 18 are Roman Catholics, and 29 are Protestants, all learning to read, 12 learning to write, and 14 learning French.

Evening class, East wing, commences in the spring and summer months at 6, and closes at half-past 7; and in the winter at half-past 5, and closes at 7, P.M. Average

attendance during the year, 17; all Protestants, and all learning to read.

West wing, hours of opening and closing same as East wing. Average attendance during the year, 23; all Protestants, and all learning to read.

South Wing, hours of opening and closing as above. Average attendance during the

year, 21; all are Catholics, and all learning to read.

The average number of convicts attending the different classes daily is 172, of these 39 are of English origin; 16 Scotch; 33 Irish; 32 French; 30 Africans; 8 Germans; 10 Americans; 3 Indians, and 1 Lascar.

During the year 47 have been admitted who could not read, and 81 who could not write. 41 have been discharged who attended school, and 3 died; 22 of these could read

well; 19 could write a little, and 19 could read and spell a little.

The convicts attending the morning class, are those who are not employed on contract labor. Noon class for those employed on contract labor. Afternoon class, convicts not on contract labor; and the evening classes are for convicts who are not on contract labor,

and working at Rockwood Asylum, Quarry, &c., &c.

The number of convicts, now under instruction, will be very much larger than the averages given in this Report, as the present arrangements did not come into operation until last November, which alteration much increased each class; for instance, the noon class alone, now numbers 60, and were it not that the Warden has allowed me 6 assistants, selected from the educated and well-conducted convicts, whom I find to be of the most essential service, and who are instructing the classes given them to teach, under my special superintendence, in every way to my entire satisfaction, it would be impossible for me,

alone, to give them any thing like the same amount of instruction they receive in the time

they have allotted them for that purpose.

In addition to the duties of the school, I collect, monthly, all the library books from the convicts and re-distribute them, which is no inconsiderable duty in itself, as an exact account of them must be kept, otherwise it would be impossible to make any thing like an equal distribution; for some would have several at the same time, which would prevent others of being supplied in their turn, and therefore could not get any.

I also read all the French and German letters to the convicts to whom they are addressed by their families or relatives; which, annually amount to hundreds: write the answers, when they get permission from the Warden to do so, and invariably hand them

into the office for his approval.

I would most respectfully again solicit the attention of the Board to the present state of the library under my charge. I made an application, during the past year, for a fresh supply of books, as the present stock is quite inadequate to meet the wants of the number who can read; there being about 500 convicts whom I would wish to supply, but have not more than 300 volumes that are in any thing like a fit state to distribute, and these are all in the English language. But there are many French and several Germans here who cannot read a word of English, and are therefore wholly deprived of reading, there being no books in either of those languages to supply them with; we have also some Italians, and have not a single book in that language to give them; these people must certainly feel it very hard, that the English speaking portion of the convicts are supplied with books on science, history, &c., by the teacher, with religious books by the Chaplains, and that they have not one of any sort, either religious or otherwise, wherewith to pass away the time when they are not engaged at work.

I consider the supplying of the men with books of good sound reading, the best possible means of making them better members of society, and I have had ample proof, during the last 10 years I have been daily among the convicts, that it tends very materially

to their good conduct in the institution.

In conclusion, I would wish to add, I have received very great assistance from the active part taken in the working of the school by the two Chaplains, who constantly visit it, and most kindly give me the benefit of their advice, in any thing connected with the duties attendant upon the education of the convicts under my charge.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

(Signed.)

Your most obedient servant, ed.) JAMES T. GARDINER.

Provincial Penitentiary, 31st December, 1861.

ASYLUM FOR CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

KINGSTON, U. W., Feb. 25, 1862.

To Wolfred Nelson, Esq., M. D.; Edmund A. Meredith, Esq.: Jean C. Tache, Esq., M. D.; James Moir Ferres, Esq., and Terence J. O'Neill, Esq., Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c., for the Province of Canada.

GENTLEMEN.—I have the honor to forward, herewith, abtracts from the books of admission, and discharges, and deaths, and from the daily report book of the Asylum, for the year 1861.

Number of lunatics under treatment in the Asylum, during the year 1861		112
Number of lunatics remaining in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1860 Convict lunatics sent to the Asylum from the Provincial	88	
Penitontiary	6	
Criminal lunatics, and lunatics dangerous to be at large, sent under Warrant, from the County Jails	18	119

Number of male lunatics in the temporary Asylum within the Penitentiary, on the 31st December, 1861	64	
Number of female lunatics in the temporary Asylum at Rockwood, on the 31st December, 1861	23 14	
Died " "	11	1.12

In my report, for the year 1860, I drew the attention of the Board of Inspectors to the crowded condition of the temporary Asylums, and respectfully suggested, that the work at the new asylum should be pressed forward with all convenient despatch, so that the Penitentiary might be relieved, at the earliest possible period, of the large number of

lunatics collected within its walls.

The buildings at Rockwood have progressed rapidly. By the close of the season of 1861, the centre building of the new asylum, and the wing east of the centre building, were constructed and covered in. The centre building includes the superintendent's offices, apartments for assistant surgeon and matron, a chapel and reading room, the bursar's offices, and rooms for the attendants, and the dining rooms for the adjoining wing, separated by short corridors from the asylum, and communicating by an underground passage and lifts with detached kitchens and offices.

The wing to the cast of the centre building contains three corridors, each 132 feet by 14 in length, a large hospital ward, and a convalescent ward, with reception room for the friends of the sick; these apartments being entirely separated from the parts of the building appropriated to the insane inmates. In this wing there are fifty-seven single dormitories, six associated dormitories and attendants rooms, six sitting rooms, and ample accommodation in bath-rooms, clothes rooms, and closets. In the basement there were excellent vaults

which can be used as work-shops, for patients able to work.

before the walls intended to enclose the asylum are built.

During the present season, the interior of these extensive structures will be fitted up, and the kitchens and out-buildings, which form one side of the male airing-ground, will be completed; a second side is formed by the south face of the east wing, and if the east wall of the airing ground, and the water-wall, could be completed simultaneously with the kitchens and out-buildings, this portion of the asylum would be rendered complete in itself, with all the necessary appliances for the care, treatment, and safe custody of the insane.

I beg respectfully to urge upon the Board of Inspectors, this last consideration. With a sufficient amount of labor at the disposal of the architect, these walls, so essential to the safe custody of lunatics, located in an asylum built on the margin of a river, might be completed. And I submit the consideration to the Board now, because if the grounds are not securely enclosed, it might become a question, even when the building is completed, whether it would be prudent and safe to transfer the male lunatics from the Penitentiary,

With a view, in the meantime, to relieve the temporary asylum of the pressure from the number of patients now in it, the range of dining rooms, in the centre building of the new asylum, have been fitted up for the reception of thirty or forty lunatics, and these patients will be selected from time to time, and transferred to Rockwood, where they will be employed in work on the farm, and in preparing the place for the other patients now in the Penitentiary Asylum, and for those who still remain in the jails, waiting, in their turn, to be transferred to the asylum.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
J. P. LITCHFIELD, M. D.,

Medical Superintendent of the Asylum.

ARCHITECT'S REPORT, ON ROCKWOOD ASYLUM BUILDINGS, FOR 1861.

To the Board of Inspectors of Prisons, Asylums, &c., &c.,

GENTLEMEN,—In bringing under your notice a statement of the work performed in the crection of the Criminal Lunatic Asylum Buildings at Rockwood for the past year, I beg to say, that building operations were resumed on the 10th April, 1861, and continued without interruption until the whole of the buildings, now in progress, were permanently roofed in and tinned.

All the brick walls and arches forming the air shafts, furnaces, corridors, &c., in basement of east wing, have been completed; also, brick arches to thirty-six dormitories, and

three corridors in the upper stories of the building.

The work has been steadily advancing during the winter months; carpenters have been employed fitting up five rooms for the temporary occupation of patients, laying counter flooring, putting in windows, preparing for lathing, &c. The ceilings of corridors, large day rooms, dining halls, &c., have been lathed, in order that the plastering may be commenced early in the spring.

Excavations for basement story and air shaft, under kitchen wing, have been com-

pleted this winter, also a large portion of the excavations for west wing.

Iron barriers for windows were made last year by Mr. Wilmot, and a large amount of carpenter's work has been prepared in the shop within the prison during the year, consisting of doors, windows, frames, architraves, skirtings, fixing barriers to windows, &c.

Several men have been employed for some time painting and glazing the windows, the

whole of which will soon be ready for placing in the building.

The work contemplated to be done during the present year, in finishing the east wing, and centre building, will consist of brick work, plastering, carpenter's work, painting and pointing the walls externally, also the erection of kitchen wing, wash house, laundry, engine house and chimney.

In closing this Report, I beg to acknowledge with thanks the kind and considerate attention of the Warden, towards myself, also for his suggestions in the furtherance of the

works

To Mr. J. J. Whitehead also, I am much indebted for the prompt and efficient way in which he has discharged his duties in connexion with this Institution. Mr. Whitehead's practical knowledge of the duties of his office has been most usefully exercised in the purchase of supplies.

Mr. Cooper, overseer of the convicts employed at Rockwood, has, by his judicious management of those under his charge, and his cordial co-operation with me, materially

contributed to the amount of work which has been accomplished.

All of which is respectfully submitted by,

Submitted by,

Your humble servant,

(Signed,)

WILLIAM COVERDALE.

ROCKWOOD, February 22, 1862.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Property of the Province of Canada, at the Provincial Penitentiary of Canada, this 31st December, 1861.

		1 .
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Iospital	1,624 90.	827 80
Keeper's Hall	37. 10.	23 10
Warden's Hall	.49. 50.	64 45
Kitchen, Bedding and Clothing	4,589 90	2,648 70
Protestant Church	16 00	131-70
Schoolroom	175 00	112:55
Blacksmith's Shop	1,429 85	325,71
Shoe Shop	132, 30	269 30
Sabinet Shop	44 00	203 10
Vorth Lodge	24 50	58 85
Armory	1,320 88	
Carpenter's Shop.	1,267 75	433 75
Temale Prison	1,439 62	2,635 46
akum and Junk.	252 00	129 28
Ingine House.	1.336 00	400.00
Engine House	26 30	70 45
Nothes Room.	3,087 00	1
rchitect's Office.	2 00	18 05
haplains	477 20	27.90
Three Stone Sheds	1.129 92	3.216 12
Quarry and Yard	303 55	422 40
table	363 40	
Varden's Office	67 00	63 00
Deputy Warden's Office	9 50	11 50
Herk's Office	104 30	62 70
torekeeper's Office	72 85	56 75
toreroom	8,401 79	
'ailor's Shon	1.612 40	139 40
-		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	29,396 51	12,358 02
dd amount made	12,358 02	
eal Estate	9,891 47	
otal Stock, 31st December, 1861, including articles made, bought and real		
estate	\$51,646 00	

CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM (PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY)

							Bought.
Male Asylum in Penit Female Asylum at Ro- Articles in Garden at	do do	od			•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1,268 57 1,063 40 50 00
Do. in Store at Real Estate	do		***************************************	***************************************			22,000 00
-	٠,		•				\$24,481 97

INTENDED ASYLUM (ROCKWOOD).

	Boug	ht.
Dressed Stone Brick and Sand Joiner's Work and Lumber Scaffolding, Plank, &c Poles, Ledgers, &c Prabs, Tackle, Blocks, &c Iran Work Hardware Mason's Tools Carpenter's Tools Quarry Department Blacksmith's Shop and Tools Dining Hall and Furniture Keeper's Office Architect's Office Carpenter's Shop Fence, &c Extras	431	00 28 50 50 41 00 30 54 00 00 00 20 50 00
Add Real Estate	11,798 54,731	21 25
\$	66,524	46

(Signed,) JAMES J. WHITEHEAD,

Storekeeper, Provincial Penitentiary.

ESTIMATE of money required for the support of the Provincial Penitentiary, and Criminal Lunatic Asylum, and for Building Purposes, at Rockwood, year 1862.

		· · · .
Officers.	\$ cts.	\$ ots.
1 Warden 2 Clerks 1 Deputy Warden 2 Surgeon 2 Chaplains	2,240 00 1,375 00 1,000 00 1,600 00 3,200 00 625 00	
1 Matron	535 00 450 00 625 00 750 00 1,200 00 5,650 00 19,200 00	
Provisions and Fuel Kitchen Furniture. Riching	38,450 00 31,311 43 299 50 16,107 00 2,566 00 840 00 1,087 20 2,400 00 12,989 13	
ess—Cash in hand, Debts receivable, for Convict labor not Contracted for, and Contingencies		106,050 26 41,346 86 64,703 40
LUNATIC ASYLUM.		
Micers' Salaries Bations, Fuel, Clothing, Bedding, &c	\$ ets. 5,500 60 6,500 60 34 00	12,034 00
ROCKWOOD ASYLUM BUILDINGS	3.	,-,-
Officers.	\$ ets.	
Keepers	1,800 00 2,880 00	A
M 404 445 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 1111	4,680 00	
Building Materials.		
Building Materials.	10,692 83	15,372 83
Building Materials. Reluding stone, brick, sand, lime, working tools, timber, hardware, &c., as per	10,692 83	15,372 83 \$92,110 23
Building Materials. neluding stone, brick, sand, lime, working tools, timber, hardware, &c., as per detailed estimate by Architect	10,692 83	
Building Materials. neluding stone, brick, sand, lime, working tools, timber, hardware, &c., as per detailed estimate by Architect	\$ cts. 64,703 40 12,034 00 15,372 83	

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, 31st December, 1861.

WOLFRED NELSON, Chairman, Board of Inspectors.

REPORT

OF THE

ISLE-AUX-NOIX REFORMATORY,

FOR THE YEAR 1861.

To the Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c.

GENTLEMEN,—I deem it expedient, in the first place, to recall to your recollection the circumstances in which I was placed when I entered upon my functions as Warden of this Institution.

The Reformatory at Isle-aux-Noix is situated, as you have shown in your report of 1860, in a locality surrounded by dangers of all kinds; the buildings, as you had an opportunity of convincing yourselves, are not adapted for the new purpose they have to serve. If I refer to these first difficulties, now happily about to disappear—the Government having selected a new establishment—it is only with the view of exhibiting in the most complete manner the position in which I found myself on entering upon functions which were then new to me. And you, gentlemen, who know how much I have had to suffer, will not deem it strange that I should seize the first opportunity which presents itself to me to offer explanations in a document destined to be made public.

But the difficulties to which I have just referred were as nothing compared with

those I have now to refer to.

The Reformatory at Isle-aux-Noix was in a state of extreme moral disorganization when I assumed its management, as you ascertained in the course of your investigation in April last, arising from causes specially referred to by you in your report of that investigation, which has since been printed by order of the Legislature.

The staff of the Institution, as then constituted, was not calculated to meet the

requirements of a Reformatory Prison.

To all these sources of evil, which existed before my arrival at Isle-aux-Noix, was to be added another, which arose immediately upon my appointment and which existed even for

some days before I entered upon my duties.

A portion of the English press of Montreal and of Upper Canada complained of my having been selected as Warden of the Reformatory Prison for Lower Canada. It was easy to see that these attacks were not directed against me personally, as their writers were not even acquainted with me, but against my religion and my race. You were able to convince yourselves in the course of your investigation, how constantly I was made to feel and to remember it from the first day of my arrival at Isle-aux-Noix. A certain number of the officers and servants of the Institution were furious that a French Canadian had been selected in a country five-sixths of whose inhabitants were French Canadians; that a Roman Catholic had been appointed in a country seven-eighths Catholic; nearly all the officers and a majority of the servants, at that time, being of British origin and Protestants.

Two serious disturbances were the result of the spirit of insubordination exhibited by some of the inferior officers, and of the circulation, among the prisoners speaking the English language, of the newspaper articles to which I have before referred. The first took place on the 3rd January (five days only after my arrival), the other on the 2nd February fol-

lowing. To give an idea of the spirit which animated these mutineers, it will be sufficient to state, that the prisoners actually dared to tell me to my face that "I had better look out,"

and that the newspapers were on their side.

It became necessary to inflict severe punishment, otherwise the institution would have got from bad to worse, and my authority and reputation irrecoverably lost. I caused the ringleaders of the revolt to undergo a punishment, which you declared to be necessary, and I subsequently dismissed one of the principal employes, who was guilty of seditious practices in concert with the prisoners, and of insolence to myself.

This was the signal for new attacks upon me in the English newspapers, and an article, replete with the most daring lies and the most atrocious calumnies, went the rounds of the press, and produced the investigation of the 12th April, at which the calumniators were invited to be present, but which they did not venture to attend, and by the result of which

they were utterly confounded.

My conscience tells me that I acted in accordance with the dictates of religion and honor; that I did my duty, my whole duty, and nothing but my duty. You, gentlemen, have borne the highest and clearest testimony on this point, and the present condition of the Institution causes me to feel the justice of the remark made in your report, that the Institution was saved.

One of the first matters to which I gave my attention on assuming office, was the completion of an improvement which had been begun by order of Dr. Nelson, viz.: the providing for each prisoner a separate night cell. This I conceive to be of the highest importance in institutions of this nature. These cells, when completed, I provided with the furniture necessary for the comfort of the prisoner and the purposes of cleanliness.

By the beginning of the month of February, fifty-two cells were completed. I

By the beginning of the month of February, fifty-two cells were completed. I caused the walls to be whitewashed with white lead mixed with size, and the ceiling and corridor with lime. I caused to be placed in each cell, a bed consisting of a mattrass which I caused to be filled with fresh straw every fortnight, a sheet, a pillow, and suitable bed clothing, the whole kept in a state of perfect cleanliness; I caused toilet furniture to be placed in each cell, consisting of a tub with a cover, a small basin made of painted wood, a tin pot filled with fresh water every evening, a towel, two combs, and some soap and a small looking glass. All these articles were marked with the number of the cell in which they are placed, so as to prevent their removal from one cell to another. I then caused the privies, in the middle of the dormitory to be removed; this gave rise to an almost insupportable stench. I also caused the flooring of that part of the dormitory, which was saturated with urine, &c., to be removed and replaced by another of sound wood; I then had cells constructed in the place. This horrible stench has completely disappeared since the prisoners have made habitual use of the chamber-pots in their cells, which are all kept carefully cleaned. Since the beginning of February, therefore, the system of passing the night together has ceased, each prisoner having a cell to himself provided with every necessary.

I have had all the clothes of each prisoner marked with the number assigned to him in the register of the institution, with the view of preventing their destroying their effects, or disposing of them to unknown persons; a practice which formerly, I have ascer-

tained, prevailed to a great extent. This plan has been very successful.

It behaves me here to bear testimony to the activity and skilfulness of Mr. Scott, the new Major-domo. If I have succeeded in obtaining results so desirable, both in a moral and material point of view, it is to his assistance, in a great measure, that I owe the success obtained.

Silence had never been observed by the prisoners at any time of the day or night, not even during meal times or school hours, and hardly even in chapel. Fights among the prisoners often occurred during their repast, and it was a common practice among them to

steal each other's rations.

The kitchen of the institution was, during the day time, the rendezvous in which all rebellion was planned, and if the prisoners had any quarrels among themselves, it was there that they would go to settle them, and this frequently in the presence of the person who was then Major-domo. It was only by giving positive and repeated orders to the contrary, and seeing personally that they were carried out, that I succeeded in putting a stop to this deplorable state of affairs. Several times a day I would go among the prisoners,

encouraging them and exhorting them to amend their ways. I pointed out to them that the future still held out to them a promise of happy days, on the single condition that they

would get rid of their evil habits and strive to improve.

At the same time that I was engaged in improving, as far as possible, the physical condition of the institution, I was doing all in my power to give a moral character to the discipline. I carefully studied the internal arrangement of the house, and endeavored to

reduce every part of the organization to a firm and effectual system.

I successively discharged several employés of the institution, some for bad conduct and insubordination, and others on account of their incapacity to perform the duties assigned to them. It was a painful duty to have to perform, but I was aware of the responsibility I had taken upon myself in accepting the situation of Warden of a Reformatory prison, and I was determined to do my duty.

The principal condition to ensure the success of an institution of this kind, whether in the moral reformation of the young prisoners, the maintenance of discipline, or their

educational advancement, is the selection of a competent staff.

It is as much and more by example as by precept, that the officers and employes of a Reformatory prison should exercise a salutary influence over the unfortunate, but often interesting young persons who are entrusted to their care.

The misfortunes of most of these juvenile delinquents are attributable to the negligence and bad example of their parents; those of others, to unfortunate circumstances,

and some lastly to of a deeply vicious disposition.

Residence in the jails is inexpressibly injurious to the moral and physical health of these youthful delinquents; and if, by adopting summary proceedings before the Police Magistrates and Recorders of the cities, these young prisoners could be exempted from such a sojourn, a great service would have been rendered both to them and to society.

Some of them come to us in such a state of weakness and exhaustion, that after they have been subjected to a most necessary general washing and cleansing, the physician has considered it needful to exempt them from labor for some days, until the use of plentiful and wholesome food, the observance of cleanliness and hygiene, and sometimes medical

attendance, have restored them to health.

Some prisoners have come to us from Montreal, covered with itch and vermin, and one (aged 14 years) suffering from venereal disease. I am happy to be able to add, that thanks to the care bestowed upon them by the officers of the establishment, and especially to the skilful and assiduous attendance of the physician, these diseases were not communicated to the rest, and that those who were laboring under them have been happily cured.

In the department of Accounts I have introduced a new system, by which each officer is obliged to give an account of everything that passes through his hands, and the use to

which he has put it.

The conduct of the prisoners, subsequent to the storm which marked the commencement of my administration, has been, generally speaking, excellent; and I have seen, in the circumstances mentioned, the efficacy and necessity of discipline with the rod, notwithstanding all the repugnance at such a system of punishment which is felt to a much greater degree by those who are compelled to inflict it than by those who canvass the question at a distance. All punishments are painful; but what would become of society if, yielding to the promptings of sentimentality rather than to those of justice and reason, we should be guilty of the weakness of abandoning them altogether. When I am compelled to make use of the rod, which has very seldom oc-curred since last February, I always follow up the punishment with a few days of solitary confinement, in order to give the culprit an opportunity of reflecting alone and in silence, and to give rise in his mind to penitence and a sense of the justice of the punishment he has undergone. It is under such circumstances that the ministrations of a sealous Chaplain may exercise an influence—it may be a life-long one—over the wildest and most undisciplined natures.

Among the amusements of the young prisoners, I have introduced some noisy games; I look upon this kind of exercise as being as conducive to the tranquillity of their minds as to the health of their bodies; in this way they get rid of the surplus spirits of youth,

which, if confined by unnatural repose, entail injurious results.

Twice a day the prisoners amuse themselves with running and playing at lacrosse and ball; I even caused them to make skates in the workshops, in order that they might amuse themselves by skating on the pond near the building; in the summer I sent them from time to time to bathe in the river; and I found that this contributed greatly to the good behaviour of the prisoners during the hours of labour, study and silence.

I should add that the recreations after the various services on the Sunday are not less

beneficial.

The Reports of the Chaplains, the Surgeon and the Accountant of the Institution, with the statistical tables appended, will convey the details of the different departments of the establishment; I shall therefore confine myself here to offering a few remarks upon two subjects connected with the economical administration of the Institution, and subsequently I shall venture to make a few observations upon questions closely connected with

the good working of Reformatory Prisons.

Last autumn the products of the farm, cultivated on account of the Institution, were estimated at the sum of \$2,954; such probably would be the value of the products under certain conditions laid down, but certainly the Institution did not obtain from that crop value represented by that sum. It is true that a part of the vegetables were lost in consequence of the bad condition of the cellars in which we had put them, but all the remainder was consumed for the winter fodder of two horses, sixteen head of horned cattle and twelve pigs, besides the quantity of potatoes and other vegetables used in the prisoners' kitchen.

The crop this year was insignificant. The unusual floods in the spring kept three-fourths of the arable land on the Island under water until nearly the month of June; the whole of the sowing could not be completed until very late, and in many fields it had to be done in soil still saturated with water. For this reason, most of what we had sown never came up, or did not come to maturity.

I must observe that the Institution was in a most unfavorable economic condition, owing to its position at the time, and the small number of delinquents which had been

sent there.

Communication with the markets, which we have to frequent, is so difficult; that all articles of use and consumption cost a comparatively enormous price; even things which are usually cheap in the country in the end cost us a high price here; thus the 300 cords of wood which we used cost us from \$4 to \$5 a cord. We have to keep in repair, in the neighboring parish on the shore north of the island, a piece of road for our own use, and a bridge which the floods carry away nearly every year, and which we have been compelled to have rebuilt at a cost of \$250.

As the Institution is shortly to be removed from this spot, these remarks would be useless, if they were not necessary to explain the details of our balance sheet for the past year.

It should be observed, that the greater part of the expense of an establishment of this kind consists of the wages of the persons employed about it, and that whether the number of prisoners be 26, as it is at the present time, or 100, this first expense remains the same; but that the expense of each prisoner, if computed, changes according as their number varies. This disproportion is the greater, because most of the prisoners produce in actual labor more than the simple value of their food and clothing; the difference in numbers therefore in the Institution, sparsely and better filled, is converted into real material profit. For this reason it is that I think with pain of the number of unfortunate children who pass a part of their youth in the streets, or the prisons which complete their destruction, whilst they would be so much better off here, and that without further expense to society.

I cannot dwell with too much emphasis upon the danger of sending to these Institutions, intended for juvenile prisoners, young men of from 18 to 21 years of age; who, supposing them to have to remain four or five years in the establishment, will be men from

23 to 26 years of age when they are discharged.

It is well known that a young man of vicious habits and disposition is, from his impulsive nature, a more dangerous character than a man of riper age, the depth of depravity being similar. Fortunately, since the outbreaks of which I have spoken, but few delinquents over 16 years have been sent to this reformatory prison.

The remark which I have made respecting the age of the delinquents will assume still greater importance, when the necessity of sending juvenile convicts to reformatory prisons for none but prolonged periods becomes manifestly evident. It is impossible to work the complete reformation of a young criminal, to strip him of his old ideas and habits, to teach him a trade which will place him in a position to earn an honest livelihood, and above all to complete his religious and moral education in the short space of one or two years; such an improvement would be a miracle, which we cannot expect, if it were to be permanent in the case of young persons who, as it were, merely pass through the establishment after having grown up in the midst of vice, without any moral instruction, and in the society most frequently of the most horrible associates.

Young persons who leave the Reformatory Prisons after a detention of but one or two. years, find the world upon their return to it just as they left it, and their old companions in the same haunts; whereas a more prolonged imprisonment would unquestionably have entailed important changes in the community in which they contracted their evil propen-

It is also important to confer upon these establishments a name and character which. will not favor the prejudices which operate so strongly on the public mind, and against which young prisoners when liberated have to strive and sometimes to strive in vain.

I think I ought to mention here an Association which has been recently formed here by Mgr. the Bishop of Montreal, for the purpose of granting aid and assistance, and directing the young prisoners after their return to a free life. One must have considered the question carefully to understand properly the importance of so charitable an institution. Already several of the young prisoners who have been liberated have, during the last few months, received paternal assistance from this new institution.

Some of the youthful prisoners have expressed to me their fears, and a wish that they might remain a little longer in the institution, that they might be strengthened in their resolution of well-doing, might complete their apprenticeship, and allow some time to elapse

between their former and their new state of existence.

If the Police Magistrates of great cities had the power summarily to commit to the Reformatory Prisons the too great number of children who have commenced a course of instruction in vice, which they now go to complete in the jails, and if the prisoners in these reformatory establishments were sent thither for periods not less than four years in dura-

tion, we should have in proportion a much smaller number of great criminals.

I must not neglect to mention that the Catholic Chaplain of the Institution, the Rev. Mr. Brosnan, has resigned his charge on account of ill-health; he was succeeded on the 21st of this month by the Rev. Mr. Lamarque, Director of the College of St. Vincent de Paul. The knowledge of the different dispositions of youth which this gentleman has by study acquired, and his aptitude in directing them, combined with his well known talents and zeal, give a certain guarantee of the moral advantage which the institution will reap from his ministrations; he seems, besides, to be well pleased with his new mission.

With the hope that this Report may prove agreeable to you, I have the honor to sub-

scribe myself, gentlemen,

Your very humble servant, F. X. PRIEUR, Warden, R. P., L. C.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c.

GENTLEMEN, -As it is the duty of the Chaplain to present you with a yearly report relative to all matters coming within the sphere of his duties in the Reformatory Prison, I must crave your indulgence for the brevity of my remarks on this occasion. It could I must crave your indulgence for the brevity of my remarks on this occasion. hardly be otherwise, considering the recent date of my appointment as Catholic chaplain. I cannot, however, avoid recording some of my impressions, and they will furnish material for a few remarks. I entered upon the discharge of my duties on the 20th December last. I found in the Reformatory Prison 24 children subject to the care of the Catholic chaplain. Their hearty welcome and frank cordiality moved me from the first to take a lively interest in their welfare. They are, generally speaking, but ill-favored as regards talent, and ignorant of their religious duties, owing to the defective education they have received at home. However, in spite of all this, I have found them exceedingly anxious to avail themselves of the religious instructions and to recreate themselves with pious hymns. Little by little the majority of them acquitted themselves in an edifying manner of their religious duties. Thanks to the vigilant and paternal system of government exercised by their Warden, one cannot but anticipate in these youths great improvement and moral and intellectual reformation. I heartly concurred in the Warden's plan of setting apart certain hours, on days devoted to religious worship, to amusements and recreation, so much needed by these children, in order to allay the turbulence of their spirits. It is the best way to secure tranquillity and submission during their hours of duty. In my opinion the endeavor to induce them to reform by gaining their hearts, rather than by compulsion, is deserving of praise; besides, there can be no grounds to regret the adoption of the system where it has succeeded so admirably in inducing submission, order and respect.

In fine, I consider the young inmates of this house highly favored by Divine Providence, and I only wish that many others, who are in need of similar care and discipline,

may come here to enjoy its benefits.

Such, gentlemen, are the few remarks I have to make respecting the period between the 20th December and the 1st January.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your very humble servant, J. N. LAMERQUE, Priest,

Catholic Chaplain of the Reformatory, Işle Jesus.

St. Vincent de Paul, 1st January, 1862.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c., &c.

Gentlemen,—At the commencement of the present year there were twelve prisoners under my charge, of whom six were regularly discharged by expiration of sentence, one escaped, and four were sent for trial to Montreal for insubordination and acts of violence committed early in January. Of these last mentioned, one, after a day's imprisonment in the common jail, was re-committed to this Institution to complete the term of his original sentence, but was transferred to the Penitentiary after his return. Of the twelve Protestant prisoners under confinement here at the commencement of the year, there remains therefore but one; and, as only one Protestant has been committed to this Institution during the year, and that from Upper Canada, there remain but two prisoners under my charge—a number confessedly small enough to form the entire congregation of any Clergyman.

On former occasions when the prisoners were far more numerous, I felt myself called upon to express my regret that many more were not sent here to participate in the blessings of sound Scriptural instruction and secular education, both of which could be as effectually communicated to a hundred prisoners as they could be to one; while the largest number under my charge has at no time, in this Institution, exceeded twenty-nine. I confess that I can scarcely find words to express my sentiments on this point, now that the number has dwindled down to two; and more especially so as, ere the close of another mouth, one of these will have evaporated, so that one solitary individual will monopolize to himself alone the entire time, care, and attention which would be equally beneficial, nay in some

respects more so, to upwards of a hundred.

It may be said, as indeed has been said, that the small number of Protestant prisoners in this Institution, so far from being matter of regret, ought to be matter of congratulation, as demonstrating an exceedingly insignificant amount of crime committed by the Protestant youth of Lower Canada. In the absence of perfect statistical information, I am unable to determine the correctness or otherwise of this view; but until such infor-

mation be obtained, there is no real ground for supposing that, among Protestants, there

is a smaller proportionate amount of crime here than elsewhere.

From the census returns it appears that in the Lower Province there are 167,940 inhabitants who are not members of the Church of Rome, and who would therefore come under the general appellation of Protestants; and since out of this large number there are only two individuals incarcerated here, and these properly belonging to the Upper Province, there is apparently a cause for rejoicing on the part of the Protestants of Lower In the Upper Province there are between six and seven times the number of Protestants that there are in the Lower Province, while in the Reformatory Prison of the former there are about forty times the number that are at present imprisoned in that of the latter, allowing these to be Lower Canadians, which they are not; and hence, assuming an equality of crime among the Protestant youth of both Provinces, a reason for this disparity is to be sought for, which, I presume, can only be discovered in some remarkable difference in the state of the law in the respective Provinces, in unequal means of detection, or in willingness to prosecute. From a comparison of the total number of convictions to the Reformatories of both Provinces since the institution of that of the Upper Province, it will also appear that those of the Upper Province far exceed those of the Lower, an excess by no means warranted from the proportionate difference in the number of population; and hence, unless it can be demonstrated that the youth of Upper Canada are numerically far more corrupt than the youth of this Lower Province, the necessity of an investigation into the true cause of the difference in the comparative number of prisoners and commitments is most apparent, that the removal thereof may place the unfortunate vouthful delinquents of both Provinces upon a level as regards opportunities of Reformation.

While reading the Reports of trials of juveniles both by Police Magistrates and at the higher Judiciary Courts, I have often felt that the existence of such an institution as the Reformatory Prison for Lower Canada scemed to be almost entirely unknown, or buried in ob-Young lads are committed to jails for trial, or sentenced thither for various periods, although it is notorious that these, more than any places whatever, are the very hot-beds in which crime germinates and takes root and grows up to complete maturity. sal experience of the truth of this remark ought to impress upon the Legislature the necessity of a radical change in the mode of disposing of juvenile offenders. Instead of committing such for trial, it seems to be an imperative duty both to them and to the public, never, unless indeed the crimes of which they may be guilty are of the deepest dye, to permit them to enter within the walls of a building where they must come into contact with the most hardened and depraved, from whom they can receive nothing but lessons in villany, and whence they cannot well depart otherwise than trained and prepared for, and determined to practise any enormity; but to send them at once to these institutions, where they will be free from contagion, taught their duty to their Creator, their neighbour, and themselves, instructed to labour both carefully and diligently in useful and remunerative occupations, and stored with such an amount of secular knowledge as will enable them to conduct their future concerns in an intelligent and business-like manner.

The term for which prisoners have been sentenced is another matter for grave consideration. Since the commencement of this Institution, now upwards of three years, only eight Protestant youths have been sent here from Lower Canadian Courts; one of these was sentenced for three years, five for two years, one for one year and a-half, and the remaining one for six months. The first mentioned was a very hardened youth, who had spent most of his life in prisons in Scotland, and whose conduct here warranted his removal to the Penitentiary; of the five sentenced for two years, one was discharged, a decidedly improved and reformed character, two were discharged much improved, but their reformation questionable; one was fairly improved but decidedly unreformed, and the remaining one made but little progress, was guilty of violence, and, after a short imprisonment in Montreal Jail, became "a companion of thieves;" the prisoner sentenced for eighteen months was fairly improved for the time, and I have great hopes that he was reformed; while the one sentenced for six months, though he had made rapid progress, was not long enough here for the formation of better habits, and soon after his discharge was again apprehended, and now expiates his crime by a three years' sentence to the Penitentiary.

From these results it would appear to follow, as a general rule, that youths should not be sent to these Institutions for a shorter term than three years, and certainly for not less than five or even seven years, when the delinquent is of tender age; hence also the evil of acquaintanceship with jails is apparent, the effects of which being so frequently found to be irremediable.

During my own dearth of occupation I have frequently mentioned my willingness to impart secular instruction to some of the Roman Catholic prisoners; one of these has attended my instructions in English and Mathematics for some time, along with the Protestant boys, and it would be a pleasure to me to be more useful in this way, that the labour of the two Chaplains, as regards secular education, may be more equalized.

I greatly regret that the illness of my much respected and highly valued friend and colleague, the Rev. Mr. Brosnan, has prevented him for some time from personally performing his onerous duties, and that ultimately he has found it necessary to resign his Chaplaincy. The gentleman who succeeds him here, I have great pleasure

in believing, will prove every way worthy of his appointment.

I cannot conclude without referring to the entire harmony that now subsists among the various officers of the Institution; from the Warden downwards, there seems to be but one object—the temporal and spiritual welfare of the boys; one aim—to make this establishment a blessing to the present and to future generations.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your very humble and obedient servant,

JOHN ALLAN,
Protestant Chaplain.

Isle-aux-Noix, 31st December, 1861.

SURGEON'S REPORT FOR 1861.

To the Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c., Canada.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to submit to you my report on the hygienic and sanitary condition of the prisoners confined in the Reformatory Prison at Isle aux-Noix

during the past year.

Although the details of the question of hygicuc, the importance of which, in a reformatory prison as in any other community, cannot be denied, is tolerably familiar to you, still, in the interests of the Institution and of the public, especially of the public still perhaps too much prejudiced against the Reformatory Prison at Isle-aux-Noix, I have

thought it my duty to say a few words on the subject.

This penal Institution, established for specially praiseworthy and charitable purposes, for granting assistance to a vast number of poor, young unfortunate individuals, has, it cannot be denied, been mismanaged; and this was due, in my opinion, to the fact of its having been placed in a wrong position at first, too much confidence having been placed in a superintendent more zealous than competent and unfit to take the command of an institution of so important a nature, and action having been taken a little too hastily, without the previous carrying out of absolutely necessary measures for the safety of the children confided to his care.

Having been a witness of the several managements which have directed this establishment, I have, at the present time, no hesitation in declaring that its position is greatly altered and that a change in discipline, order, obedience, and above all a religious feeling, the ground work of all reform, have taken the place of a state of affairs at once ridiculous

and painful, but certainly not irremediable.

Looking upon things as they now stand, and as they may become when the necessary preparations are completed, and also, let us say, when regarded with less ill-will, I have no doubt but that this establishment will attain that standing to which it is entitled, and prove of great service to society.

With regard to the arrangement of the lodgings at present occupied by the prisoners in the institution, greater cleanliness could hardly be maintained. Each prisoner now occupies a separate cell, which is swept every morning, washed every week, and whitewashed four or five times a-year. The centre of the dormitory serving as a play-room when the weather or the season does not allow of the children amusing themselves out of doors, does not allow of the maintenance of greater cleanliness, and would probably prove a cause of insalubrity if the number of prisoners were greater.

The paillasses, the straw of which is frequently renewed, and the bedclothes are clean

and often washed.

Each prisoner has in his cell his toilette apparatus, everything necessary for washing and combing himself every morning, and his little tub, which he empties and washes as soon as he is dressed, in company with the other prisoners and in silence, under the superintendence of one of the night watch. I may here mention the necessity which will soon arise, nay already exists, for giving to the interior of these tubs a thicker coat of paint, and subsequently, when they are perfectly dry, a coat of varnish.

The workshops for the different trades—tailors, shoemakers, tinsmiths and carpen-

ters—and the refectory are also kept clean and well ventilated.

The little wardrobe is also well kept and ventilated. The different clothes for the daily use of the prisoners are here always kept clean and well mended.

Religious, elementary and professional instruction and amusement are varied and

healthful

Their labor, which lasts only six hours in winter and seven in summer, and this in the day time only, and which is, as has been said, "the essential condition and to some extent the basis of the penitentiary system," far from being injurious to the health,

or exceeding the strength of the prisoners, is here rather beneficial to them.

It is not my duty, gentlemen, to dwell here upon the great advantages which would accrue to a great number of these young delinquents from professional instruction, if they had to remain here a longer time, enough to permit of their labor yielding favorable results, and to ensure them certain resources to prevent them yielding to the enticements of vice, and the fatal results of a relapse; but it is evident to me that a condemnation for a tew months only to a reformatory prison cannot bring about this result, and that if the generally admitted axiom "that it is more important to consider the perversity of these juvenile convicts than their culpability" were put in practice, these juvenile unfortunates would be thereby benefited, and social interests would be thereby benefited also. Besides we should not have to fear in their case the lamentable effects of a long imprisonment, since the system and the discipline of these reformatory establishments place them in a better position than that which they previously occupied, and which the majority of them could elsewhere be in a position to avail themselves of.

During the season of agricultural labor, the prisoners who are engaged in the workshops also from time to time take part in the field work, the only occupation truly fortify-

ing to the constitution, and improving to the morals.

Besides the bath which every prisoner on his arrival here is caused to take, on every Saturday afternoon during the summer, when the weather permits of it, each prisoner cheerfully goes in company with the rest to bathe in the river for about a quarter of an hour; it is unnecessary to say that he does so with his trousers on, and under the superintendence of the watch and some of the superior officers. On his return to the building, clean, good, and well fitting clothes, are given him. This change is prescribed by rule without exception, every Saturday afternoon.

The practice of bathing in the open air has had a marked influence on the bodily development, strength and plumpness of the prisoners, and I have no doubt but that this

hygienic measure has also been highly conducive to the health of the children.

The alimentary system and especially the variety of food which is one of its most efficacious characteristics "a natural law, a fundamental principle" is so arranged as to furnish to each prisoner a diet which is invariably plentiful and wholesome. Beef, pork, either salt or fresh according to the season, rice and vegetables, such as cabbages, potatoes, carrots, turnips and parsnips, compose the usual fare. The evening meal invariably consists alternately of oatmeal or cornmeal porridge with a little molasses and bread.

I had nearly forgotten to mention milk, which is one of the principal articles of diet during the summer. Soup is a substantial article of food, owing to the quantity of meat, and the quality and quantity of water put into it to ensure its being well cooked. The breadused is made of good flour, is not faulty in respect of kneading or baking, is very nourishing and does not fatigue the stomach, like ill-made bread which passes rapidly through the body, is not nourishing, fatigues the stomach, wastes the strength and does not restore it.

In a word, gentlemen, I may say that the fare here, at least so far as regulations are concerned, is as substantial and as conducive to the health of the prisoners as it can and should be; for as has been correctly observed "captivity contains in itself germs of degeneration unknown in the free state, for which a remedy must be sought in the development of the physical strength, and which insufficient or defective diet will raise into

activity."

The health of the prisoners in this institution has been, if I may say so, even better this year than last. The diseases have been much the same but less frequent. If there have been fewer serious diseases this year than last, the prisoners who have come to us from the gaol at Montreal have not caused me the less trouble in consequence of the want of an infirmary. It is rather remarkable that the young prisoners who come to us from that establishment, are nearly all, more or less infected with filthy, disgusting diseases, contracted in the jail. They swarm with vermin. Not only is their constitution endangered by a more or less prolonged residence in these unhealthy prisons, but these are, as has been often forcibly remarked, "more dangerous still to their young souls, exposed to contact with vicious men in whose society they serve an apprenticeship to crime." There are in this Reformatory Prison several children who have been condemned to imprisonment in the Montreal gaol two, three and four times before being A great many of these unfortunate children, when at liberty, habitually frequent that prison so full of depravity; in these the germs of vice only as yet exist, but they will doubtless in some years' time produce a rank growth of vice and crime of all kinds. Bearing this in view, gentlemen, may I not be allowed to make a remark which others more competent have made before me? Is it not truly desirable that the administration which has opened out the way for this reform, and so resolutely entered upon it, should take a further step to improve the condition of these unfortunate young individuals? The object aimed at is, beyond a question, the success of its endeavors and efforts, the moralization, as far as possible, of the youthful prisoners. The youthful part of society, in the towns especially, is sufficiently advanced to enable the administration to assume a right, if not tutelage over all these young vagabonds, at least of modifying the existing laws respecting them.

I think it is useless for me to add to my report a statement of the various diseases which have affected the prisoners during the past year, except that they have been much less frequent, the cases less severe, and catarrhal affections much less common. It would

be much the same as that of the preceding year.

My visits to prisoners in the blackholes or cells for confinement for infraction of the rules, have also been much less frequent this year. I have but two cases of momentary

indisposition to record during these visits.

I cannot here abstain from mentioning that the medical practice, always requiring independent action, has been perfectly untrammelled, without being at all prejudicial to the administration. Its co-operation, I have reason to believe, has been useful, especially in the application of punishment whether in the cells or in the blackholes. In fact, none can more completely obtain the confidence of the prisoners than their medical attendant, none can get a more thorough insight into their character, and none can exercise greater control over their ideas whilst relieving their bodily ills, and taking advantage of this superiority to impress upon them severe reproof or useful encouragement.

As to the infliction of punishment with rods, whilst alluding to that which was inflicted in the beginning of the year upon certain of the most rebellious prisoners, whose stripes resounded so loudly in the ears of certain editors of English newspapers, whose mission however, and whose duty towards their country was anything but to constitute themselves the perpetuators of falsehood and of such ill-concealed hatred, my professional responsibility, as a witness, compels me again to declare here publicly that in no case was the

punishment too severe, that it had no injurious effect on the health of these unfortunate prisoners, and that it scarcely caused them to experience any slight inconvenience next day; that in every instance they received the care and attention of the physician, without any distinction of race or religion, in contradiction to the reports which those journals at the time so maliciously circulated among the public.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your very humble servant,

J. PRATT,

Surgeon.

IsLE-AUX-NOIX, 1st January, 1862.

Annual Balance Sheet of the Warden of the Reformatory Prison of Lower Canada, for the year ending 31st December, 1861.

Dr.	Receipts.		
DR.	NECEIPTS.	مند ی	
m. L.I L	1-4 Tamusaum 1007	\$ cts.	\$ cts
10 balance on nand,	Ist January, 1861rnment		629 77
Grants from Gove	rnment		15,000 00
			: '-
" Contingencies		21 50	
and the second			1,505 74
Total	***************************************		17,135 51
To balance on hand			\$2,025 74
		1	
Cr.	DISBURSEMENTS.	1	
		j	,
By naid Vouchers No	os. 1 to 208, inclusive, as per Quarterly Returns trans	mit-	
ted to the Andi	itor General		15.109 77
			20,200
In Bank of Un	say— per Canada	1,365 68	
Coch	Por Oanacamannan	660 06	
			2,025 74
			2,020 14
	SUMMARY.		1
-	SUMMARY.		6 1 T - 7 -
C-1	10100 100000 00000 000000 000000 0000000	0.470.70	
			Ş1
Johnngencies		655 46	
	***************************************		3
			1
reight	······································	431 20	1
risoners' Travelling	Allowance	85 00	
rovisions		1,961 55	1
Clothing and Bedding		931 45	
Prison Buildings			
Farm		788 11	100 300 300
Library	***************************************	69 39	,
soap, Oil, and Candle	S	471 01	1
Roman Catholic Char	pcl	118 81	
Stationery	•	74 15	[]
Fuel	***************************************	789 36	L
			1616 1116
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *		\$15,109 77	
		. 020,200 .11	\$17,135 51
and the second second			Artiton or

HUNTLY B. MACKAY, Clerk and Storekeeper.

ESTIMATED Value of Repairs, &c., performed during the year 1861.

Amount of Prison Buildings Account for materials purchased as per Annual Balance Sheet LESS—Value of Prison Building Materials in Stock	\$ ets. 1,289 95 525 25
Exact cost of Prison Building Materials used during the year	764 70 442 72
Total value of labor and materials	\$1,207.42

Stock on hand.

		and the second s	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		\$ cts.
			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Total estimated value of Stock on hand, as per Stock	Roote		R 944 R9
Total commeted value of block on hand, as her block	UUD	************	U)22 C2
			2.5
	**		A STATE TOWNS

RETURN, shewing the exact cost to the Province, of the Reformatory Prison of Lower Canada, for the year 1861.

Co Balance of Cash, or Stock on hand, on Grants received fr Amounts received Institution, as Contingencies " Dobts due by the	1st January, 1861 om the Governme from the Shops fo per Annual Balan	i, as per Stock nt during the or Labour and ce Sheet	Bookyear Materials fu	rnished to the	Officers of the	\$ cts. 629 77 6,282 24 15,000 00 1,484 24 21 50 407 89
Total				.,,,,		\$23,825.64
		Cr.			ets.	
By Balance of Cash of Stock on hand this Improvement on I	day, as per Retu	m			2,025 74 6,244 82 1,207 42	9,477 98
xact cost to the Pro-	vince during the y	ear	**********	***************************************	******************	\$14,347 66

ESTIMATE of the probable Grant required for the support of the Reformatory Prison of Lower Canada, for the year 1862.

Salaries.	1 1 1	
	S ets.	\$ cts
1 Warden	1,600 00	1.
2 Chaplains, \$800 each	1,600 00	-
1 Clerk, Storekeeper, and Deputy Warden	1,000 00	٠,
1 Steward		
4 Guards, 300 each		
t Guarus, ove cacu	1,200 00	8,150 00
Provisions, 18,250 rations, 10 cents each		1,825 00
Fuel, &c		1,766 00
Clothing		1.240 00
Prisoners' Travelling Allowance		
Prisoners' Travelling Allowance		2,820 00
Rent		770 00
		16,631 00
Less-		
Cash on hand	2,025 74	
Provisions in Stock.		100 mg - 400 mg - 400 mg
Leather and Cloth in Stock	546 76	1
		3,146 44
	! .	
Amount estimated for, without reference to the removal from Isle-aux-Noix to St		
Vincent de Paul, or alterations on Prison Buildings		13,484 56
Removal of Officers, Prisoners, Stores, &c., of the Reformatory, from Isle-aux-		
Noix to St. Vincent de Paul		1,200 00
Summary of Grant required for alterations, &c., on Prison Buildings.		\$14,684 56
Materials for Wall	1,000 00	
Alterations and fitting up Buildings		
Bringing the water from the river		
Shed and Store for Farm		
Rridge over Creek	150 00	2
Bridge over Creek	500 09	100
Ambril Ammir wakanggaan na pangangan na pangan		\$5,000 00
the contract of the contract o	1	Ψυ,σου συ

RETURN of Produce, &c., raised on the Farm of the Reformatory Prison of Lower Canada, during the season of 1861.

	Name of Article.	Quantity.	Value.	Total Value.
Barley Jats Jats Buckwheat Mangel Wurzel Carrots Curnips Dinions Cotatoes Hay Fegetables in Gard Milk Beef	on	400 " 60 " 15 tons 10 " 20 bushels 120 " 600 bundles	40 5 00 7 00 8 00 1 00 40 04	\$ cts 105 00 12 50 100 00 24 00 75 00 40 00 40 00 48 00 24 00 30 00 20 00 20 00 375 48 192 71 27 23

REFORMATORY PRISON FARM.

" Amount of Farmer's	Salary	ursements	luring the year	r, as per Ar	 e Sheet	•••••	788 11 320 00
	Total	•••••	Cr.	***************************************	 		\$3,532 53
" Cartage of	of Wood and fenced, at §	Water, &c.	his date Stock Book , &c., 313 day	s at \$2	 	cts. 1,343 92 1,177 58 626 00 200 00 40 00	

TABLE No. 2.— Shewing the employment of the Juvenile Convicts on 31st December, 1861:—

Average number during the year.....

Tailor's shop, 6; shoe shop, 3; carpenter's shop, 2; tinsmith's shop, 2; cutting firewood, 4; dining-hall and kitchen, 3; farm, drawing water and wood, 5; messenger 1.—26.

TABLE No. 3.— Shewing the Religious Persuasions of the Juvenile Convicts:—
Roman Catholics, 48; Episcopalians, 6; Methodists, 3; Pesbyterians, 4; Baptists, 1.—62.

Table No. 4.—Shewing the ages of the Juvenile Convicts:—
14 years of age, 1; 15 do., 6; 16 do., 14; 17 do., 11; 18 do., 7; 19 do., 6; 20 do., 9; 21 do., 4; 22 do., 2; 23 do., 2.—62.

Average age 17^{45}_{60} years.

Table No. 5.—Shewing where the Juvenile Convicts were born:—
Canada East, 46; Canada West, 4; Ireland, 3; United States, 5; England, 3; Scotland, 1.—62.

24

REPORT

OF THE

PENETANGUISHENE REFORMATORY,

FOR THE YEAR 1861.

THE WARDEN'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c., &c., of Canada.

REFORMATORY, C. W., Penetanguishene, January 15, 1862.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to submit the following Report of the Reformatory Prison, C. W., for the past year, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General.

JUVENILE CONVICTS.

On the 31st December, 1860, the Reformatory contained, juvenile convicts 66; admitted during the past year, 44; total 110.

Discharged during the past year, 16; Convicts at present in Reformatory, 94.

RELIGIONS.

Church of England, 41; Catholics, 25; Methodist Church, 18; Presbyterian, 4; Baptist, 4; Lutheran, 2.—94

AGES.

Convicts.—One 9 years, three 10 years, five 11 years, six 12 years, fifteen 13 years, thirteen 14 years, sixteen 15 years, nine 16 years, six 17 years, fourteen 18 years, four 19 years, and two 21 years.—Total, 94.

NATIVITY.

Convicts.—England, 16; Ireland, 8; Scotland, 2; Canada, 52; United States, 14; Germany, 2.—Total, 94.

Fathers.—England, 22; Ireland, 29; Scotland, 5; Wales, 1; Canada, 17; United

States, 15; Germany, 3; Switzerland, 1; East Indies, 1.—Total, 94.

Mothers.—England, 19; Ireland, 34; Scotland, 4; Canada, 17; United States, 16; Germany, 3; France, 1.—Total, 94.

SHEWING CONVICTS WHOSE PARENTS DIED.

15 convicts lost father; 9, mother, and 17 father and mother.—Total, 41.

CONVICTS HAVING INTEMPERATE PARENTS.

32 convicts had intemperate fathers; 3, mothers, and 11, father and mother.—Total, 46.

EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS.

Carpentering, 9; coopering, 7; shoemaking, 11; tailoring, 24; brickmaking, stone-cutting, &c., 10; blacksmithing, 4; cooking, 2; baking and washing, 3; farming, 6; attending wings and dining hall, 6; attending office and school-room, 1; sawing wood and general work, 10; on sick list permanently, 1.—94.

No idleness is permitted under any circumstance except sickness, all being engaged in some useful occupation.

The division of time is arranged as follows:-

In Summer.—The prisoners are dressed and the bell rings for muster at 6 a.m.; prayers are said by the respective Chaplains, and attendance at school immediately after until 7 o'clock, when the bell rings for breakfast. Immediately after breakfast the convicts proceed to their different employments until a quarter before 12 o'clock. At 12 o'clock they dine, and after dinner play until 1 o'clock, when the bell rings, and they are again mustered for work until 4 o'clock, when they are summoned to school until a quarter to 6, when they sup, and on its conclusionall are mustered and locked up for the night. They are, however, permitted to study until eight o'clock, when all retire to their beds for the night.

In Winter.—The bell rings for muster at 7 a.m., breakfast at 8 a.m., dinner at 12,

school at 3 p.m., and supper at 5.15 p.m.

The convicts are permitted to have lights, under careful supervision, until half-past

· 7 for study.

On Sundays.—The Chaplains attend their respective Chapels after breakfast, and again in the afternoon at half-past 2, and on Thursdays the convicts also receive religious instruction from their respective Chaplains.

GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

The site for the New Reformatory, decided upon by the Inspectors of Prisons, is admirably adapted for the purpose; it is about 120 feet above the level of Lake Huron, and commands a beautiful view of the bay. When completed, the buildings at present in occupation can, if required, be converted to their original purpose, and prevent the necessity, under any contingency, of the removal of the convicts from this locality. The plans of Mr. Horsey, the Architect of the Provincial Penitentiary (as I am informed), having been approved of by the Inspectors, I was instructed to commence a wing (under the general supervision of Mr. Horsey) for the dormitories, which is now in course of erection; the foundations having been completed, and covered in to protect them from the frost of winter. A few stonecutters are at present employed in preparing stone for the building, in which they receive assistance from the convicts, and a very considerable amount of stone will thus be in readiness for spring work.

There are further materials on the ground, say 180,000 stock brick, made with the aid of the convicts, 190,000 feet of lumber, 40 toise of stone, besides a large

amount of clay thrown up for the manufacture of more bricks.

If the wing in course of erection is proceeded with in ordinary despatch, it may be ready for the reception of the convicts by September next, a result much to be

There were chopped and cleared, during 1861, about 23 acres, and the road has been greatly improved from the Reformatory towards the village of Penetanguishene.

SANITARY.

The locality of the Reformatory is extremely healthy; and I have to report that the health of the convicts for the past year has been very satisfactory. There is, however, one youth laboring under "Diabetes Mellitus," and whose liberation I would have recommended ere now if there were any place or person where and by whom he would be properly cared for.

There has been no change made in the quantity or quality of the provisions since my last report. The diet is as follows:—

Breakfast.—1 lb Meat, 1 lb bread, pea coffee sweetened with molasses.

Dinner. 1 16 Meat, 1 16 bread, potatoes, soup with vegetables.

Supper.—Porridge of Indian-meal or oatmeal, sweetened with molasses, in Winter; to of bread and milk in summer.

The food is sufficient as to quantity and of the very best description, and the cost within the limits of my estimate.

A. 1862

DISCIPLINE.

In my Annual Report of 1860, I have detailed the discipline of the Prison, which has not been since varied. I would respectfully, however, call attention to alterations suggested in my general remarks, in order that I may be empowered to act upon them, should they meet approval and be sanctioned by authority.

It is with much pleasure I have to report that the general management of the Refor-

It is with much pleasure I have to report that the general management of the Reformatory has hitherto worked very satisfactorily. I have had to contend with nothing like

insubordination, nor have I had to report a solitary escape.

STATEMENT OF PUNISHMENTS AWARDED.

	Number under Punishment.	Meals on Bread and Water.	Number punished with Birch.	Number of Lashes.
January February March	9 9 4	72 45 15	1 2	12 12
pril	10 3 3 10	78 13 30 69	2	12 6
ugusteptemberetober	7 11 5	30 54 48	2	18
ovember	5 2	45 18	3	24
Totals	78	517	15	108

STOCK OF REAL PROPERTY AND IMPROVI		-	S.	cts.
Real property and improvements	3.7	. 35 S	(4705	
			97	-00
Farm		2	1406	00
General store	"	3	401	22
Provision store and cellar) "		(109	50
Cook and bake-house	ſ.,	*	7	10
Shoe shop	í		239	
Shoe shop			254	65
Cooper's snop	٠,	5	257	
Tailor's shop	i	1.	27	76
Blacksmith's shop	} .		290	53
Dining hall	. "	6	109	50
Sleeping apartments, right wing)	7 ::	£ 260	04
Do. left do.	()		1202	. 73
Protestant chapel and school) ,,	0	163	06
Catholic do. do	```			
Stonecutters' tools) "	•	167	90
Stone shed		9	46	50
Office stationery		10	220	78
	J. 18 28.		•	

Value of Farm Stock.

Horses, cattle, implements, &c. \$1406 00
Produce of 1861 431 22

R1837 22

\$9042 65

To Balance on hand 1st January 1861		\$234 08
"Cash Government Warrants		18800 00
To Balance on hand, 1st January, 1861	****	788 03
		\$19823 03
By Vouchers	\$19735 07	يرتقون أأتماق
"Balance	87 96	
		\$19823 ~03
		1-1-1-1-1
ESTIMATE.		randa (n. 1921). Galanda (n. 1921).
Officers.		
Warden		\$1600 00
2 Chaplains		1600 00
Deputy Warden, Clerk, &c		720 00
Surgeon		300 00
Steward		400 00
7 Keepers		2520 00
7 Keepers		240 00
2 Night Guards		300 00
		4- 4- 5-
	. 1	\$7980 00
Provisions, Fuel, &c.		1.50
Rations for 120 prisoners, at 8 cents per day	\$3504 00)
Rations for 120 prisoners, at 8 cents per day	360 00	- 1
300 Cords of Wood	360 00)- fan :
300 Cords of Wood	360 00 150 00))
Rations for 120 prisoners, at 8 cents per day	360 00 150 00	
300 Cords of Wood. Soap, Oil and Candles Medicine Lime	360 00 150 00)-
300 Cords of Wood. Soap, Oil and Candles Medicine Lime	360 00 150 00	
300 Cords of Wood	360 00 150 00 70 00 40 00))) - 4124 00
300 Cords of Wood. Soap, Oil and Candles Medicine Lime Clothing and Bedding. 120 Boys at \$15	360 00 150 00 70 00 40 00))) - 4124 00
300 Cords of Wood. Soap, Oil and Candles Medicine Lime. Clothing and Bedding. 120 Boys at \$15. Travelling Expenses, 25 at \$10.	360 00 150 00 70 00 40 00 1800 00 250 00)) - 4124 00
300 Cords of Wood. Soap, Oil and Candles Medicine Lime. Clothing and Bedding. 120 Boys at \$15. Travelling Expenses, 25 at \$10. Clothing for do.	360 00 150 00 70 00 40 00)) - 4124 00
300 Cords of Wood. Soap, Oil and Candles Medicine Lime Clothing and Bedding. 120 Boys at \$15. Travelling Expenses, 25 at \$10. Clothing for do.	360 00 150 00 70 00 40 00 1800 00 250 00)) - 4124 00
300 Cords of Wood. Soap, Oil and Candles Medicine Lime. Clothing and Bedding. 120 Boys at \$15. Travelling Expenses, 25 2: \$10. Clothing for do. Farm.	360 00 150 00 70 00 40 00 1800 00 250 00 170 00	4124 00 0 0 0 1 2220 00
300 Cords of Wood. Soap, Oil and Candles Medicine Lime. Clothing and Bedding. 120 Boys at \$15. Travelling Expenses, 25 2: \$10. Clothing for do. Farm. Implements	360 00 150 00 70 00 40 00 250 00 170 00	4124 00 0 0 0 1 1 2220 00
300 Cords of Wood. Soap, Oil and Candles Medicine Lime. Clothing and Bedding. 120 Boys at \$15. Travelling Expenses, 25 2: \$10. Clothing for do. Farm. Implements Provender.	360 00 150 00 70 00 40 00 250 00 170 00 100 00 200 00	4124 00 0 2220 00
300 Cords of Wood. Soap, Oil and Candles Medicine Lime. Clothing and Bedding. 120 Boys at \$15. Travelling Expenses, 25 2: \$10. Clothing for do. Farm. Implements Provender. Seeds, Straw, &c.	360 00 150 00 70 00 40 00 250 00 170 00 100 00 200 00 85 00	4124 00 0 2220 00
300 Cords of Wood. Soap, Oil and Candles Medicine Lime. Clothing and Bedding. 120 Boys at \$15. Travelling Expenses, 25 & \$10. Clothing for do. Farm. Implements Provender Seeds, Straw, &c. Harness, Rope, &c.	. 360 00 . 150 00 . 70 00 . 40 00 . 250 00 . 170 00 . 200 00 . 85 00	4124 00 - 4124 00 0 1 2220 00
300 Cords of Wood. Soap, Oil and Candles Medicine Lime. Clothing and Bedding. 120 Boys at \$15. Travelling Expenses, 25 2: \$10. Clothing for do. Farm. Implements Provender. Seeds, Straw, &c.	. 360 00 . 150 00 . 70 00 . 40 00 . 250 00 . 170 00 . 200 00 . 85 00	4124 00 - 4124 00 0 0 - 2220 00
300 Cords of Wood. Soap, Oil and Candles Medicine Lime. Clothing and Bedding. 120 Boys at \$15. Travelling Expenses, 25 & \$10. Clothing for do. Farm. Implements Provender Seeds, Straw, &c. Harness, Rope, &c. Lumber, \$250; Tools, Iron, &c. \$250.	. 360 00 . 150 00 . 70 00 . 40 00 . 250 00 . 170 00 . 200 00 . 85 00	4124 00 - 4124 00 0 1 2220 00
300 Cords of Wood. Soap, Oil and Candles Medicine Lime. Clothing and Bedding. 120 Boys at \$15. Travelling Expenses, 25 25 \$10. Clothing for do. Farm. Implements Provender. Seeds, Straw, &c. Harness, Rope, &c. Lumber, \$250; Tools, Iron, &c. \$250. Sundries.	360 00 150 00 70 00 40 00 250 00 170 00 200 00 50 00 50 00	4124 00 - 4124 00 0 - 2220 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
300 Cords of Wood. Soap, Oil and Candles Medicine Lime. Clothing and Bedding. 120 Boys at \$15. Travelling Expenses, 25 & \$10. Clothing for do. Farm. Implements Provender Seeds, Straw, &c. Harness, Rope, &c. Lumber, \$250; Tools, Iron, &c. \$250 Sundries. Rope, Twine, &c. for Net	360 00 150 00 70 00 40 00 250 00 170 00 200 00 50 00 50 00	4124 00 - 4124 00 - 2220 00 - 235 00 - 935 00
300 Cords of Wood. Soap, Oil and Candles Medicine Lime. Clothing and Bedding. 120 Boys at \$15. Travelling Expenses, 25 & \$10. Clothing for do. Farm. Implements Provender Seeds, Straw, &c. Harness, Rope, &c. Lumber, \$250; Tools, Iron, &c. \$250 Sundries. Rope, Twine, &c. for Net Stationery for Office, &c.	360 00 150 00 70 00 40 00 250 00 170 00 200 00 50 00 50 00 30 00 65 00	4124 00 - 4124 00 0 - 2220 00 - 2220 00 - 935 00
300 Cords of Wood. Soap, Oil and Candles Medicine Lime. Clothing and Bedding. 120 Boys at \$15. Travelling Expenses, 25 & \$10. Clothing for do. Farm. Implements Provender Seeds, Straw, &c. Harness, Rope, &c. Lumber, \$250; Tools, Iron, &c. \$250 Sundries. Rope, Twine, &c. for Net	360 00 150 00 70 00 40 00 250 00 170 00 200 00 50 00 30 00 30 00	4124 00 - 4124 00 0 - 2220 00 0 0 0 935 00 0
300 Cords of Wood. Soap, Oil and Candles Medicine Lime. Clothing and Bedding. 120 Boys at \$15. Travelling Expenses, 25 & \$10. Clothing for do. Farm. Implements Provender Seeds, Straw, &c. Harness, Rope, &c. Lumber, \$250; Tools, Iron, &c. \$250 Sundries. Rope, Twine, &c. for Net Stationery for Office, &c.	360 00 150 00 70 00 40 00 250 00 170 00 200 00 50 00 50 00 30 00 65 00	4124 00 - 4124 00 0 - 2220 00 - 2220 00 - 935 00

GENERAL REMARKS.

When a youth is found to be a fit subject for moral treatment in a Reformatory, I think it is absolutely necessary that he should have a long period to serve. Short sentences are useless, and I believe pernicious, and in this opinion I am sustained by all who have written from practical knowledge of Reformatory Prison discipline.

have written from practical knowledge of Reformatory Prison discipline.

It is customary in this country to sentence juvenile convicts to imprisonment for periods varying from six months to five years. The former period is entirely too short, the

latter is barely sufficiently long. The value of the Reformatory being to detach the convicts from the evil example of bad associations, it is absolutely necessary that he should be subjected to it for a lengthened period, in order to the production of any permanently beneficial result. The object of the treatment is to overcome his habit of evil, and train him in the ways of virtuous industry, to separate him from his companions in crime, to give him a good religious and secular education, and so to discipline him that he may go back into the world with some settled principle, and some steady purpose, and be prepared to take his stand as a useful member of society.

As I have before remarked, this cannot be done successfully under a period of at least I therefore, most respectfully again urge upon the authorities, the necessity of an arrangement with the Judges, that the minimum period for the imprisonment of youths intended for the discipline of the Reformatory be three, and from that to five years, and that, as far as practicable, that the period may be so regulated that the prisoners may be released in Spring or Summer rather than in the Autumn or Winter, as frequently happens, which would lessen their hardships and give them a better opportunity of obtaining em-

ployment.

This change may be supported by the consideration that it takes at least three years, with youths of bright intellect, and certainly five with those of more dull capacities, to learn a trade sufficiently well to be useful to them as a support when they leave the Reformatory, and the same remarks may be applied to the lengthened period necessary for their moral training; for without the restraint has become in a manner habitual, the convict is likely

again to fall away when he enters into society and meets temptation.

It may further be remarked, that as the reformatory system is expected after a time to be in a great measure self-sustaining, it is more likely to arrive at that end by services of youths who have acquired some knowledge of their trade than by the services of those who, from their short period of confinement, cannot, by possibility, have acquired any skill to make their industry of paying value to the Institution; and although this should be only a secondary consideration, yet when lengthened imprisonment is morally useful it may properly be urged as an additional reason for a change, from too short imprisonment.

Although I recommend long sentences, it appears to me nevertheless that it would conduce much to the encouragement of the convict, if a system were introduced by which the good conduct of the prisoner may reduce the term of confinement, (when considered advantageous to him,) and in addition, that a small amount of his earnings could be laid aside for his own benefit, to be given to him when he leaves the Institution. There is no doubt that the knowledge that upon the convict himself depends the shortness of his period of imprisonment, and also, that upon that conduct he may rely upon having some small capital on his leaving the prison, must have the effect of making him more anxious to perform the duties of his position, and it has the further advantage of educating him to a confidence in his own powers to produce in the prison, that result which the reformatory train-

ing is hoped to effect on him in the world, a successful labor for his own benefit.

A communication was recently forwarded to me from the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, with an extract from the report of E. A. Meredith, Esq., Inspector and Secretary Board of Prison Inspectors, on the subject of drilling the youths in the Reformatory. may not be irrelevant here to state my opinion that military drill will be most advantageous to the convicts, and so convinced was I of its benefit, that nearly a month previously to my having received the letter alluded to, I had of myself instituted a daily drill amongst the youths under my charge, and I am rejoiced to be able to state that it appears to be a source to them of pleasure and great emulation. I think that in contemplation of any untoward circumstance occurring which might necessitate the calling out of the Canadian Militia, that the youth of this Reformatory would provide a gallant Company, and I am satisfied would do good service; for although unfortunately degraded by their convictions, many, nay I may say most of them, have little of hardened ingrained guilt; they have committed crime principally through the neglect in some instances of their parents and in others by their direct bad example. I would also recommend that instruments to form a small brass band, with drums and fifes be allowed, which would have a very inspiriting effect on the boys.

I have much satisfaction in remarking that the general conduct of the convicts has

been good, and that such is the established favorable opinion of the farmers in the neighbourhood who have had opportunities of visiting the Reformatory, and noticing their demeanour towards them, that some have applied and received as servants, convicts leaving the Institution, and that I have applications in my hands for others so soon as their probatory time is fulfilled.

I mention with pride that the feelings of the youths generally towards the Institution is attachment rather than distrust, and so strong is that feeling that I have no hesitation at any time, when expedient, to trust them at work under a leader chosen from themselves, without an ordinary guard, anywhere on the Reformatory grounds. There has been no instance of an escape during the year, and I consider that the confidence placed in their honor is reciprocated by a determination to prove themselves worthy of the trust reposed in them.

I have very great pleasure in again bearing testimony to the strict punctuality and attention to their duties of the Protestant and Catholic Clergymen, Rev. Mr. Hallen and

Rev. Mr. Kennedy.

I have also much pleasure in recording my approval and satisfaction in the ability, integrity and attention of the Clerk, Storekeeper and Deputy Warden, Mr. Featherstonhaugh, and of the Steward and Keepers, who have been punctual in their attendance and careful

of their respective duties.

I cannot conclude this report, without again most respectfully calling the attention of the Government to the absolute necessity of having the new buildings completed at as early a date as possible, in order that the convicts may not be so crowded as they are at present.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, Your most obedient humble servant,

WILLIAM MOORE KELLY, Warden, C. W.

SURGEON'S REPORT.

To the Board of Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c., &c.

REFORMATORY, C. W. PENETANGUISHENE, C. W., January 15th, 1862.

GENTLEMEN,-I have the honor to report to you that the health of the convicts has

been on the whole very good this year.

Most of the ailments I have had to attend have been such as had been contracted by exposure to cold and wet, such as Catarrh, Bronchitis, Rhumatism, &c., or had been incurred before their removal to this Institution; none, I am happy to say, terminating fatally

I had in addition, two fractures of the legs and two of the arms, all of which resulted

favorably.

Five months ago I reported the case of Geo. H. Thornton, suffering under Diabetes Mellitus, complicated with cataract in both eyes, suggesting either his removal from the Institution or his separation from the other boys, as from the effluvia emanating from his body, he renders the atmosphere of the rooms very disagreeable, almost intolerable and unhealthy to the other boys.

The sanitary measures taken to ensure the health of the convicts are all that can be expected in the crowded state which the insufficiency of the prison accommodations compel

the officers of the Institution to keep the convicts.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, Your most obedient humble servant,

WILLIAM R. GILMOUR, M. B., Surgeon, R. P.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To Her Majesty's Inspectors of Prisons for Canada West.

REFORMATORY, PENETANGUISHENE, 18th January, 1862.

GENTLEMEN,—In presenting this Report for your consideration, I have great pleasure in speaking favourably of the general behaviour of the boys and of their attention to my instructions. It is, of course, difficult at all times to keep a large number of boys in perfect order during school hours, and this difficulty is much increased when they are crowded together in an inconvenient room, much too small for the commodious arrangement of the scholars. When a roomy and convenient chapel and school-room are provided, I have every

reason to hope that I shall seldom have occasion to complain of their conduct.

As long as the boys are in the Reformatory, subject to its judicious rules and restrictions, some good effects must visibly follow; but we naturally feel anxious for the future welfare of boys when they leave it, and this anxiety is much increased when at the time of leaving they are only 15 or 16 years of age. If they have parents, or relations we may expect that they will take them in charge and use their best endeavors to prevent their returning to their former evil courses; but some poor boys have no parents nor relations, nor friends, and what is worse some are so unfortunate as to have parents who are themselves criminals, and who, in some cases, have led their children to commit the crime for which they were sent to the Reformatory. In such notorious cases surely it would be well for the youthful offenders to be sentenced to such a term of imprisonment as shall prevent their leaving till age and experience have given them some steadiness of character. It must be evident that it will be almost certain ruin for a boy of 15 to return to such a home, and such examples, but we may hope for better things from a boy who has been subjected to the favourable influences of the Reformatory till he has attained the age of 19 or I know that it is difficult to make rules to meet all contingencies, but surely some remedy may be devised for the extreme cases I have mentioned. If it be thought hard for the poor boy to suffer for his parent's sin, certain privileges or indulgences, dependent on his good conduct, may be granted to him in the concluding years of his detention, and some recompense, pecuniary or otherwise, be given him when he leaves.

Since I had the honor of forwarding my Report for 1860, a plan for the proposed new buildings has been adopted. From the hasty view I had of it, they appear well adapted for the purposes contemplated, with the exception of the chapels and school-rooms

to which I naturally directed my attention.

On this point, I beg most respectfully to observe, that the grouping together the chapels and school-rooms with other rooms, will eventually be found an inconvenient arrangement, as in a few years, from the increasing number of the boys, they will require chargement, and this cannot be accomplished but by the removal of solid walls and encreachment on the adjoining apartments.

In order to avoid such difficulties, would it not be better at once to build the chapels and school-rooms entirely detached from the main buildings? Enlarged space to any extent

could then be easily afforded simply by adding to the length.

There are certain requirements in a school-room which cannot well be supplied when it is situated in a block of buildings. In a school-room it is requisite that the light be properly distributed; the windows should be in the two sides, leaving the two ends of the room free for the Blackboards, Maps, &c., used for the purposes of illustration.

Taking these things into consideration, I most respectfully suggest that a detached two-storied building will be found the most economical and convenient; the ground floor

to be used for the school-room, and the upper floor for the chapel.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, Your obedient humble servant,

GEORGE HALLEN,

Protestant Chaplain.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c., &c.

GENTLEMEN,—In submitting the usual annual report, I am happy to say that the statements I made in my last concerning the conduct and discipline of the convicts under my care apply equally as well to the year just expired; it therefore, gives me much pleasure to re-echo the same sentiments expressed in the concluding portion of my last year's report.

The only matter to which I wish to draw your attention is the want of buildings suitable for the purposes of a Juvenile Reformatory, and if I appear to exceed the limits of my province by referring to this subject, I respectfully ask you to bear with me, for I am considered that since I can find no other matter upon which to cast blame than the stone walls of the prison, you will easily extend to me your indulgence. Religion is rightly considered the basis of all hope of reform in the conduct of the characters sent to an institution of this description, the very centre around which all other arrangements should adjust themselves with perfect harmony, and, as Catholic Chaplain, I most respectfully avail myself of the mivilege of making a few brief observations.

Last year I took the liberty to refer to the inconvenience of having the chapel and school-room united in one apartment, and the impropriety of conducting the day school in the very presence of the altar for reasons expressed, and, I am certain, duly appreciated by you; but, as in spite of all such obstacles, I easily succeed in inspiring becoming reverence; I am, at present, inclined to waive every objection to it in order to lay before you with the greatest eagerness, the necessity of having the other apartments sufficiently adapted to

the noble purpose of the institution, affording room for proper classification.

For, what profit can there be in impressing upon fickle-minded youths the consoling smath that no action, however secret, can escape the piercing eyes of the Almighty, if we not only tell them the means of keeping themselves constantly in His holy presence, but also remove them from the proximate occasions of evil, and place them in a position to comply with the advice when it is in our power to do so?

And when I feel solicitous about such arrangements being made in the construction of the buildings, I do so not because I have any great reason to complain under existing circumstances, but because therein lies one of the most important principles through which may reform can be successfully accomplished: for, notwithstanding all these inconveniences, it is a source of gratification for me to be able to state that the 24 young prisoners under may charge give proof of their goodness by their docility, respect and obedience.

I am happy to see that new buildings are already in progress, and when these improvements shall be made, and the same ability in government be still preserved, in imagination I look forward to the consolation and satisfaction the Clergyman will experience who will have the noble and important task of directing the spiritual affairs of the inmates of the

Upper Canadian Juvenile Reformatory.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. C. KENNEDY, Catholic Chaplain.

ELEFGENATORY, C. W., 21st January, 1862.

OF

UPPER AND LOWER CANADA,

FOR THE YEAR 1862.

UNDER THE ACT 22 VIC., CAP. 99, SECTION 154, SUBMITTED TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY FOR THEIR INFORMATION.

Brinted by Order of the Legislative Assembly.



QUEBEC:

PRINTED FOR THE CONTRACTORS, BY HUNTER, ROSE & LEMIEUX, ST. URSULE STREET.
1862.

			. ·		·		
	Mullioer.	NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	Number of persons assessed,	Number of acres assessed,	Total of rentals of real proporty.	Total of yearly value other than rentals of real property.	Total actual value of real property.
		York.	1	İ	S -cts.	\$ cts.	S ets.
York and Prel.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Etobicoke. Georgina. Guillimbury East. Guillimbury North King. Markham Scarborough Whitchurch Vaughan York.	335	28,913 21,871 54,909 31,591 83,569 67,897 42,752 60,637 67,643 60,644			989,796 00 159,265 00 686,778 00 293,791 00 1,624,450 00 209,482 00 1,145,271 00 1,165,952 00 1,800,042 00 2,032,165 00
ANE	11	Incorporated Villages. Yorkville	347		30,462 00	11,006 00	
ORK	12 13	NewmarketHolland Landing	286	756 1,361	1,252 50 5,083 66	3,030 77 <u>1</u>	15,553 271
		Totals York	6,650	522,348			10,120,545 00
82		Peel.				<u> </u>	
United Counties of	14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Albion Caledon Chinguacousey Toronto Toronto Gore. Village of Brampton do Streetsville.	874 785 1,085 1,319 335 361 187	56,479 68,745 80,211 64,679 18,960 1,229	8,000		\$77,968 00 562,805 00 2,002,327 00 2,239,515 00 505,327 00
		Total York & Peel York and Peel as a separate	11,396	812,846			16,308,517 00
		Municipality					
	Į.	Totals	11,396	812,846			16,308,517 00
COUNTY OF BLGIN.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 S	Aldborough Dunwich Southwold Yarmouth Malahide South Dorchester Bayham Vienna	493 842 944 1,180 852 402 837 262	75,658 76,087 73,612 70,507 64,000 30,624 51,346 960	2,490 00		379,098 00 451,410 00 892,082 00 970,295 00 708,300 00 289,920 00 596,319 00 81,395 00
COAN		Totals	5,812	442,794	\$2,490 00		\$4,368,819 00
	9	County of Elgin					50,500 00
COUNTY OF HALLON.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Esquesing. Nelson. Nassageweya. Trafalgar. Town of Milton. do Oakville. County of Halton.	1,179 673 514 863 224 406	68,561 45,000 39,467 65,999 400 1,200	27,534 00	15,157 00 2,562 00	1,147,002 00 1,170,059 00 239,309 00 1,384,415 00
		Totals	3,859	200,627	\$27,534 00	\$17,719.00	\$5,140,785 00

UPPER CANADA, &c.—(Continued.)

<u>.</u>	<u> </u>	value prop-	al al	of by the	of by the 1.	Total amount of taxes imposed by By-laws of any Provisional County Council.	- 5.5
Total of taxable in- comes.	Total value of por- sonal property.	7 C		22		ar no	Total amount of Lu- natic Asylum or other Provincial tax.
5	i i	2 2	is in o	otal amount taxes imposed I By - laws of t Municipality.	amount imposed aws of y Counc	1 2 2 2 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 8 2
S X	9 6	Total yearly of personal erty.	Tage 2	taxes impose By-laws of Munioipality	3 6 3 6	10 00 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1	10 20 11
ŧ	ž ž	100	8 9 S	a a s a	8 8 8 C	tal amo taxes imp By-laws Provisionity Council	AB
₩ 1		l se	E = E 5	# e .e		a i isi	ă
otal of comos.	- 8	_ ~ ~	2 2 do	- ur	_ 0 . =	1 2 50	1 to 1 to 1 to 1 to 1 to 1 to 1 to 1 to
5 S	so sta	# 2 P	5 8 5 T	5565	5 5 6 8	a a a a v	ta off off
<u> </u>	T	<u> </u>	Total amount of assessed value of real and porsonal property.	Total taxe By- Mur	Total tax By Cou	Total taxe By Pro ty (To
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	S ets.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
4,000 00	66.400 00			· .			
4,000 00	15,000 00	•••••	1,060,196 00	530 00	1,662 94		
	66,300 00		174,265 00 783,078 00	286 00	442 00 1,494 67		
	15,300 00	•••••	309,091 00	878 00	565 87	*******************	************
	149,300 00	•••••	1,773,750 00	6,438 00	3,108 00	:	
3,600 00	206,700 00	***************************************	2,304,382 00	1,600 00	3,938 34	•••••	******
200 00	\$4,200 00		1.213,761 00	2,891 00	2,211 00		•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
1,994 00	136,300 00	************	1,304,246 00	1,700 00	2,228 00		
10,600.00	125,600 00	***************************************	1,925,642 00	2,000 00	3,752 00	•••••	************
600 00	179,304 00		2,212,069 00	6,004 00			
•		•••••••	· ·		4,234 00	•••••	
7,216 00	18,900 00	1,566 00	49,792 00	4,822 00	498 47		
5,600 00	18,700 00	1,458 00	17,011 271	1,336 00			
		1,646 00	112,003 00	1,032 58	134 70		
	108,200 00		13,189,493 271	•••••			
							77, 471
\$00 00 j	64,905 00		942,873 00	500 00	1,888 06	267 66	
	29,700 00		592,505 00	3,770 00	1,607 00	217 00	
4,430 00	142,700 00		2,149,457 00	2,811 55	4,095 48	691 00	
4.900 00	136,900 00		2,381,315 00	1,220 00	3,682 35	610-26	
	51,620 00		556,947 00	300 00	962 45	187 76	
″ 3 8.000 00	29,000 00	3,876 00	34,340 00	19,000 00	424 00	94 99	968 00
800 00		2,500 00	10,250 00	457 S2	166 53	30 05	•••••
			19,856,180 00				
	[]						
			\$19,856,180 00				
			319,530,100 00		÷		***************************************
	14,800 00		392,798 00	2,624 00	- 	\ <u>.</u>	
	21,700 00		473,110 00	1,892 00	2,847 00	·	***************************************
800 00	48,300 00		965,392 00	1,619 00	5,902 00		
3,200 00	76,900 00	·····	1,050,395 00	3,017 50	6.390 00		
	28,700 00	1	737,000 00	3,270 00	4,660 00		45 00
•••••	17,700.00	[301,620 00	400 00	1,930 00		
	35,880 00		631,599 00		3,460 00		
5,800 00		1,374 00	871,195 00	1,821 00	646 00		
	\$243,980 00	\$1,374 00	\$4,639,109.00	\$14,643 50	\$22,375-00		45 00
\$9,800 00						[
\$9,800 00					\$30.500.00		
\$9,800 00					\$30,500.00		
\$9,800 00			1 244 403 00				100.00
\$9,800 00	97,400 00		1,244,403 00	2,600.00	5,876 00		100 00
	97,400 00 45,500 00		1,215,559 00	2.690 00	5,876 00 3,654 00		100 00
\$9,800 00	97,400 00 45,500 00 32,500 00		1,215,559 00 270,609 00	700 00	5,876 00 3,654 00 2,026 00		100 00
	97,400 00 45,500 00	7 020 00	1,215,559 00 270,609 00 1,672,595 00	700 00 2,654 14	5,876 00 3,654 00 2,026 00 6,112 00		100 00
	97,400 00 45,500 00 32,500 00	1,020 00	1,215,559 00 270,609 00 1,672,595 00 16,177 00	700 00 2,654 14 1,728 00	5,876 00 3,654 00 2,026 00 6,112 00 375 00		100 00
	97,400 00 45,500 00 32,500 00	1,020 00 2,562 00	1,215,559 00 270,609 00 1,672,595 00	700 00 2,654 14	5,876 00 3,654 00 2,026 00 6,112 00		100 00
800 60	97,400 00 45,500 00 32,500 00		1,215,559 00 270,609 00 1,672,595 00 16,177 00	700 00 2,654 14 1,728 00	5,876 00 3,654 00 2,026 00 6,112 00 375 00		100-00

MUNICIPAL RETURNS OF

300									
	Number.	Total amount of all taxes as aforesaid.	Total amount of income come collected or to be collected from assessed axes for the use of the Municipality.	Total amount of in- comefromlicenses.	Total amount of in- come from public works.	Total amount of income from shares in incorporated Companies.	Total amount of in- come from all other sources.	Total amount of income from all sources.	Total expenditure on account of reads and bridges.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	(1	}	530 00	520 00	}	1	491 00	2,071 00	j .
	1 2	730 00	286 00	205 00			1,048 00	1,539 00	800 00
	3	1,494 00		255 00	[2,248 00	2,503 00	505 00
څ.	5	1,440 87 9,546 00	1,200 00	91, 00, 767, 00	***************************************	2.166 00	198 00	91 00 2.166 00	519 00 1,600 00
YORK AND PRBl Continued.	6	1,600 00		1,024 00 652 00 420 00				6,562 00	1,574 00
ğ	7	5,102 00	3,248 00	652 00					731 00
ģ	8	3,928 00 5,752 00	260 00 2,000 00	1,250 00		550.00	935 00	1,615 00 4,100 00	620 00 2,000 00
٤	10	6,004 00	1.770 80	1.430 00		550 00	321 00	9,526 00	2,184 00
南	1]	1			i	i		ì
e.	11 12	5,320 00 1,336 00	626 00 1,515 84	324 00 424 67		}	2,882 00	9,153 00 1,940 57	417 00 873 72
£.	13	1,167 28	1,313 34	126 00				1,940 37	288 57
4				ļ				}	
. E	{	49,420 00	11,435 84	7,164 67		3,016 00	6,241 00	32,113 57	· 12,671 29
	(
ō	14	2,655 72	{	518 00		 			1,177.00
.	15	5,594 54		481 00				481 00	2,300 00
2	16	7,598 00 5,512 61	1,873 17 1,020 00	505 00 934 60			2,456 00	2,961 00	1,541 67 1,320 18
5	17	1,450 21	1,020 00	252 00			1,906 56 446 40	698 40	1,520 15
ຮັ	19		3,498 88	464 00	62 00		668 16	4,693 00	595 00
2	20	663 40	457 82	185 00		}	250 00	893 53	250 00
United Courties or		72,894 00	18,313 00	10,503 00			11,967 00	1	
n	1.	12,002 00	i .			}	1		
			26,400 00	727 00]		44,511 00	71,638 00	
		\$72,894 00	\$26,400 00	\$11,230 00			\$56,478 00		
	١ ا	\$12,004 00	020,200 00	\$11,200 00			\$40,210 00		***************************************
			1		1		<u> </u>		1
ૣૢૢૢૢૢ૽૽	(1	2,624 00	1 005 15	130 00					1,500 00
.0	2	4,739 44 7,521 39	1,865 15	255 00			1,911 56		1,800 00 1,500 00
٥	4	9,407 50	3,017 50	522 00			1,612 38	1,612 38	2,264 58
×	5	7,975 00	3,017 50 3,270 00	346 00	976 50		1,612 38 1,832 49	1,612 38 6,415 99	272 00
9	6	2,330 00	••••••••	80 00]		500 00	1,000 00	242 00
뎐	7 8	4,548 00 2,467 00	1,821 00	338 00 112 00			632 00	2,565 00	1,142 00 487 00
- E	"]]				
Ž.	ĺ	\$41,607 33	\$9,974 65	\$1,783 00	\$976 50		\$6,488 43	\$11,593 37	\$9,205 58
County of Elgin, Cone'd,	9	\$30,500 00	\$30,500 00	\$93 00	\$995 00		\$15,351 00	\$46,939 00	
5		200,200 00	\$00,000 44	400			020,002 00	320,000	
						· ·			
Ä.	[1]	5,976 86 6,344 00	2,690 00	845 00 325 00	ļ;		71 50 591 00	916 50 916 00	1,000 00 1,000 00
53	3 3	2,726 00	2,080 00	125 00	}		320 00	445 00	339 32
H	4	8,767 14		324 00				324 00	1,794 50
	2 3 4 5 6	2,103 00		326 00	ļ		338 90	324 00 2,767 90	469 30
NET OF HALL	3 6	2,703 84	1,227 62	253 00	{		673 75	926 75	345 70 587 80
COURT OF HALTON.	7		1,427 02	41 00	1				257 80
S	1	\$28,640 84	\$3,917 62	\$2,239 00			\$1,993 25	\$4,295 90	\$5,506 62
					<u> </u>				
		1 1							

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	cs , - 1	= 1 5 3	lotal exponditure on account of Debon- tures and interest thereon.	of of its	mount received from Government on ac- count of Adminis- tration of Justice.
other s and	nditure on of Stockup incor.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	o m	260	F 2	£ 5 5 5
or in	Pa Ste	Seh Seh	200	to st	255	rst no gr
ks 'tt	The state of	at so it	H 25 문	±::- (S S S S	Pat P
20 i	2 0 8 0 1	Boats.	it a c	ng on	actra str.	စို့ မို့ မို့
Total expenditure on account of other public works and proporty.	Iotal expenditure on account of Stock held in any incor- porated Company.	Total exponditure on account of schools and education, exclusive of School Trustoes' rates.	Total expenditure on account of the support of the poor, or charitable purpass.	Total exponditure on account of Deben- tures and interest thereon.	Total gross expendi- ture on account of Administration of Justice in all its branches.	Amount received from Government on no- count of Adminis- tration of Justice.
S III O	a in the later	si o n	account port cor chr chr chr pqsos.	ro as or	a a si a	tion and a
= 5 = 5	2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	2 5 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	E 20 1 20 1 20 1 20 1 20 1 20 1 20 1 20	tel tec	P Table	5055
	to a c	20 20 2	03	2 - 1	2	A:
	أسد	s cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
\$ cts.	\$ cts- {	• (5 (-	i	
		43,818 00	}	•••••		
		••••••	•••••			*** ***********************************
	676 00	EO #E	50 00			
		58-75 5.129-00	161 00			
	******************	3,123 00	221 19			
	***************************************	1,138 00	200 00			
		618 00	75 00 (•••••
			196 00 {			
·····		1,562 00	107 00			
,		1		0.000.00		1 1
1,254 82	[]	809 23	15 30	2,026 00	••••••	********
220 00]	378 37 809 48			******************************	
61 18	j	809 48	4 00			
	i					
	{······					
)
			100 00			
***************************************		765 50	1 171 70			
		765 50 2,375 19 159 60	137 50 70 00			
*****************		159 60	70 00	26 90	·	····
		988 00		1,865 84		
		184 00				
			1			1
	. [
		24,379 00	635 00	896 00	26,079 00	7,313 00
,				.	-	
		\$40,189 00				
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	}	1.		J		
		1	1	1		
			25 00	}	.)	
			94 45	0 = 64 00		
,		1,433 94	200 00	2,564 00		
		1,294 79	277 03 69 18	20,585 75	11 00	
1.082 41		623 04 \$37 06	09 10	260 00		
	, }	331 00	160 50			
•••••		1,309 00		106 00		
		1,000 00				-
1,082 41		5,197 83	826 16	23,515 75	11 00	1
1,000 41	_		-{		1	09 400 00
	\$6,400 00	\$8,843 00		\$13,876 00	\$7,804 00	\$3,408 00
	1		1	<u> </u>		<u> </u>
	1:	1	1	1	· · · · ·	the street
		1,865 50	143 00			
		. 1,647 00	550 00	1	•-	
		306 00	82 00 05 75	180 00		
		1,981 27	95 75	100 00		
	••} •••••	1,115 33	82 00			
		., 1,000 00	02 00	9,034 68	4,494 46	3,078 24
226 76						
226 76						
\$226 76		\$7,983 10	\$952 75	\$9,214 68	\$4,494 46	\$3,078 24

25 Victoria.

MUNICIPAL RETURNS OF

-		-							
		Ī	otal nett expendi- ture on account of Administration of Justice.	1 = 1	1		Total amount of Id- abilities scenced by Debentures.	1	
		- 1	#5 ° °	ng el se i	2 45	0	3.5	1 E	- e
		ı	on the	5 2 2 2	} ଥ ≋	} ≝	- 5	- 5	6
		- 1	o de la	1 3 2 2 3 3 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	1 2 8	1 .5) in	0 8	80
		- 1	6 8 3	1 5 ± 1 1 1	15 98	7	10 S	nt n	. ž
		- (ي يقيد	of a med	6 5	[8, 30]	no s in	8 2	(≅
	•:		Total nett expendi- ture on account of Administration of Justice.	Total expenditure on on account of sain- ries, and the ex- penses of Munici- pal Government.	Total expenditure on all other accounts.	Total exponditure of all kinds.	8.55	Total amount of Li- abilities unsecured	Total liabilities of all kinds.
	Number.	j		9 5 2 8 6	9.5	F. G	P EE	- E	= = =
	· 🗟	i	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 2 E	ਰ=	- E =	6 6 6	2.5	
	=	7	t t	100100	0 =	0.8) o a r	}	2.4
	~	_/	<u> </u>						
		1	_				}		
		-	\$ cts		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	S cts.
	f 1	1		60,298 00	19,864 00	2,119 14			i
	2	1		260 00	1,060 00	1,060 00			
	3	1		484 00	1	1,665 00			
	4			. 246 11	592 00	1,471 82	1		
٠ 👡	5			715 00	186 00	8,427 00			
0	6			769 50	1 200 00	2,547 26	1		388 00
ž.	1 7	1		600 00		600 00			000 00
=	i s	١		546 00	1,859 98	1,940 00			
. 8	8	1	********	800 00	2,000 00	2.296 00			***************************************
ī	10			1,353 00	452 00	2,296 00 9,934 00			1,788 00
United Courties of York and PrelContinued.	1 20	ţ		1,000 00	1 200	1 2,202 00		***************************************	2,.00 00
10 10	11	- (1,516 15	2,197 29	3,236 00	22,400 00	4.305 62	26,705 62
ם	12			1,516 15 243 33	199 49	1,914 92	22,200,00	1,500 02	20,,00 02
-	13	1	••••••	132 54	1 200 10	1,291 77			•••••
- 3	1 **	-		102 01					
	j	1				43,500 00		:	
2	í	1				10,000 00			
· 70	1	- 1							
	14	1		780 00		1,959 00			
5	15	1	*******	800 00	9,275 00	1,000 00	•••••		***************************************
80	16	1	********	775 00	615 88	9,398 12		***************************************	*******************************
- E	17	1	***************	558 00	8,452 00	0,000 12		***************************************	872 93
· · · · E	18	1	***********	319 00	0,=02 00	(•••••	2,176 00	012 00
- 5	19		***************************************	1,075 03			832 00	00 10 و	700 00
ಶ.	20		*******	200 00		634 00	002 00	214 00	200 00
. 5	120	4	•••••	200 00	1	, 00x 00,		1217 00	.,200,00
E	1	-		1		55,489 00]		
. ×	i	1	•••••	1		}			
_	1	1	\$18,784 00	9,722 00	\$4,929 00	5,929 00	800 00	5,026 00	5,826 00
].	J							
	i	-				\$61,418 00			
	•	1		1	1		l		
		÷		1		1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
~;	1	.		200 00			900 00	899 80	1,799 80
- 2	1 2	1		600 00		5.341.45			2,,00 00
5	3			433 00		5,341 45 10,422 12	7,400 00		9,600 00
ې	4	1		858 00		10,422 12 4,695 17			21,388 98
	5			289 75		22,933 13	21,388 98		1,000 00
뜵	6	i		240 00		780 00	1,000 00	!	,000 00
ğ	1 7	1		387 05	2,526 97	2,526 97			470 00
ريكور	1 8	i		250 00	2,397 00	2,397 00			210 00
. 5	`				-3,171.00.				
Court or Elgin Cont'd.	ļ.	1		3,251 80	4,923 97	49.095 84	30,688 98	899 80	34,258 78
	1	1		33-1-5,-01	.,,,,,	i			,200,70
, Š,			\$4,396 00	\$1,538 00	\$9,516 00	\$44,569 00	\$100,639 00	\$9,317 00	\$109,956 00
_	٠.	1	4 .,		1	1			}
		ī				1			
ے	٦	۱,		758 00	1	3,785, 50	1		
5	·	2		. 758,00 576,00	200:00	3,766 50 3,973 00	1,500 00		1,954 00
- 5-	8	3	•••••	346 00	4 073 32	1,073 32	1,000 00	1.	1,000,00
_ ₹	g-	41		. 500 90	1	9,681 27	3,000 00		3,000 00
· . ٣.	Ē (51	*************************	641 33	128 39	2,354 49			2,000 00
- 5	≅ {	5 6		592 50	1	3,126 80			280 00
- E	-Continuea.	7	1,328 72	1,254 00	1,227 62	17,010 76	40,586 34		
×.	1-1	٠,	1,040 12	1,20,4 00	1,221,02	1,010,10	20,000 04		40,586 34
COUNTY OF HALFOR.	1	- (\$1,328 72	\$4,933 73	\$2,629 33	40,986 14	\$45,086 34		\$45,820 34
	٠,	1		¥±,000 10	32,020 00	10,000 14	220,000 04		10,020,020 O'E
					`		·		ا حسبنا
								3. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	

UPPER CANADA,	&c.—(Continued.)
---------------	------------------

						
real iging iy.	Total value of stock in facorporated Companies: owned by Municipality.	Total value of debts due to Municipal- ity.	i a	Jo	P. i.	1
	it a st	de		8	property Munici-	
of alon	10 cm	A ig	t c	i g		
s <u>a</u> a	S S S S	9 3	ta			95
Total value of property belo to Minicipal	Sa a a	4	otal amount of rears of taxes.	llance in Treasurer	ll other owned by pality.	2
	A 0.5	3.5	a 2	988	र हुड़े	. ₹. `
2 2 2	2 a 2 y	(T = 12	E g	L an	Z Z	, Ta .
å.	2	ا يُقَالِ	Total amount of rears of taxes.	Balance in hands Treasurer.	All other owned b pality.	Total Assets.
			[<u> </u>		!
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	- \$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ ets.
	i	8,200.00	870 00.	700 00		9,770 00
		350.00		479.00		829 00
	••••••			1.425 00	40.00	7,894 00
	***************************************		412 15 337 00	596 48		2,066 93
		1	759 00	13 00 719 00		10,848 00
***************************************				500.00		759 00 500 0 0
			84 00	233 00	8,261 12	8,578 00
1,200 00	14,360-00		5,743 00	1.471 00		25,675 00
•••••••		16,598.00	1.656 00	J		16,462 00
25,200.00		632 24	2,933 00	185 00	160-00	29,110 39
.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	***************************************		16 10		100 00	16 10
			1,288 00	107 21		1,396 62
						
••••••						
				ļ———		
800 00				175 52		975 00
400 00		100,00	34 37	445.44		1,279 81
1,700.00		11,559,00	135.06	278, 00		13,672 62
400 00 ₁		900,00	874 90		5,132.14	6,406 16
8,000 00		100,00	34 37	518.00		518 00
0,000 00;	***************************************	800.00 350.00	1,000 00 311 00	169.91 75.00	100.00	4,693 00 386 00
				15 00,	100.00	380 00
				}	•••••	
\$114,967.00	3	\$13,394 00	90 704 00	0007.00	- 0.000 00	
\$124,501.00.		\$10,094,00	\$3,794 00	\$287.00	\$6,832.00 .	\$137,193 00
			****************			1 73 7
		[· . (ergy dit e
. ,			200 07	050.00		
			386 27	250 98	•••••	***************************************
800 00			6 40	1,120 52		1,920 50
			600 00	3,748-40		38,244 00
800 00		19,593 00	3,611 00	1,240 00	13,000 00	
	4 700 00			220 00		
1,000-00 2,000 00	4,180 00	731 00 627 00	1,480 00	689`00	#00.00	4,707 00
2,000.00		021:00	1,400 00		000.00	4,707 00
4,600 00	4,180 00	20,951 00	\$6,083 67	7,268 90	\$13,600 00	44,871 50
#50 500 00	00,000,00	\$14,821 00				
\$50,500 00	\$80,000 00	\$14,521 00		\$2,370 00		\$147,691.00
			100			
			1,300 00	600 00		*********
2,000,00			2,985 00	1,349 97	790-00	14,234 97
		950.00	1 5 4 4 4 6	61 67		
		250 00	1,541 45 413 42	7,226 67	140 00	9,158 12
			903 84	406-88	50-00	
8,000 001			- VO - VX-			
8,000 00 22,705 55	••••••		8,117-00	13,069 26		43.831 8L
22,705 55		V 80 V				43,831 81
\$,000 00 22,705 55 \$32,705 55		\$250-00	8,117-00 \$15,260-71	\$32,653 57	\$980 00	\$67,224 90

MUNICIPAL RETURNS OF

A. 1862

,	A'unioer.	NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	Number of persons assessed.	Number of acres as- sessed,	Total of rentals of real property.	Total of yearly value other than rentals of real property.	Total actual value of roal property.
COUNTY OF WELLAND.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 S 9 10 11 12 13 14	Bertie, Township Crowland do Clifton, Town Chippawa, Village Fort Erie, do Humberstone, Township Pelham, Township Stamford, do Thorold, do Thorold, Village Wainfleet, Township Willoughby, do Welland, Village	283 342 258 172 500 554 550 627 325 361 250 135	39,905 19,491 987 119½ 29,773 28,772 21,419 23,341 42,080 18,588 878 225,353	11,417 00 4,678 00 10,205 74 26,300 74	515 10	\$ cts. 610,503 00 330,504 00 190,293 00 546,810 00 508,206 00 788,076 00 648,905 00 411,299 00 317,999 00 4,352,595 00
UNITED COUNTIES OF PETERBOROUGH AND VICTORIA.	1 2 3 4 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Asphodel Belmont and Methune Douro Dummer and Burleigh Otonabec Monaghan Smith and Harvey Ennismore Ennily Eldon Fenelon Bexley, Digby and Saxton Verulam and Sommerville Mariposa Lindsay Ashburnham Galway, Snowden, Minden, Lutterworth and Anson Carden Ops Totals United Counties Peterborough and Victoria	538 137 425 289 602 236 625 172 607 429 355 148 343 792	34,870 34,282 38,470 28,057 66,040 14,204 90,422 15,556 64,025 55,003 52,913 46,459 97,919 66,467 1.001 7,1278 16,938 55,827 883,758		25,174 00 12,080 36 \$37,254 36 \$37,254 36	239,618 00 177,479 00 121,296 00 507,092 00 170,448 00 501,352 00 65,200 00 384,337 00 264,205 00 169,336 00 199,139 00 621,487 00 201,339 33 146,045 00 25,407 00 344,830 00 \$4,336,465 33
County of Prince Edward.	3 4 5 6 7	Hillier	576 636 575 700 322 776 386 3,971	32,069 43,825 43,382 44,630 23,208 44,344 147 231,605	28,462 00 \$28,462 00 \$28,462 00	3,646 00 \$3,646 00 \$3,646 00	611,312 00 655,989 00 720,340 00 478,704 00 244,621 00 736,245 00 \$3,447,211 00

, 4		9 .	lal of	4 20	- A0	Total amount of taxas imposed by By-laws of any Provisional County Gouncil.	-
Total of taxable in comes.	Total value of per- sonal property.	value prop-	Total amount of assessed, value of real and personal property.	of the	of the	o d m	Total amount of Lunatic Asylum or other Provincial tax.
197	otal value of p	1	o sera	otal amount taxes imposed By - laws of t Municipality.	taxes imposed hars of the Country Council.	C C C	o mir
×	2 6	1 45 8	un d.	0 0 7 1	00 % 20 %	no S. E H	1 2 2 2
±3	네 클립	Total yearly of personal erfy.	l g g g	na i sigi	amount imposed laws of ty Counc	an in work	P A P
ıtal of comes	1 =	2.5	a sed	nic les	s T ta	St. 15	a ci s
<u> </u>	So.	i se se	re se or	E & An	E 5 7 2	E N. S. S.	T T T T
ů,	T ₀	T of	1 8 " " "	Total tax By Mu	Total taxes By - Cour	Total taxes By - Prov ty Co	5 -0+
	-	-{		·	·	{	
\$ cts.	S cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ ets.	\$ cts.
1,500 00	25.900 00	1	637,903 00	2,184-31	2,562 00		
1,700 00	31,400 00		363,604 00	240 00	1,670 00		
		2,604 00	26,642 21	585 42	896 65	***************************************	
30,200 00	7,900 00	2,286 00	13,703 00	- 685 00.	342 00	171 00	
4,300 00 2,400 00	35.100 00	336 00	7,271 00	1,591 73	390 00		
1,000 00	35,600 00		584,310 00 544.806 00	251 00	2,523 00	······	
6,500 00	137,300 00		931,876 00	100 00.	1,659 00	794 00	
	48,250 00		697,155 00	2,646 87	2,579 46		*******
19,600 00	24 700 00	4,764 00	31.465 00				
800 00	34,100 00 37,475 00		445,399 00 356,274 00	1,600 00 275 00	2,443 00 1,543 00		
7,100 00	01,110	515 10	170,095 00	1,914 00	286.00		
	·						
\$75,100 -00	\$393,025 00	\$10,505 10	\$4,810,503 21	\$12,073 33	\$19,810 11	\$965 00	
		·	CE DOR CRE DO	200 500 00	000 500 00		: ~ ·
**********	1		\$6,006,866 00	\$22,500 00	\$22,500 00	***************************************	
	i 	'	<u>.</u>	!		<u> </u>	
	38,900 00		273,518 00	1,946 00	1,310 00		
	2,300 00		116,203 00	400 00	668 00		
	2.600 00		180,079 00	900 39	1,228 00		
11,400 00	28,900 00 108,294 00		150,196 00 626,786 00	3,344 60 1,934 50	971 00 2,613 00	•••••	•••••
2,800 00	22.300 00		195,548 00	606 00	616 00		***********
1,400 00	61,700 00		564,452 00	3,263 98	2,058 83		
	7,000 00		72,200 00	588 40			
•••••••	68,360 00		452,697 00	3,109 00	2,534 77		
	11,600 00 7,300 00		209,455 00 271,505 00	707 10 1,685 00	1,378 00 1,348 82	•••••	••••••
	3,020 00		172,356 00	2,358 47	81 00		**********
	5,925 00	1	205,064 00	3,348 00	1,639 00		
	53,600 00		675,087 00	3,516 00	4,108 00		
22,200 00	10.400 00	3,174 00	33,733 00	5,172 14	2,177 00	••••••	
	10,400 00	624 00	12,704 36	1,080 00	520 00		
	2,050 00	}	148,095 00	370 00	495 60		
				443 36			
	21,500 00	·····	336,330 00	2,138 00	2,083 00		
\$37,800 00	\$455,749 00	\$3,798 00	\$4,661,008 36	\$36,930 94	\$25,828 02		
	3200,120 00	\$10,100 00	3,001,000 80				
				•			F
\$37,800 00	\$455,749 00	\$3,798 00	\$4,661,008 36	\$3 6,930 94	\$25,828 02		
1,900 00	74,000 00		685,312 00				
-,0	51,000 00		701,989 00	10 00	1,290 00		•••••
	117.300 00		837,640 00	1,011 00	1,380 00		
800 00	41,400 00		520.904 00	820 00.	1,211 00		20 00
	33,200 00		277,821 00	379 00	593 00		••••••
1,444 00	95,900 00	2,202 00	\$32,145 00 321,108 00	978 43 3,033 00	1,518 00 246 00		,
				- 3,000 00	2±0 00		
\$4,144 00	\$411,800 00	\$2,202 00	\$3,892,919 00	\$6,231 43	\$6,238 00	4.,,	\$20.00
#4 144 00	4700,000,00		<u> </u>				
\$4,144 00	4,128,000 00	\$2,202 00	\$3,892,919 00	\$6,231 43	\$6,238 00		\$20 00
	لمنسل				البرادة بالمالية	بالزميز والمستعدد	

	===	lotal amount of all faxes as aforesaid.	otal amount of income collected or to be collected from assessed taxes for the use of the Municipality.	÷ 8	2.0	lotal amount of in- como from shares in incorporated Com- panies.	ដូង	g gi.	ure on roads
	- }	15 E	Total amount of in- come collected or to be collected from assessed taxes for the use of the Mu- nicipality.	Total amount of in- come from licenses.	of in- public	Total amount of in como from shares in incorporated Companies.	Total amount of in- come from all other sources.	•	Total expenditure on account of roads and bridges,
	į.	Total amount of taxes as aforesa	of general sections of the section of the sections of the sections of the sections of the sections of the sections of the sections of the sections of the section of the sections of the section of the secti	20 25	og [9 20	0 1	Total amount of come from sources.	
	- 1	# ž	that each	## }	Total amount o come from] works,	tra go	Ta a	unt o from	otal expenditu account of and bridges.
	}	# G	46 46	8 8	(a)	282	ā 5 .	8 ⁴³ . ∶	5 2 5
	- {	920 83	20 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	až l	ğ~ l	B 4 8 %	es fr	otal amo como sources.	Z H Z
::		a g	in Section	28	8 8 8 8	2852	7 8 2	283	§
က္ခ	- 1	Ta X	15 5 8 6 5 1	E g	ESS	Paris E	200 E	so co	1 5 5 8
Number.	{	₹	101	20	ല്	<u>a</u>	T ₀	ŭ	ដ
74									
)	c :	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	S ets.	S cts.	\$ cts.	S cts.	S cts.
	}	\$ cts.	} ' }	` ;			778 75	2,762 00	143 563
→ {	1 1	4,746 31	1,864 31	120 00		**********	\$12 67	1,179 73	182 79
eg \	2 {	1,910 00	299 84	67°20 777 50		•••••	823 92	4,978 12	307 27
. <u>ē</u>	3	2,605 62	953 91	105 00	•••••	•••••	020 02	765 85	646 91
1	4	820 00 1,981 73	1,703 44	105 00			197 28	2,005 72	665 19
8 }	5 6	2,523 00	1,100 41	490 00			862 00		450 00
1 }	7	3,167 00	251 00	80 00			1,089 00	1,400,00	143 00
2 }	si	2,553 00	858 00	450 00			20 00	1,328 00	145 00
¥ }	9	5,226 33	5,309 33	168 00		340 00	1,468 14	7.285 47	84 59
13	10		{	330-00	}	•••••	469 51	799 51	180 26 65 00
₩ 1	11	4,043 00	1,600 00	50 00	·····	•••••	177 00 450 S3	1,827 00 797 03	182 88
(Countr of Welland.—Continued.)	12	1,818 00	296 20	50 00		•••••	400 03	(91.03)	311 15
· • 1	13	2,200 00	260 00	S3 S2	******				
14		-00 500 00	\$13,396 03	2,876 52		\$340 00	\$7,129 10	\$25,128 43	\$3.507 60
ž,		\$33,593 99	219,390 03	2,310 32					
ا ج	4.4	\$22,500 00	\$22,500 00	\$80 00			\$18,914.79	\$41,494 79	\$521 72
5 ([14]	\$22,500,00	\$22,000 00	000 00		,	1	{ '	•
						; ;	Ī		
		3,256 00		565 00		·	748 00	4,569 00	1,600 00
. }	1	1,068 00	400 00				{		1,060 00
[2 }	3	2,126 39		125 00					1,250 00
-	4	3,344 60	2,643 60	75 00		[1,134 50	3,853 10	2,032 77
Ş.	5	4.547 50	1,934 50	253 00			1,305 06	3,462 56	
٧ (6	1,222 66	{	50 00	{	[••••••	815 56	2.368 55	528 00 1.634 00
35	7	5,322 81	1,203 09	350 00	{·······	Į •••••	815 50	2.000 00	133 00
ž - 1	8		588 40		Į	{······	} • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		1,200 00
8,5	9	3,100 00	7 005 00	402 00 66 00	\·····		}	2,959 59	1,966 60
8.3	10	2,085 10	1,085 99	126 00				4,514 46	1,750 50
22	11	3,033 82	3,721 49	120 00					206 00
స్ట్రా	12	4,987 00	1,817 00	268 75					2,097 25
m —	14	1 4,50, 00		248 00		{	{		1,712 47
0.4 A-1	15	7,349 14	2,768 60	947 50	{			3,715 00	1,857 83
TIES OF PETENBOROL TORIA.—(Continued.)	16	1,080 00		180 00	{		197 96	277 96	}
110	Ì	1		(1	(j'	{
Z Z	17		.] 370 00	127 50	Į ··	j	}		
ક	(18			00.00	\	{·······	1,300 75		400 00
United Counties of Petenborough and Vic- rorla.—(Continued.)	19	4,241 00	2,158 00	80 00	}		1,000 10		1
11	1	040 500 00	#18 800 EF	\$3,883 75	}		\$5,501 83	\$26,720 22	\$21,560 81
Z	1	\$48,763 36	\$18,690 67	30,000 10					[
\Rightarrow	1	}		}	}	1			j
	20	1	\$16,975 54	\$101 50	1		92 00	\$26,720 22	\$5,453 00
	(20	}	. 3.0,0.0 01	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	{	{	(: _		
					}	}	}	1	1
,	(1	1,268 07		173 00	}	}		.}	194 00
g.	$\begin{cases} 1 \\ 2 \end{cases}$	1,610 00		204 00	}	}	8 50	212 50	
20	3	2,391 00	1,411 00	89 00		. {	1.48 00	2,628 00	336 24,
2 2	4	2,031 00		92 00	{	·			200 00
nti.	5	972 00	970 00	4 00	{	70 38	47 37	1,091 75	
PRINCE ED-	6	2,496 43	978 43	35 00	Į		1,054 75	2,068 18	
¥ ~	7	3,279:00	2,008 00	296 00			6,208 00	6,502 00	
, L	1		_	4000 00	\ 	¢70.20	#7 489 E9	\$12,502 43	\$958 54
OUNTY OF WARD.—(}	\$14,017.50	\$5,365 43	\$893.00	j	\$70 38	\$7,462 62	40	
COUNTY OF WARD.—(1- %	OTHOUR ED	Ø5 285 A2	\$843 00	100	\$70 38	\$7,464 62	\$12,502 43	\$957 74
Ö	(8	\$14,047 50	\$5,365 43	} \$045.00	}	. 010 30	J.,202, 02	1	
	<u> </u>			للمستنسب					

UPPER CANADA, &c.—(Continued.)

						<u> </u>
8 2 2	E 26 1 1	88.5	fotal expenditure on account of the sup- port of the poor, or charitable purpo- ses,	9 44	otal gross expenditure on account of Administration of Justice in all its branches.	1 8 6 6 A
Total expenditure on account of other public works and property.	Total expenditure on account of stock held in any in- corporated Com- pany.	Total exponditure on account of schools and education, ox- clusive of School Trustees rutes.	Total expenditure on account of the sup- port of the poor, or charitable purpo- ses.	Total expenditure on necount of Deben- tures and interest thereon.	Total gross expendi- ture on account of Administration of Justico in all its branches.	Amount received from Government on ac- count of Adminis- tration of Justice,
20	/ ೭೫ ರ	24.42	2 8 2 2	5 5 5	§ ≅ 8=	nount received fro Covernment on a count of Admini tration of Justice
otal expenditure account of public works property.	otal expenditu necount of held in any corporated pany.	otal expenditur necount of sel and education, elusive of Se Trustees rates,	1 = 4 & c	i ci	IN SOUTH	5 7 6 3
200	20 2	7 7 7 7 7 7	7 2 2 2	202	9556	8 5
ريو د وق	ntal expend necount o held in corporated pany.	1 2 + 3 0 8	5325	2.5	tal gross ture on a Administ Justice i branches.	3 2 5 5
£ 8.8 £	1 2 5 6 7 6 .	इंडिइइ	X E 2 E	tal exp necount lures a lhereon	28233	7 2 2 2 5
7 8 7 8	otal ox necou held corpo pany.	28-28	- Sta.	2000	a sa sa	5 E E
3283	Page Page	함 등 등 을 다	\$ 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	ਬ 5 5 4	1 2 2 4 2 E	25555
, ĕ	ĕ	1 2	ğ	<u>۾</u>	<u>g</u>	A.
						<u> </u>
\$ ets.	S ets.	\$ ets.	\$ cts.	\$ ets.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Ψ Ο(Β)	} = ====	•) - D - C10.	\$ 565.
		320 00	28 00	2,000.00		
***************************************		785 00				
***************************************		892 71	168 44	448 00		
·····		145 00	34 00	927 00		***************************************
******************		400 00	44 28	}]	
<i>,,,,,,</i> ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		598 00	8 00		4 00	
***************************************		307 00				
*************	}	1,452 00	186 00	}		
	}	1,461 59	5 00	3,848 00	(
***************************************		1,300 00	}	1,818 60		
		270 00	10 00	1,600 00	}	
***************************************		316 80	·			
	(550 00	5 00	1,215 00		
	·	<u></u>	{			
************************		8,798 10	488 72	11,856 60	4 00	(
		\	 			
\$308 38		\$4,710 00	\$465 75	\$18,111 89	\$4,176 44	\$2,849 45
	<u> </u>	}		·	1	
:]	}		}	1	1
*******************		l	40 00	184 00	}	
*****************		200 00	J)		
********		320 00	- 65 00		}	
***************				·····		
		[226 31			

*******		400 00	46 00			
		133.00		54 00		
	 		70 00	***********		}
**************		729 00	40 00			,
*******		731 00				
********				********		
***************************************	.,		212 00			
********					17 35	
2,557 89	593 51	3,481 60	242 08	1,555 20		
***************************************		150 00	6 00		1 - 1 - 1	*************
			10 00			******
	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		********	***************************************	******	

•••••	1,187 01	400 00	60 00	*************		
			·			
\$2,557 S9	\$1,780 52	6,544 60	1,017 39	1,693 20	17 35	e sejiTs
4		j				1.3 (2.3)
**********		\$6,544 60	\$220 00	\$2,904 00	\$4,960 48	\$596 11
	1 1 1 1 1	}		•		
`					r,	`
		400 00	163 45			
		120	178 75			
***************************************		548 00	434 00			
***************************************	;	423 00	444 00			***************************************
		69 50	165.50			*************
60 00		363.00	419 00			***************************************
00 00		900,00	316 00	841 00	***************************************	***************************************
		700 vy	010 40	UZL VV		**************************************
60 00		2,703 50	2,120 70	841 00	पुरस्ति पुरस्का प्रक	Table Charts ST
		27,00 00	7,550 EV (1)	SET AR	*******************************	
\$60 00		\$2,703 50	\$2,120 35	\$841 00		aliyati Makat
		<i>32,100 00</i>		A. C. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	3.031.3.4.3.2	market in the
			<u> </u>			
DOMESTIC AND T	The second secon	the second second		· 黄金 小雞 化氯化 医乳腺 化二氯	4.接着新年上表现了严重,重任	均域的系統特

Numbor.	Total nett expendi- ture on account of Administration of Justice.	Total expenditure on account of salaries and the expenses of Municipal Government.	Total expenditure on all other accounts.	Total expenditure of all kinds.	Total amount of lin- bilities secured by Debentures.	Tolal amount of liabilities unsecured.	o Total liabilities of all kinds.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts. 232.45 170.18 1,071.90 304.00 427.38 275.00 272.00	\$ cts. 2,724 014 27 54 4,461 33 143 81 1,537 06	\$ cts. 2.724 01½ 1,165 51 4.461 33 447 81 2,197 00 778 00	\$ cts. 36,000 00 400 00 300 00	\$ cts. 36,023 00 50 75	450 75 26,000 00 300 00
COUNTY OF WELLAND.—(Continued.)		241 00 205 26 241 00 230 33 113 19 4,213 69	79 00 730 01 2,497 27 \$17,860 49	5,728 60 2,365 00 2,497 29 22,364 55	18,200 00 11,498 00 20,000 00 2,280 00 88,678 00	3,983 00 650 00 40,706 75 \$18,173 90	18,239 83 11,498 00 20,000 00 2,930 00 79,418 58 \$111,853 50
(1	\$1,326 9	400 00 303 00 250 00 609 96 600 69 304 00	39 9	1,853 46 2,967 29 2,280 00	\$93,679 60		701 00
or Perenbonous (Continued.).	2 3 4 5 6	215 46 600 00 400 00 321 00 125 0 283 5 390 1 3,642 5	0 4,551 0 0 4,551 0 0	2,592,75 50 2,120 97 12 79 443 79	14,000	3,000	17,000 00
i g	8	272 558 9,863	00 1,647 20 17,593	91 27,003 3		\$3,000	00 \$17,701 00
Or PRINCE ED- (Continued.)	20 \$4,36 1 2 3 5 7	229 234 30 00 218 268 166 354	18 52 50 00 00 1,435 00 75 1,356 00 1,408	986 74 5 00 1,435 3 00 1,041 4 15 2,872 8 00 3,509	63	00	4;000 C
COUNTY WARD.		80 00 1,797 80 00 \$1,697	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	6 89 9,843 6 89 \$8,857			\$4,000

UPPER CANADA, &c.—(Continued.)

Total value of real property belonging to Municipality.	Total value of stook Companies owned by Municipality.	Total value of debis due to Municipal- ity.	Total amount of urrears of taxes.	Balance in hands of Treasurer	All other property owned by Municipality.	Co. Total Assets.
\$ cts. 600 00 5,532 00	\$ cts.	\$ cts. 800 00 45 00 71 00 70 00	\$ cts. 500 00 677 50 200 00 166 53	\$ cts. 2 01½ 14 22 1,603 58 695 91 897 60	\$ cts. 200 00 1,200 00	1,902 01½ 1,179 71 8,058 08
2,000 00 800 00 600 00 11,000 00	18,600 00 10.000 00 20,000 00	6,000 00 681 02 1,492 00 51 28	461 00 62 00 804 70 178 87 600 00 218 00 1,254 00	649 00 100 00 628 49 1,182 00 73 63	2,616 00 	7,910 00 6,497 00 21,314 26 1,183 63 23,274 00 358 65 14,920 84
4,200 00 24,732 00 \$127,700 00	68,900 00	9,210 30 \$21,481 04	5,122 60 \$4,343 82	5,846 44 \$5,551 84	4,083 02 \$1,500 00	\$6,638 18 \$160,576 70
600 00		100 00	3,256 00 4,333 4S 2,651 79	268-36 116-00 714-14	20 00	368 36 1,040 00 2,671 79
2,988 00 2,400 00			900 00	3 00 1,000 00 644 14		
1,000 0 1,000 0 2,000 0	0 20,000 0	0 400 00	2,768 00 1,047 49 600 54	1 00 563 94		905 14
2,000 0			0 15,557 30	3,310 58	\$42,020 0	42,000 00 96,631 32
\$60,000			\$19,200 00	\$4,132 3		\$79,200 0
	5,696	0,740	******* ! ?	223 9 400 0 111 2	0 6	
350 1,000	2,850 00 7,673		75 4 7 865 0	5 1,515 0 609 0	1,500	9,188*8
1.350		4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	0054.0	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	190 D 4 997 P 2 2 2 2	

25 Victoria.

MUNICIPAL RETURNS OF

_							
-		1	5		of	Total of yearly value other than rentals of real property.	5 0
		1	persons	88	1		
			1 5	8	, a	> 8 E) ž
			=	5	25	P 4 5	a A
		<u></u>	1	Number of acres sessed.	Total of rentals real property.	E = E	Total actual value real property.
		NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	Number of	9	1 d	2,40	g a
	4	1	7 8	اتعا	- ž	l CTa	1 5 E
	Number	İ	3 5	umber	1. ~=	0 1 9	4 -
	.E	į	8 8	8 8	2 B	2 th	2 8
	Ę		, F	n s	5 -	500	ا ق
	F-1			1 1		(=	
		1	!				· ·
		· ·	} .	1	\$ cts.	\$ ets.	\$ cts.
	(1	Colchester	462	99.000			
	1 2	Cosfield		33,962	••••••		07- 000 00
	3	Mersea	531	120,641	***************************************	{	257,699 00
ĸ	1 4	At-12	353	55,168			198,412 00
Essex.	5	Malden	277	20,433	 		123,667 00
ĕ		Anderdon	301	14,092			110,158 00
.Eu	6	Maidstone	359	45,256	l		145,164 61
6	7	Rochester	246	30.652			104,678 00
COUNTY OF	8	Tilbury West	244	40,967		l . I • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	112,602 00
Z	9	Sandwich, Town	195	1,751	11,195 00	1,032 00	1
3	10	Windsor, do	526	3,000]	36,312 00	
ప	11	Sandwich East	528	33,638		***************************************	207,647 00
	12	Sandwich West	351	24,605	1		159,651 00
	13	Amherstburg, Town	565	230	1,500 00	17,400 00	100,001 00
	(2011	1	200	1,500 00	17,400 00	
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>!</u>		<u> </u>
	6.9	77.4		4	1		1
		Fitzroy	469	60,143	<u> </u>		227,868 00
· ×	2	Gloucester	650	85,719			174,997 00
2	3	Goulbourne	489	58,340	} <i></i>		180,625 00
ė.	4	Huntley	432	55,129			161,796 00
_ ≅	5	March	203	28,079			70,208 00
~	6	Marlboro'	388	50,882			128,820 00
-	17	Nepean	656	60,742			310,780 00
ö	1 8	North Corner	272	32,889	{······		126,432 00
-	9	Osgoode	773	91,796	***************************************	••••••	
Ξ	10	Richmond	120		0.050.00	•••••	258,102 00
ñ.	lii	Torbolton	119	1,504	3,976 00		
COUNTY OF CARLETON.	1 1	LOI DOILON	1119	24,897	f		42,456 00
. •	1 1	Totals	4.050				
	()	10tals	4,672	550,120	\$3,976 00		\$1,682,084 00
	!			ł .	<u> </u>		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
			}	}	}	1	
	(1)	West Guillimbury	542	41,631		l	508,389 00
	2	Collingwood	301	4,445	17,488 79		0.00,000
	3	Collingwood	289	83,118			253,900 00
	4	Sunnidale	149	50,749			173,702 00
		Mulmur		66,025			10,702 00
	Ğ	Oro		72,134			181,705 00 326,205 00
.:		Flos	196	63,612	***************************************		320,203 00
96		Mono	611				146,393 00
ទ្ធ	9			68,010			233,974 00
SIMCOE.	1 - 1	Nattawasaga	680	92,500			442,735 00
	10	Tosorontio	156	42,604			132,260 00
COUNTY OF	111	Innisfil, (A.) Tocumseth	756	70,504			407,340 00
٠.	12	Tocumseth	687	64,838	************************		595,948 00
£	13	Bradford	206		6,143 00	693 00	
ä	14	Medonto	291	61,412			190,824 00
٥	15	Barrie, (B.)	390		16,624 00		200,022
$\overline{}$	16	Barrie, (B.) Essa	537	33,250	20,022 00	•••••	350,769 00
	17	Vespra	241	60,823			
	18	Orillia	291		••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		216,441 00
	19	Adjala, (C.)	291	78,137	•••••		226,490 00
	1 ~ 1	-Lujarin, (U.)	**********		•••••		
	1. 1	M-1-1-	= 100 ·	050.55			
r	. 1	Totals	7,192	953,794	40,255 79	\$693 00	\$4,387,075 00
			; ' '	<u> </u>			

- A. Return sent back to Township Clerk to correct mistakes. Not returned.
- B. Return also sent for incorrectness and not again returned.
- C. This Return was not received.

UPPER CANADA, &c .- (Continued.)

Total of taxable in-	o Total value of per- sonal property.	Total yearly value of personal proporty,	Total amount of assessed yalue of real and porsonal proporty.	otal amount of taxes imposed by By - laws of the Municipality.	fotal amount of taxes imposed by By -laws of the County Council.	otal amount of taxes imposed by By-laws of any Provisional Coun- ty Council.	Total amount of Lunatio Asylum or other Provincial tax.
Total of Taxable 2,500 00 11,700 00		yearly personal	al amount of as essed yalue oal and persons	amount ss imposed laws of nicipality.	nmount imposed haws of the	amount imposed las of al long Cou	ount of L Asylum Province
\$ cts. 2,500 00 11,700 00		yearly personal	al amount of essed yalue oal and personorty.	amount is imposod laws of nicipality.	amount imposed aws of y Counci	amount imposod rs of ional C neil.	ount of Asylun Provi
\$ cts. 2,500 00 11,700 00		yearly personal	al amount essed yalt eal and pe roporty.	amoun 1000 impos 1000	impos impos g Cou	amou impos rs of ional neil.	Asyl Pro
\$ cts. 2,500 00 11,700 00		Total yearl of person orty.	al amour essed y eal and property.	amo se imp laws nicipal	of in j	in Sing in Sin Sing in Sing in Sing in Sing in Sing in Sing in Sing in Sing in	A A
\$ cts. 2,500 00 11,700 00		Total yes of pers orty.	al amo essed eal au ropert	as i se i se i se i se i se i se i se i	- C		
\$ cts. 2,500 00 11,700 00		Total of po orty.	al a essec eal propo	2 . Z \		is on	ā a L
\$ cts. 2,500 00 11,700 00		Total of ort	12 8 8 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	_ 8 : #	_ 5 . 5	78780	Light.
\$ cts. 2,500 00 11,700 00		E °		E age ta	Sage	Total taxe By- Pro ty C	5 5 5
\$ cts. 2,500 00 11,700 00			2	Total taxe By Mun	Total taxe By Cou	ŭ .	Ĕ
2,500 00 11,700 00	e ata			-			
2,500 00 11,700 00		S cts.	s cts.	S cts.	\$ cts.	S cts.	\$ cts.
11,700 00	3	\$ 613.	· ·	· .			
11,700 00	19,500 00		231,733 00	400 00 786 00	1,810 60 1,734 26		
	44,900 00		314,399 00		1,528 00		
3,800 00	16,000 00	••••••	216,212 00	1,300 00 2,227 05½	920 71		***********
	2,000 00		143,667 00 1 116,158 00	607 31	859 69		
	6,000 00		157,664 61	00. 01	1,338 12		
	12,500 00 7,200 00		111,878 00	727 00	736 32		
•••••	1,800 00		114,402 00	544 42	730 39		
252 00	1,000 00	* 780 00	122,270 00	86 53	563 45		
720 00 (26,000 00	*1,560 00	385,920 00	6,160 00	1,714 80		•••••
	31,400 00		239,047 00	2,523 47	1,721 57	•••••	•••••
	16,400 00		176,051 00 [1,010 00 (1,259 79		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
23,800 00		*1,746 00	181,460 00	4,998 75	1,054 12	•••••	
	44,700 00		272,568 00	1,727 17	1,727 24	*****	
	33.300 00 l		208,297 00	1,160 73	2,140 00		
	28,180 00		208,805 00	300 00	1,502 49		
	26,800 00		158,596 00	288 00	1,358 90 700 53	•••••	
	16,100 00		86,308 00	198 50 718 00	992 00		1
	5,400 00		134,220 00	214 00	2,348 00		
······································	26,420 00		337,200 00 136,152 00	610 05	1,074 76		
······	9,720 00 38,120 00	•••	296,222 00	1,000 00	2,282 65		25 00
	33,120 00	374 00	4,350 00	182 07	417 93		
	7,500 00	0.4 00	49,956 00	551 97	347 02		
	236,240 00	\$374 00	\$1,922,674 00	\$6,950 47	\$14,891 52		\$25 00
			_			<u> </u>	
i i		1				1.	}
	40,500 00		548,898 00		4,159 00		
2,600 00 .		324 00	548,898 00 17,488 79	1,673 00	1,687 00		
	7,800 00		261,700 00	500 00	2,307 00		
	330 00		174,032 00	1,906 75	1,529 00	*******************************	10 00
	7,700 00		189,405 00	720 00	1,799 00		10.00
400 00	31,950 00		358,555 00	1,008 00 562 00	3,294 00 1,828 00	***************************************	
	8,500 00		154,893 00	171 00	2,504 00		35 00
	22,690 00		256,664 00 451,835 00	1/1 00	4.064 00	1	
	9,100 00	***************************************	138,460 00	550 00	1,263 00		
	6,200 00		407,340 00				
	57,600 00	}	654,348 00		5,170 00		.}
800 00	31,000 00	693 00	96,599 00		1,057 00]	. 19 20
11,550 00	20,500 00		212,224 00	535 50	1,590 00		
14,100 00	20,000 00			}			.
17,100 00	19,000 00		369,769 00	500 00	2,927 00		
	7,700 00		224,141 00	600 00 1,821 00	1,563 00	1	
600 00	15,700 00	1	242,790 00	1.821 00	2,093 00		.
)		1					
		\ 		470 545 57	#20 C24 00	-\	\$126 66
\$30,950 00	\$255,270 00	1,017 00	\$4,749,132 79	\$10,547 25	\$38,834 00		-9140 00

Sessional Papers (No. 20).

^{# 10} per cent.

Sessional Papers (No. 20).

MUNICIPAL RETURNS OF

S Cts. Cts. Cts.	-			·						
1		Number.	1	Total amount of income collected or to be collected from assessed faxes for the use of the Municipality.	Total amount of in- come from licenses,	Total amount of in- come from public works.	Total amount of in- coine from shares in incorporated Com- panies.			Total expenditure on account of reads and bridges.
	County of EssexConfd.)	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	2,210 00 2,520 26 2,828 00 3,148 214 1.467 00 1,338 12 1,463 32 1,274 81 650 00 7,874 80 4,245 04 2,269 79	400 00 786 00 1,300 00 2,227 05 607 31 727 00 544 42 86 53 6,160 00 1,247 00 700 00	100 00 80 00 50 00 150 00 75 00 75 00 100 00 32 00 100 00 440 00 150 00			525 85 1,094 00 400 00 577 59 2,862 49 3,987 65 30 00	4,000 00 1,819 15 2,444 00 2,777 05 652 59 2,962 49 4,019 65 226 55 7,884 00 2,144 00 2,369 00	\$ cts. 2,000 00 844 33 700 00 860 00 228 56 1,103 13 968 62 1,231 38 1,550 00 1,022 50 520 40 1,200 00
2 3,360 00 1,673 00 315 00		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 S 9 10	3,454 41 3,300 73 1,802 49 1,646 90 899 03 1,710 00 2,562 00 1,684 81 3,307 65 600 00 898 97	711 41 1,640 00 360 00 582 20 350 50 1,050 00 740 00 947 05 1,242 49	335 00 172 00 146 75 150 00 80 00 40 00 430 00 125 00 125 00 300 00			1,010 00 360 00 912 86 161 00 875 00 1,362 16 900 39 1,787 07 144 00 991 69	3,977 73 3,800 20 866 75 1,645 06 600 50 1,965 00 3,015 50 1,972 4 444 00 1,528 93	506 30 1,233 00 1,000 00 651.75 100 00 500 00 886 66 548 00 1,800 00 306 52 316 25 \$\frac{7}{5},907 98
10	County of Sincor.—(Continued.)	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	3,360 00 2,807 00 3,435 75 2,529 00 4,302 00 2,390 00 2,710 00 4,126 40 1,813 00 5,170 00 2,125 00 3,427 00 2,163 00	500 00 528 00 4,302 00 562 00 300 00 2,125 00 500 00 600 00	315 00 135 00 135 00 40 00 153 00 20 00 188 00 280 00 255 00 400 00 100 00		288 00	3,106 85 409 45 4,435 14 278 00 1,762 00 251 39	2,603 00 3,221 85 449 45 8,530 14 860 00 1,950 00 531 39 481 44 	454 00 20 00 939 00 1,180 87 120 00 1,050 00 3,500 00 647 00 1,194 00 99 10 421 25 950 00 1,046 52 1,604 00

Total expanditure on account of other public works and property.	I av	1 as a	lotal expenditure on account of the sup- port of the poor or charitable pur-	lotal expenditure on account of Deben- tures and interest, thereon.	of of its	Imount received fr'm government on ac- count of Adminis- tration of Justice.
5 g ig	Total expenditure on account of stock held in any incorporated Company.	Total expenditure on account of schools and education, ex- clusive of School Trustees rates.	Total expenditure on account of the sup- port of the poor or charitable pur- poses.	Total expenditure on account of Debentures and interest thereon.	1 2	Amount received fr'm government on ac- count of Adminis- tration of Justice.
ot o	art s	1 2 4 4 4	0.00	e e i	spen ion all	Pain E
nt. Ks	otal expenditure of account of stoched in any incorporated Company	is so is	## # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	EA.	tal gross exper ture on account Administration Justice in all branches.	57-52
5 to 1	5250	ra cat	7 2 3 3	ಕ್ಷಿಕ್ಕೆ	tal gross exture on acce Administrat Justice in branches.	. 5 € €
	1 2 t a C	a cros	25 min	9 4 9 4	tal gross ture on ac Administr Justice in branches.	Saso
ıtal expo account public u property	S H H S	trages a	X a o a .	× 4 5	F.8.5.5.2	1 5 5 5 8
7828	7 8 2 g	2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	otal ex accour port or chi poses.	2055	22 2 2 2	1 2 2 3 3
a a a r	P S S S	Telega	at 5 S F S	\$ 2 2 5 £	44444	2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
ല്ല് വ	l i	É	Ĕ	Ř	Į Ř	₹
]				
3 ets.	\$ ets.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cst.	\$ ets.
φ (us.	\$ 665.	a cus.		ψ · cω.	🗣 🐃	1
********			90 00		J	
79 61			23 50			
		798 00			ļ	
800 00	ļ	216 00	40 00			l
	.]		38 00 19 51			
		284 00	19.51			
	.]	357 12 344 58	15 00		J	
		344 58	44 00]	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	.]		20 00			
		2,139 30 298 00	575 00 150 00	1,690 00	400 00	ļ
300 00		298 00	150 00			
297 87	i	233 00	125 28 150 00		[•·····	·····
		1,400 00	150 00			• ;• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	1				<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	1					1
		2,106 83				
		2,106 83 1,087 00			1	
**********		720 00			[
***************************************		3 00	17 00			
****************		193 00	i			
************		471 00	60 00			
***************************************		578 00		562 00		
*******************	.]	337 00	14 00			
*************			35 00			
						1
***************************************		135 00				
	-				·	
******************		\$5,630 S3	\$126 00	\$562 00		
		1 '			1	1
	1				1	J.
*********	l	450 00	10 00			
*************************		450 00 965 33	64 65			
***************************************		400 00	24 00			
***************************************				***************************************		
***********************		189 00	46 00			
***************************************		838 00			.,,	
178 00		350 00				
2,0 00		1,096 00				
200 00			123 00	1,350 00	24 00	
200 00		311 57		_,,		
	1					
	1					
	1	590 23	30 00			
	1	1				
		309 00				
******************	1	531 00	46 00	832 00		
		1 001 00	20 00			
		b				

\$378 00		\$6,030 13	\$343 65	\$2,182 00	\$24 00	

								8 - 1 - 1 + 10 - 1
	Number.	Total nett expendi- ture on account of Administration of Justice.	Total expenditure on on account of salaries, and the expenses of Municipal Government.	Total expenditure on all other accounts.	Total expenditure of all kinds.	Total amount of Liabilities secured by Debentures.	Total amount of Li- abilities unsecured.	Total liabilities of all kinds,
COUNTY OF ESSEX.—(Con-	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	\$ cts.	\$ cts. 450 00 347 00 292 00 410 00 400 00 284 28 344 64 444 94 284 00 1,146 00 462 00 484 69 500 00	\$ cts. 900 00 114 00 50 18 1,976 68 55 00 7,900 00 1,932 50	\$ cts. 3,000 00 1,609 80 1,904 00 2,326 00 1,007 31 1,931 10 1,555 38 4,001 58 337 00 7,900 00 2,394 50 1,564 63 6,052 \$7	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts. 1,000 00 3,000 00 3,430 39 18,640 00
COUNTY OF CARLETON.— (Continued.)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	\$14 00	321 45 500 00 231 00 270 20 160 00 240 00 400 00 292 00 632 15 100 00 164 45 \$3,311 25	1,000 00 9 54 25 00 10 00 1,210 15 610 74 \$2,865 43	2,948 58 3,820 00 1,960 54 966 95 453 00 1,341 00 3,636 31 1,191 00 2,467 15 406 52 1,226 44		32 00	32 00
Courty of Sincoe.—(Continued.)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19		400 00 460 00 300 00 357 44 370 66 491 03 212 00 180 00 950 00 236 75 428 62 147 00 630 48 400 00 400 00 391 00	60 00 460 00 949 00 985 00 88 00 2,049 79 3,226 00 6,147 00 18 66 1,622 00 924 55 2,171 96 120 00 2,357 17 56 00	460 00 460 00 2,603 00 3,266 85 1,653 66 4,559 63 860 00 255 41 1,622 62 2,234 55 520 00 2,357 17 3,460 00	22,500 00		22,500 00
			\$6,354 98	\$21,235 13	\$ 30,459 89	\$34,900 00		\$26,900 00

UPPER CANADA, &c.—(Continued.)

otal valuo of real property belonging to Municipality.	ck od ck	valuo of dobts to Municipal-	ä	of Jo	property Munici-	
5 · E · S	4 2 g 2	10 10		Balanco in hands Treasurer.	p. i	1 1
_ g ±	2 0 0 H	p ioi	5 g	P a	6.3	
2 9 5	Jo CL , Ed.	- 50 E	X	្រព	i i	i .
Total value of property belot to Municipali	g 8,3 5	92	Total amount of roars of taxes.	<u>_</u>	2	Total Assets.
문화법	2333	= -	a -	.= <u>2</u>	5 ·	8
; <u>6</u> 2	2 2	2,2	18 8 S	8 8	द्वह	! <
- 52	1 2 8 7	-2:	_ _	ŭ e) ° 2 %	-
£ £5	#3.#9.E	25 ± 5;	t t	결단	5 B	, t
ĭ	Total value of stock in Incorporated Companies owned by Municipality.	Total due ity.	Ĕ	ĕ	All other 'p owned by l pality.	Ĕ
C oto		e etc	C ata	0 45	\$ cts.	
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	S cts.	\$ ets.	\$ cts.	S cts.	\$ c1
212 98	•••••	300 00	•••••	1,000 00		1,050
1,200 00	•••••			259 40		1,459
2,000 00		80.00	250 00			2,330 (
1,000 00	6,000 00	[451 00		
400 00						
		514 16	204 02	313 23		1,031 4
		! !	3,030 23	1,077 11		4,107
400 00			4,747 68	18 07		5,167
	1		300 00	5.00		l
19,600 00	4,000 00	250 00	6,000 00		600 00	30,450
400 00		1,268 00	958 00	212 50		1,268
400 00		2,200 00	000.00	212 00		400
9,200 00				***************************************		9,200
. 0,200 00		1				3,200
.400.00				0-1		
400 00	•••••		•••••	974 75		1,374
400 00	•••••		S7 00	300 00	•••••	787 (
280 00	***************************************		78 67	300 00		
	400 00	800 00	10 01	- 300,00	*************	658
136 00	400 00	300 00	••••••	160 00		1,496 (
	4.000.00		•••••	400 00	••••••	400 (
1,000 00	4,000 00	•••••••		227 27	•••••	5,227
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	***************************************		64.90	24 00		88 9
				885 40	•••••	885 4
240 00		12 00	72.00	216 00		540 (
			187 77	109 72	***************************************	297 4
\$2,456 00	4,400 00	\$812 00	\$490, 34	\$3,597 14		11,755 4
540.050.00		400.00				
569,879 00	•••••	400 00		300 00		
127 32		418 13	3,110,50	163 11		1,205
650 00	•••••	•••••	8,756 00	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		9,406 (
			8,430 05			
			6,572 31	173 86		
			4,302 00	28 51		
			392 00	170 00	560 00	
			2,186 00	463 00		7,309 (
2,000 00			2,200 00	2,880 00		24,880
			6,044 42	185 89		185
			0,012.12			100
600 00	4,800 00		4,070 00	1,342 00		4,670 (
000 00	4,000 00		±,0.0.00	67 00	••••••	
800 00				1,635 00		***************************************
550, 50				1,000,00	•••••	
••••••	•••••	8,565 32		437 00	••••••	0 000
400 00	•••••••	0,000 32	63 03	491 00		9,002
	•••••			ee aa		463 (
1,200 00	********		6,980 00	68 00	150 00	8,398 (
				1 21 10 2 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		••••••
575,656 32	\$4,800 00°	\$9,383 45	\$52,906 31	\$7,913 37	\$710 00	\$65,082 5

A. 1862

			persons	aeres	o sin	value entals rty.	lue of
		NAME OF MUNICIPALITY		of of	ronts	l of yearly val ner than rentr real property	ual va
	Number.		Number of assessed.	Number assessed.	Total of rontals real property.	Total of yearly value other than rentals of real property.	Total actual value of real proporty.
			\ ~		-		
÷	f 1	Adolphustown	No re	urn.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts
FRONTENAC, LHNNOX AND ADDINGTON.	2 3 4	Amherst Island	No ret	14,895 urn. 2,000	8,901 00	2,083 00	201,501 00
ADD	5	Palmerston	504	66,750			
AND	6 7 8	Camden East Ernest, Town Fredericksburgh, North	1,139	86,613			
KNOX	9 10	Fredericksburgh, South	No ret	urn. 26,810		:	
c, Li	11 12 13	Kaladar and Anglesea Kingston Loughboro'	No ret				0.50.404.00
VTENA	14	Napanec, Village Newburgh, do	355 250		9,553 00 7,760 00	13,107 00	7,760 00
FRO	16 17 18	Pittsburgh and Howe, Island Portland Portsmouth, Village	No ret	4		 -	369,891 00
30 8	19 20	Richmond,Sheffield	778 No ret	4,473 urn.	13,830 00		
UNITED COUNTIES OF	21 22	Storrington	538 No ret	48,721 urn.	ļ	 	290,840 00
o Co	23	United Counties of Frontenac,	6,884	314,115	\$40,044 00	\$15,190 00	\$2,174,752 00
UNIT		Lennox and Addington				<u></u>	
	ι			•••••	••••••	••••••	••••••
	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$	BosanquetBrooke	535 348	62,777 68,150			305,793 00
BTON		Dawn Enniskillen	168	66,034 85,043		••••••	214,646 00 394,840 00
LAH	6	Moore		70,788 76,447		······································	567,284 00 570,163 00
COUNTY OF LAMBTON.	8	Sarnia, Town Sarnia, Township Sombra	281	38,328 23 71,599	35,273 69 3-40	••••••	10,979 00
Coun	10 11	Euphemia	486 613	39,190 69,594		•••••	53,988 00 195,199 00 499,050 00
	12	County of Lambton			***************************************		
		Brock	650	59,4241			463,358 00
IR10.	3	Mara and Rama	396 1,216	67,065 2 70,576			171,654 00 1,746,805 00
ONTA	5	ReachScugogScott.	1,076 112 362	61,886 87,0873 49,226			911,409 00 94,034 00
Y 0F	77	Thorah	295 642	28,667 50,656		•••••	260,096 00 144,227 00 958,661 00
COUNTY OF ONTAR	9	Whitby, East	379 637	31,491g 3,563	39,631 00	18,256 44	1,010,903 00
0	11	Oshawa, Village Uxbridge	406 701	2,400 51,903	15,581 00	11,219 00	517,706 00
			<u></u>	<u> </u>			

UPPER CANADA, &c.—(Continued.)

u u	<u>.</u>	value prop-	- 20 E	of by	of pho he	of ny nn-	2 0 E
	2 %	E 2	5 5		, e + ii	_ ≈ 8	1 2
řa l	7 7		o n n	y Se nt	n Se in	ಕ್ಷಜ್ಞೆ ಬ್ರ	S E I
. Ka	3 6	<u>≻</u> 'E	75.5	5 2 ° ≍ .	8606	_ 2 S _ E = 1	1 7 7 2
Total of taxable in- comes,	Total value of por sonal property.	Total yearly of personal erty.	Total amount of assessed value of real and personal property.	otal amount taxes imposed l By - laws of ti Municipality.	lotal amount o taxes imposed by By-laws of th County Council.	Total amount of taxes imposed by By-laws of any Provisional Gounty Ouncil.	Total amount of Lu- natic Asylum or other Provincial tax.
	3 €	9 2	tal amou sessed real and property.	g - 2 5	e - E &	E . E . E	ğ
tal of comes	, la		# 5 T 6	87.5	8 T E	8 20	otal um natic other tax.
2 2	LE CO	ヨーゼ	le se or	Total taxe By- Mur	Total taxo By- Cour	ESTA	E ad X
وق	, ō "	500	5 5 5	5	, 5 Jan 0	5 7 7 7	2
						<u>-</u>	
\$ cts.	S ets.	. \$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	S cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
			- 1				
	19,600 00	i i	221,101 00	1,114 00			20.1
	13,000 00		1,101 00 منت	1,114,00	••••••		
	1	2,083 00	10,688 00	1 000 00	300,00	(
******	***************************************	2,000 00	- 10,000 -00	1,080 .00	300.00	·····	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
	i .	1	*********	7 000 40	400 00	,	İ
•••••	50 700 00		108,600 00	1.086 00	468 00	•••••	*************
	52.100 00		666,581 00	3,315 00	3,350 00	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
•••••••••••	80,510 00	•••••	1,040,538 00	1,456 00	2,700 00	••••••	
		1				6	
-	!				00-0-		1.0
••••••		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	48,263 00	483 00	205 00		••••
			. = 1			,	
	1	1			1		
	20,300 00		276,701 . 00	3,105 00			
30 00		73 00		3,465 00	875 00		
	7,200 00 47,325 00		7,760 00	1,300 00	- 450 00		
	47,325 00		417,146 00	3,468 00			
	1				1 1 1	i	177 34 2
	l	4,026 00	17,856 00	1,400 00	363 00		l
	40,000 00		424,925 00	1,091 00	1,570 00		
•••••	, , , , , , , ,						
•	40,100 00		330,940 00	1,074 00	1,195 00		
	1.,,200 0.		1 000,020 00	1,012 00	i -,		
		i		1 1	l	<u> </u>	
\$30 00	£307 135 00	S6 182 00	\$3,571,069 00	\$23,437 00	\$11,476 00		
13110 00	\$001,100 00	\$0,102 00	\$3,371,008 00	\$20,401 00	\$11,410.00		
				95 697 60		T (+2)	
•••••••	¦·····	••••••	•••••	25,627 00			
	\			240.024.00	077 (50 00	i	7 7 7 7
••••••			••••••	\$49,064 00	\$11,476 00		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	<u> </u>	1	·		<u> </u>		<u> </u>
	1	ł	1		1		
•••••	9,300 00		431.292 00	2,221 64		150 00	
			308,437 00	1,079 00	1,233 00	25 00	
	7,330 00	1	221,976 00	822 00	822 00		
*******	8,900 00	1	402,740 00	7,826 00	İ		
***********	22,200 00	1	589,484 00	5,581 00	1,420 16	1	19 00
***************************************	58,752 00	1	628,905 00	*1,572 00	1,512 92	1	1
2,322 00		2,202 00	39,797 69	4,142 78	816 28		
200 00	22,600 00	2,202 00	335,579 00	4,592 93	873 47	1	
400 00	11,600 00		365,588 00	1,088 59	1,113 56		1
	19,900 00	1	213,099 00	631 48	604 87	1	
	45,600 00		544,650 00	1,093 50	2,190 60	1	
***************************************	40,000 00		344,000 00	1,000 00	2,100 00		
	1	1 :	1	*		1	k tienti a
******************************							**********
<u> </u>	!	!	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		 	1
:		1					
•••••	55,010 00	······	518,368 00	1,000 00	2,311 32		•••••
***************************************	12,900 00		184,554 00	800 00	590 30		••••
3,500 00	180,800 00	j		3,128 00	4,609 60	J	
	118,800 00		1,030,209 00	1,081 90	2,932 03		
	7,900 00	I	101,934 00	251 37	298 63		•••••
	18,800 00		278,896 00	596 50	852 46		10 00
	16,900 00		161,127 00	1,918 01	582 01	f	
1,300 00	85,000 00	1	1,043,661 00	1,030 00	2,026 50	1 - 2 - 1-213.	1 . 3375
2,500 00	73,400 00	1	1,084,303 00	230,032 00	2,236 85	-	1
15,200 00	1	2,712 00	149,474 00	4,619 80	959 36		100 00
43,700 00		5,013 00	34,846 00	3,492 43	393 09	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	100 00
		1 0,020.00.					1.2
	39.400 :00	4	559 206 00	2.306 00	1.473 09	1	
2,200 00	39,400 00	***************************************	559,306 00	2,396 00	1,473 02		••••••
2,200 00	39,400 00	ļ	559,306 00	2,396 00	1,473 02		**************************************

* School-rate, \$2,622 42.

-								·	
	A um ber.	Total amount of all tuxes as aforesaid.	Total amount of income collected or to be collected from assessed taxes for the use of the Municipality.	Total amount of in- comofromlicenses.	Total amount of in- come from public works.	Total amount of in- come from shares in incorporated Companies.	Total amount of in- comofron all other sources.	Total amount of in- come from all sources.	Total expenditure on account of roads and bridges.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	S cts.	S cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	(1	No return.		,					
	2 3	1,114 00 No return.	100 00	124 00			126 00	350-00	40 00
. 2	4	1.080 00	280 00	180 00			,	460 00	131 00
Lennox An	5 6 7 8	1,086 00 6,665 00 4,682 00 No return. No return.	3,315 00 1,983 00	20 00 350 00 210 00			1,700 00 899 00	8,715 00 5,977 00	780 00 2,588 00 678 00
. ¥C,	10			25 00					358 00
UNTIES OF FRONTENAC, LENNOX AND Addington.—(Continued.)	11 12 13 14 15 16	No return. No return. 3,105 00 1,300 00 No return.	3.465 00 100 00	130 00 432 00 90 00 412 00		72 00	903 00 150 00 320 00	1,033 00 4,047 00 1,300 00 5,286 00	1,528 00 880 00 175 00 863 00
TIE	18		1 001 00	200 00			330 00	1,600 00	450 00
UNITRD COUNTIES OF ADDINGTON	19 20 21 22	2,261 00 No return. 269 00 No return.	1,091 00 161 00	60 00 98 00			330 00	3,051 00 1,395 00	271 00 584 00
TR	2-								
Ux		\$23.563 00	\$10,495 00	\$2,331 00	 	\$72 00	\$4,428 00	\$33,214 00	\$9,326-00
	23	***************************************		210 00	6,051 00		······	31,888 00	5,562 00
		\$23,563 00	\$10,495 00	\$2,541 00	\$6,051 00	\$72 00	\$4,428 00	\$65,102 00	\$13,888 00
Соинту ог Цамвтон.— Сопциней.	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$	2,221 64 2,312 00	1,233 00	150 00 25 00		•••••	1,800 00	2,371 64 3,050 00 2,282 08	1,250 00 2,600 00
лато 7.	4 5	7,826 00 7,020 16	2,018 00 1,596 70	100 00 98 00	l	1	3,698 00 1,974 00	5,816 00 3,668 70	2,000 00 3,667 00
or Lam Continued.	6	5,707 34		225 00.			945 72		3,125 00
OF.	8	4,959 06 5,466 40	4,142 78 3,263 16	470.50 50.00			2,876 02 1,193 02	7,489 00 4,596 18	927 37 1,045 39
ಕ್ಷಿಟ	9	2,202 15	1,088 59 1,478 35	90 00 117 50			6,050 40 1,187 10	7,228 99 2,782 95	2,000 00
LNDC	10 11	1,857 42 3,284 00	2,500 00	120 00			1,600 00	4,220 00	1,140 00 2,000 00
ర	12	•••••	10,701 61	49 00			7,903 52	24,614 28	••••••
į.	1 2	3,311 32 1,390 30		185 00 215 00			624 00	809 00 215 00	
R10.	3	7,737 60	1,081 90	660 00			3,446 00	6 270 00	2,862 89
COUNTY OF ONTARIO Continued.	4 5	4,013 93 550 00		621 00			4,568 00 637 51	6,270 90 1,187 51	5,378 00 362 90
0 2	6 7	1,458 96 2,500 02	796 50 2,500 02	80 00 129 00			2,544 33 2,509 63	2,626 33 2,638 63	1,567 00
c or Ort Continued	-8	3,056 50		200 00			63 05	920 00	360 36 <u>1</u> 986 68
NTY	9	4.537 17	1,988 32 4,613 80	190 00	203 62		2,126 97	4,304 99	1,898 60
ia o	10	5,679 16 3,886 72	2,179 39	723 00 240 00	200.02		4,548 73	11,002 96 2,419 39	2.911 10 205 95
Ö	12	3,863 02	22,043 00	400.00			5,493 07	589,307 00	1,556 62
-	10.1		<u>in in in in</u>	i de la companya de l	<u> </u>			د د د د د د د د د د د د د د د د د د د 	<u> </u>

UPPER CANADA, &c.—(Continued.)

Total expenditure on account of other public works and property.	Total expenditure on account of Stock held in any incor- porated Company,	Total expenditure on account of schools and education, exclusive of School Trustees rates.	Total expenditure on account of the sup- port of the poor, or charitable pur- poses.	Total expenditure on account of Deben- tures and interest thereen.	Total gross expendi- ture on account of Administration of Justice in all its branches,	Amount received from Government on account of Administration of Justice.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ ets.	\$ ets.	S ets.	\$ cts.
		320 00	171 00			
		100 00	66 00		ļ	
		320 00 800 00 1,216 00	200 00 225 00	1,640 00		
254 00		1,525 00 1,162 00 400 00	51 00 82 00 20 00 68 00	2,316 00	70 00 33 00	
		650 00 355 00	310 00			
			56 00	••••••		
254 00		6,848 00	1,249 00	3,956 00	103 00	
		5,644 00		12,500 00	9,100 00	5,521 00
\$254 00		\$12,492 00	\$1,249 00	\$16,456 00	\$9,203 00	\$5,521 00
		312 55 200 00	200 00 51 85			
175 00	2,600 00	228 00	68 00 111 00	369 60	•••••	
770 16	••••••	2,622 42 1,300 00	76 00 88 00 21 00	2,395 50	••••••	
	••••••	442 00 242 00	80 00 4 00	1,265 00	•••••	
9,815 31	2,000 00	981 00 172 10	40 00 70 00	1,200 00	4,902 56	9 002 15
0,010 01	2,000 00	•	10 00	1,200 00	±,002 00	2,803 15
400 00		624 00 603 88 3,446 00	115 80 64 00			
		135 00 214 67 413 28	\$ 1 1	272 00		••••••
5 35 107 05 43 48		8,762,00 1,625,00 2,256,56 1,000,00	10 00 154 87 233 00	1,040 75		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
70 40,	10.6	1,000,000 1,000,000,000 1,000,000,000,00	41 75		Class	4 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -

MUNICIPAL RETURNS OF

		Fotal nett expendi- ture on account of Administration of Justice.	cotal expenditure on account of salaries and the expenses of Municipal Gov- ernment.	E 25	of	otal amount of lia- bilities secured by Debentures.	g -3	Total liabilities of all kinds.
	- 1	2 + 2	Sarie	9 🖺	5	_ ·s	_ i	of
		0.00	in a ar	1 2 2	5	9 57	ទី ទី	. · · છ
	1	at sex	in S S G	: e e:		nt os.	ns	:=
	- 1	Start	rie con		es.	no on	5 n	5
	. i	Total nett expendi- ture on account of Administration of Justice.	Total expenditure on account of salaries and the expenses of Municipal Gov- ernment.	Total expenditure on all other accounts.	Total expenditure of all kinds.	Total amount of liabilities secured by Debentures.	Total amount of liabilities unsecured.	otal lia kinds.
	Number.	St E o L	5 5 ≈ Z E	0 -		GH:	## I	ž.š
	2	ten Page	er ga ag		캶	5 2 2	10 to	5 ≠
2	ž	Ĕ.	T.	Ě	E	H	H	
								A
		s ets.	\$ cts.	S ets.	\$ cts.	S ets.	S ets.	\$ cts.
1 6	1					j		
1 1	2		313 00					••••••
2	2 3			•		1		
, S	4		66 00		480 00	}	•••••	
ā	_		200 00		1040 00	1		
\$ 1	5		280 00		1,848 00 8,715 00	4,500 00	•••••	4,500 00
	6	•••••	\$14 00 386 00	2,882 00	5,582 00	4,500 (///		
Z	7	••••••	191 00	2,002 00	549 00			
3	9		131 00	-	1			
è	10		İ	.,		}		
UNITED COUNTIES OF PRONTENAC, LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.— (Continued.)	11	,			}	1		,
E C	12					,		
ည်း	13		430 00	•••••		5,560 00	[5,560 00
_ ₹.5 {	14		1.287 00		6,014 00	5,500 00]	0,000 00
T S	15		100 00 689 00		5,288 00			
80	16 17	•••••••	טוי עפח		3.200 00			
E.	18)	220 00		1,320 00		i	
-	19		361 00	110 00	1,407 00			
6	20		7	i			1	-
83	21		310 00		974 00			
E	22		1	-			1	1
ã	1			0:000.00	32,177 00	10,060 00		14,500 00
. පි)		5,447 00	2,992 00	32,117 00	10,000 00		14,000
- 8	23	3,579 00	5,270 00		38,076 00	100,000 00		150,000 00
Ē	2	.,,515 00	0,2,0 00		.			
×	i	\$3,579 00	\$10,717 00	\$2,992 00	\$70,253 00	\$110,060 00		\$164,500 00
_	`	1		}	1	1	<u> </u>	<u></u>
		T.	1	1	1		1 1	į.
±	1		. 350 00	2,112 55	2,112 55 3,150 00			
્દુ	2 3	İ	350 00		3,150 00		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••••••
ì	3		367 38	5 677 00	2,701 31		· ····	••••••
×.	4		600 00 434 00	5,671 00	4,583 60	1,973 00		1,973 00
£ .	5		290 00	1	4,000,00	1,0,0		1
LAMB	6 7	}	562 75		6,798 09	25,600 00		25,600 00
J.Ž	1 8		411 98	382 00	3,895 53	6,010 00		6,010 00
<u> </u>	9	1	440 00	1,000 00	3,962 00			.]
, ,	10		. 293 50	751 56	2,430 \$6	\		
Ţ,	111		. 335 00		3,356 00			
County of Lambton.—Con-	1		1 200 -2	01 074 00	24,614 28	12,200 00	()	12,200 00
ರ	(12	2,099 41	1,602 16	24,614 28	24,014 28	12,200 00		12,200 90
		<u> </u>		1		+		
-		-	. 570 00	2,470 00	3,094 00		.1	
-1-1	$\begin{cases} 1 \\ 2 \end{cases}$		800 00	7,003 00	7,004 00	4,000 00		4,000 00
	3		591 00	1,005 00	3,568 89	1,000		
ž	4	1	961 00		6,403 00			.
4. T.	5		. 166 S5	298 63	963 38	1		
ON SE	6	1	220 50		2.711 37	`	. 221 37	221 37
	7		1,561 88	2,607 52	$\frac{1}{2}$ 2,607 52	ኔ¦ 1,000 00	2,000 00	800 00
5,5	S		447 45	5,204 18) 252 00	252 00
۲	9]	308 50		4,347 29	4.500.00	7 020 20	C 485 60
×	10		1.447 28	3,013 14		4,533 33	1,932 36	6,465 69
County of Ontario	111		508 00	9 579 19	3,611 43 5,517 50		137 00	137 00
	į 12		347 00	3,572 13	0,011 30			13.00
				<u> </u>	<u> </u>			

Sessional Papers (No. 20.)

	Total value of real property belonging to Municipality.	Total value of stock in Incorporated Companies owned by Municipality.	Total value of debts due to Municipal- ity.	Total amount of ar- rears of taxes.	Balance in hands of Treasurer.	All other property owned by Municipality.	Total Assets.
	S ets.	\$ ets.	S ets.	\$ cts.	S etr.	\$ ets.	S cts.
				•••••			••••••
							1,260 00
					149 00		1,086 00
	800 00		4,500 00		395 00		8,715 00 10,610 00
	3****						
			130 00	168 00	790 00		1,088 00
	5,000 00			913 00	1,087 00	1,000 00	7,999 00
		100 00	4,000 00	347 00	500 00	 	5,700 00
	2,000 00	 		130 00	100 00		
	1,000 00		5,250 60	1,090 00	74 00		6,314 00
-	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			3,454 00	321 00	CASSING CONTRACTOR	3,774 00
	8,800 00	100 00	13,880 00	6,122 00	3,416 00	1,000 00	46,546 00
	170,000 00	20,000 00	15,900 00		500 00		205,500 00
	\$178,800 00	\$20,100 00	\$28,880 00	\$6,122 00	\$3,916 00	\$1,000 00	\$252,046 00
		1					
	14 402000 20000 20000		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Unknown.	250 00	••••	
	••••••		•••••	924 00	211 98		924 00
	825 00	2,600 00		5,807 00	145 00	150 00	9,527 00
	400 00		131 00	7,468 00	1,002 00		9,091 00
	6,000 00		501 50	2,000 00	398 90	0.000.00	8,900 40
	500 00		94 00	3,500 00 3,066 99	780 00 200 00	3,033 00	7,907 00 3,266 99
	460.00			379 07	352 09		713 16
	600 00	•••••		3,000 00	864 00		4,464 00
	38,000 00	2,000 00	12,200 00	790 35	2,194 16	•	40,196 16
		v - + + +		100 00			
,	400 00			100 00			
	J.200 00 800 00		3,500 00	641 00	220 00 741 00		1,200 00
				113 12	111 01		5,682 00 111 01
	600 00		2,300 00	880 00	21 00	2,848 50	4,228 30 2,321 00
	1,200 00	******************	704 00	3 24	2,199 46		3,399 46
	1,600 00		•••••	262 11	114 12	666.65	1,976 23
	18,000 00 700 00		30 00	2,896_89 1,226_00	888 71 1,559 70	600 00 100 00	22,415 60 2,359 70
-		***************************************		679 97	375 57	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	1,055 54
	المراجع أوأ أكالتها	13 . 4					

			-			·	<u> </u>
Number.		NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	Number of persons aesessed.	Number of acres as- sessed.	Total of rontals of real property.	Total of yearly value other than rentals of real property.	Total actual value of real property.
Count	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Artemesia. Bentinek Bentinek Collingwood. Derby. Egremont. Euphrasia. Glenelg. Holland. Keppel and Sarawak Melanethon. Normanhy. Osprey. Praton Sydenham St. Vincent. Sullivan Owen Sound. County of Grey.	622 310 555 500 134 350 906 538 336 588 559 481	23,720 76,000 76,300 37,000 72,890 68,909 66,883 13,712 76,000 70,077 82,087 79,000 45,092 72,540			246,852 00 224,862 00 31,010 00
Сосит	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Township of Waterloo	1,303 895 745 920 747 729 516 411 318 109 113 6,896	81.051 60,369 53,000 60.388 44,350 518 2.691 917 2,727 945 644 313,900		\$,252 00 12,443 00 4,890 00 1,299 00 \$26,884 00	1.610,908 00 974,669 00 729,029 00 731,972 00 556,785 00 \$4,912,363 00
AND GLENGARRY.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 M 12 3 4 V	Charlottenburgh Cornwall Cornwall, Town Finch Iroquois, Village Lancaster Lochiel Kenyon Matilda Morrisburgh, Village Mormsian Osnabruck Roxborough Williamsburgh Winchester Totals	1,064 691 305 491 93 720 709 663 763 160 585 870 544 722 706 9,186	79,674 61,880 520 51,220 800 56,397 76,916 58,323 1,150 57,100 63,309 70,091 57,028 57,600			756,145 00 564,288 00 197,632 00 193,850 00 543,488 00 487,088 00 48,240 00 564,705 00 92,968 00 285,404 00 165,934 00 564,324 00 316,943 00 184,631,109 00
	δ τ	Inited Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry					

			,		St. Let 1		<u>, a 244</u>
į	.i.o	value prop-	of Inal	of by the	folal amount of taxes imposed by By lays of the County Council.	Total amount of taxes imposed by By-laws of any Provisional County Gouncil.	nount of Lu- Asylum or Provincial
Total of taxable in- comes.	Total value of per- sonal property.		nt of as- alue of personal		leij e	Con	Total amount of Lu- natic Asylum or other Provincial tax.
X B	0 0	는 호텔	ta la sa	pour Dit,	uno sod	our Solar	y but
ŧ.	pro	otal yearly of personal erty.	Total amount of sessed valuo real and perso property.	otal amount taxes imposed By laws of Municipality.	im S	in im	As Pr
otal of comes.	7 78	y por	sessed vreal and	nie nie	S T	Sol vis	E 2 H
ta]	son s	Potal of 1 crty	tal sess rea	Total tax By Mun	Total tax By Cou	P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P	otal an natic other tax.
<u> </u>	ಕ್ಷ	<u> </u>	£	2	5 T	E T	101
\$ ets.	\$ ets.	\$ ets.	S ets.	\$ ets.	S ets.	\$ ets.	\$ ets.
	1,965 00		197,420 00	3,809 00	3,444 00		
		·	324,200 00	555 00	3,734 00		
	14,100 00		304,724 00	1,600 00	3,888 00		
***************************************	7,300 00		259,386 00	1,621 59	2,204 00 3,331 66		15 00
	9,000 00	ļ	234,990 00	1,179 90	3,507 00		
800 00 300 00	7,800 00	16,100 00		1,646.75	3,538 00	••••••	
200 00		10,100 00	31,010 00	464 36 412 00	3,509 00 1,867 00		
	6,800 00		168,984 00	1,204 00	2,796 00		
	9,900 00		280.000 00	1.000 00	3,351 29		60 00
***************************************	13,300 00 3,400 00		143,000 00	1,300 00 2,421 00	2,900 00 2,372 4S		20 00
4,000 00	41,000 00		358,040 00		4,389 94		40 00
250 00	7,334 00	[· .	203,029 00	1,600 00	4,213 21		
121,200 00		2,100 00	171.716 00 34,100 00	300 40 6,000 00	3,474 76		
	1	2,100 00	34,100 00	0,000 00	4,667 00	••••••	
	1			52,849 00			
			1	!	1	 	<u></u>
4,800 00	150,150 00		1,774,858 00	4,148 00	3,893 00		
1,100 00	134,000 00		1,109,769 00	376.00	2,750 00		
540 00	75,700 00 85,200 00		804,729 00 817,712 00	2,053 00 1,836 00	1,967 00 2,362 00	••••••	
3,400 00	80,400 00		940,585 00	377 00	2,034 00	••••••	•••••
		8,820 00	68,058 00	10.328 00	1,159 00		120 00
14,300 00 17,000 00		3,798 C0 2,034 00	31,389 00 19,798 00	5,165 00 3,959 00	569 00	••••••	
S00 00		4,890 00	27,522 00	2,660 00	445 00 396 00		
				1,390 00	196 00		
		738 00	5,342 00	725 00	129 00		
\$41,940:00	\$525,450 00	\$20,286 00	\$5,599,762 00	\$33,017 00	\$15,900 00		\$120 00
\$41,940 00	\$525,450 00	\$20,286 00	\$5,599,762 00	\$15,900 00		•••••	
***************************************		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1	<u>. </u>	
17,800 00	143,000 00	·····	946,945 00	1,645 10	1,828 27	•••••	20 00
1,520 00	82,100 00 4,533 60	31,011 70	647,908 00	1,335 10 420 00	1,364 51	••••••	
	*,000 00	17,400 00	215,032 00	1,093 44	519 30		
4,500 00	10,900 00	924 00	114.750 00	787 05			
6,200 00	72,600 00 58,630 00		622,288 00 545,788 00	1,066 21 1,376 00	383 76	••••••	
***************************************	303,824 00		352,064 00	740 00	S40 00 1,089 83	••••••	
	55,100 00		619,805 00	1,549 51	1,246 70	***************************************	,
1,800 00	22,400 00	1,452 00	117,168 00	333 00	137 00	••••••	
800 00	14,020 00 88,588 00		22,424 00 688,728 00	1,728 00 1,344 13	456 16 1,524 20		
	36,000 60	••••••	201,934 00	1,046 00	673 82		
0.700.00	66,200 00	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	630,524 00	503 20	1,196 80		
9,100 00	58,200 00		384,243 00	1,855,30	970 97		<u></u>
\$41,720 00	1,003,495 60	\$50,787 70	\$6,386,621 00	\$16,832 04	\$12,231 34		\$90 00
جري المعتقوم و	Professional Const						
				to a contract to the contract of			

· :								
Number.	Total amount of all taxes as aforecaid.	Total amount of income collected or to be collected from assessed taxes for the use of the Municipality.	Total amount of in- come from licenses.	Total amount of in- come from public works.	Total amount of in- comefrom shares in incorporated Com- panies.	Total amount of in- como from all other sources,	Total amount of in- come from all sources.	Total expenditure on account of roads and bridges.
Countr of Grey.—(Continued.)	5,488 30 2,704 00 4,968 25 4,686 90 5,485 05 3,972 12 2,279 00 4,000 00 1,401 12 4,220 00 2,426 00 1,429 94 5,813 21	\$ cts. 865 50 1.600 00 2,704 00 1,921 59 3,972 12 412 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 452 00 4,389 94 1,500 00 300 40	\$ cts. 236 00 147 00 150 00 50 00 79 00 192 00 192 00 240 00 240 00 210 00 210 00 176 00 4 00		}	3,662 62	\$ cts. 1,864 50 60,001 00 2,189 00 3,386 00 5,667 21 412 00 7,378 50 5,246 93 6,776 30 2,381 00 1,195 11	1,500 00 1,500 00 1,557 00 1,750 91 2,900 00 4,200 00 734 00 1,548 50 800 00 1,263 45 800 00 1,000 00
3 i7	10,667 00	10,667 00	389 00	250 00		90 00	11,387 00	1,478 00 51,160 00
COUNTY OF WATERLOO.—(Con- tinued.)	3,126 00 4,020 00 4,198 00 2,411 00 11,607 00 5,734 00 4,404 00 3,056 00	4,148 00 376 00 2,050 00 1,836 00 1,836 00 10,328 00 5,165 00 3,059 00 2,660 00 1,390 00 725 00	575 00 446 00 397 00 475 00 240 00 1,116 00 695 00 450 00 340 09 405 00 145 00			360 00 1,228 00 4,914 00 961 00 2,714 00 1,034 00 434 00	9,027 00 3,924 00 5,645 00 9,587 00 3,989 00 14,158 00 6,429 00 5,444 00 3,830 00 1,991 00	1,615 00 1,651 00 2,205 00 1,103 00 413 00 900 00 1,403 00
00 (12	\$49,037 00	\$33,017 00	\$230 00			\$12.185 00	\$65,031 00	\$10,617 00 \$1,255 75
UNITED COUNTIES OF STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARIT.—(Continued.)	2,669 61 1,612 74 787, 05 2,400 00 2,216 00 1,829 83 1,549 51 480 77 2,184 16 2,868 33 1,046 00 1,700 00	740 00 302 St 271 44 S18 00 \$1,855 30 \$15,187 18	687 50 325 00 520 00 162 50 150 00 234 00 242 00 220 00 170 00 180 00 383 00 17 40 185 00 60 00		307 00 307 00 8307 00	353 00 896 00 32 40 1,013 75 749 41	4,436 49 1,994 44 3,116 45 2,849 86	1,448 40 1,200 00 802 00 2,072 92 394 25 1,400 00 1,516 00
Ď [16			\$159 00			\$12,372 42	\$12,531 42	\$713 20

UPPER CANADA, &c .- (Continued.)

e to	E* T T	otal expenditure on account of schools and culcation, ex- clusive of School Trustees rates.	a < 2 <	g - 3	t of of of its	E - 8 -
Total expenditure on account of other public works and property.	Total expenditure on account of stock account of stock lend in any incorporated Company.	Total expenditure on account of schools and education, ex- clusive of School Trustees rates.	Cotal expenditure on account of the sup- port of the poor, or charitable purpo- ses.	Total expenditure on account of Deben- tures and interest thereon.		Amount received from Government on secont of Administration of Justice.
i o	1 2 2 V	Se th	n 00 nd	nt Sur	tal gross expeture on accour Administration Justice in all branches.	Po H ta
를~봄	otal expendituraccount of held in any corporated pany.	15 E 15 E	### P.	#[#	X S T	Y in Y
1 2 E	otal expend account o hold in s corporated pany.	of of or	otal expendi account of the port of the j charitable see.	rpendi nt of and on.	B ST	of Bee
5 t 1	2 11 15 E	od nat	2 2 2	0.5 8 6	tal gross ture on a Administr Justice i branches.	2 2 3
S 2:3 S	a na co	St. c oc	5 5 5 E	ital expeaceount	B G G	nount r Govern Fount tration
2 2 2 2	necou held corpo pany.	28222	es or or ser	[Ta E E E	2002
2850	ू दम ें	3 2 2 2 2	a c o a	2 4 2 2	\$ 2 4 D D	E 3 6 4
<u></u>	H	. [H	<u> </u>	E4	<u></u>	
\$ cts.	\$ ets.	\$ ets.	S cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
o cta.	Ş Cus.		y cu.	Q (16)	 C.2.	
	***************************************	500 00	13 00	•••••	*********	•••••
		320 00	13 00	114.00	******	********
	••••••	402 00	40.00	114 00	•••••	***************************************
	••••••	403 00	40 00	*****************************	••••••	•••••
		482 00	142 00	••••••	•••••	
	***************************************	- 1,000 00		***************************************		·····
	***************************************		50 00	***************************************		***************************************
	••••••	820 00	12 00	••••••		•••••
	•••••••		2 89			l ••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
	***********	1,346 00	25 00	497 70		
		400 00				
	••••••	270 00	45 00	•••••		
		398 88	25 00	••••••		•••••
		960 00	16 00	***************************************		
8 00	•••••	1,400 00	10 00	556 00		
		180 00				
		2,182 00	60 00 -	2,513 00		
	`			9,546 49	5,180 00	1,643 83
		1	<u> </u>			1
1					}	1
		1,100 00	239 00			
		850 00	100 00			i
		816 00	29 00	, ,		1
		\$50 00	22 00	1,802 00		
			20.00			,
398 00		4,200 00	102.00	3,456 00	l	
	1,200 00	2,153 00	: 50 00	3,288 00		
105 00	83 00	1,397 00	72 00	2,724 00		
		1,200 00				
			10 00		j	
		518 00				
						
503 00	\$1,283 00	13,084 00	\$644 00	11,270 00		
\$3,361 06		\$9,351 88		\$2,546 13	\$5,156 29	\$1,919 70
\$0,001 00	***************************************	55,551 65		\$2,040 10	00,100 20	\$2,020
		1	1 :	1	1	1
	l	1,362 96	l			
32 00	í	1,368 00	10 00		1	
3 2 00		1.400 00	30 00	1,440 00		
		-,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,				
		60 00	6 00	296 00		1
			20 00	l	26 30	
40 00	.,	540 00	60 00			1
20 00	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••	520 00	1	1		
		560 00	30 00	1,192 24		
		71 00				1
		424 00	10 00			1
		710 00	346 00		1	
	1	1.20 00				
••••••••		515 00	66 00	1		1
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1	313 00	84 00			1
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			0-2 00			
	1	8,005-96	\$662 00	2,928 24	26 00	
72 00		., 0,000 00 .		1: -,		
72 00				-,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		2 1 1 1 1 1 1
72 00 \$274 08		\$1,284 03			\$4,974.62	\$1,442 6

A. 1862

					·			
-		di- of of	E # 7 **	- E =:	of	Li.	čd.	=
		Total nott expenditure on account of Administration of Justice.	Total expenditure on on account of sala- ries, and the ox- penses of Munici- pul Government.	Total expenditure on all other accounts.	ě		stal amount of Li- abilities unsecured	Total liabilities of all kinds,
		ital nott expend ture on account Administration Justice.	otal expenditure of an account of sal ries, and the openses of Municipal Government.	100	Total expenditure all kinds.	Total amount of abilities secured Debentures,	Total amount of abilities unsecur	9
		# 0 E	# 5 = E	dir.	- - - - - - - - - - -	nt Sou	1 2	ti:
		ist a	9 5 7 5 5	8 2	<u> </u>	3 8 0 m	3 0	=
		S ii ii ii	20 2 20 0	<u> </u>	i i	E.S. E.	e ii.	- G
	Pe	dn dr	25. 28. 28. 28. 28. 28. 29. 29. 29. 29. 29. 29. 29. 29. 29. 29	9 5		211 8	_==	1 2
	ē	JA Ta	2 5 5 5 5 E	32	声들	250	2.4	ki da
	Number.	To	£ .	e e	ដ	្ត	ŭ	Ĕ
		***************************************						-
		\$ ets.	S ets.	\$ ets.	Ş ets.	Ş ets.	Ş ets.	\$ ets.
	(1		365 50	1,864 50	2,627 50	 	800 0 0	609.00
	2		550 00	5.500 00	5,500 00			
3	3		300 00	5.000 00	1,964 00	114 00	3,888 30	4,002 30
5	4	•••••	320 00	2,320 00		•		
£	5.	•••••	$642 \ 34 \ 312 \ 50$. 143.48	3,160 73	•••••		.,
, 5	7	••••••	540 00	4,790 00		••••••		
3	s		420 00	1.986 00	5.528 76			
· Į	9		407 03	409 92	i e			
K.	10		764 00	2.835 00	6,594 70	400 00		3,408 00
<u> </u>	11		570 65	5,231 86			•••••	••••••
_	12		700 00	1.815 00	2,100 00			2,605 00
5	13		679 54 521 00	1.886 91 2.855 00	4,353,76 6.722 94	•••••	********	
ŢŢ	15		590 00	1 2.164 00	U. (iii ii ii ii ii ii ii ii ii ii ii ii	1,600,00	••••••	1,600 00
County of Gaer.—(Continued.)	16	*******	260 28	1,025 88				
్ట్	17		- 1,090-00		7,343 00	17,359 00	500 00	17,859-00
	-		0 000 00	a 1100 An		0.020.00	7 400 00	·
	(18	5,180 00	3,300 00	6,328 00		2,610 00	1,400 00	
					I .	<u> </u>		
₽	1		680 00	7,463 00	10,204 00		: •	
, <u>5</u>	2	•••••	463 00	78 00	3.106 00			
્કું	3		652-00	104 00	3,252 00		600 00	
Ţ	4		547 00	221 00	3,707 00	800 00		800 00
ö	5		444 00	137 00	1,704 00			60,000 00
2	6 7	••••••	950 00° 517 00	950 00	9,520 00 5,720 00	6,000 00 23,600 00		23,600 00
3 .	8	•••••	275 00	408 00	6,470 00	34,800 00	••••••	34,800 00
4	9		185 00		.,			
≥	10	•••••	314 00		674 00			274 00
ç	11	•••••	105 00	40.00	859 00			
COUNTY OF WATERLOO(Confd)			5,132 00	9,401 00	47,216 00	119,200 00	\$600 00	120,074 00
ž.	1				47,210 00	113,200 00	3000 00	
ి	[12	\$3,236-59	\$2,594 18	\$639 31	\$24,905 10	\$800 00		\$800 00
				!	<u> </u>	!	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	(1		868 29	726 82	5,102 95		1,927 27	1,927 27
Stonuont, Dundas (Continued.)	2		329 75	132 10	2,560 75		İ	1
EX.	3		700 00-	310 00	4,880 00	206 00	12,000 00	12,206 00
Ď,	4		281 95	200 00	2,149 20		l	
Ť, ž	5.		74 00	2,513 31	2,587 31	1,400 00	50 70	1,450 70
0 N	6	26 30	501 40 400 00	26 30 967 41	3,413 75 3,207 41		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Stornont, Du-	8		243 54	1,565 54	1,565 54		• • • • • • • • • • • • •	
27	9.	•••••	440 90	686 70	4,982 06	400 00		400 00
	10		48 00	17 24	671 82			
e H	31		400 00	100 00	2,400 00			
8 V	12	•••••	340 00	1,420 00	4,436 00		••••••	100 60
FE	13 14	••••••	254 05 428 50	39 11 245 16	1,615 00		•••••	182 62
OUNTIES OF GLENGARRY	15		428 50 447 00	2,202 00	3,080 10 2,202 00			1
5					2,202 00			
UNITED COUNTIES OF AND GLENGARRI		26 30	5,757 38	11,151 69	44,853 89	\$2,006 00	\$13,977 97	16,166 59
Ë								
Ď	16	\$3,532 02	\$1,455.04	\$565.71	\$9,266 68	land and		\$461 35
				l 1-1-1-1	1			\$4 6 1 2 2 4 4 3 4
~~~	_	-						

UPPER CANADA, &c.—(Continued.)

100 00		garan ya ili in	i fathlije is to	r filian je r		2000	stviši silti
\$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$ cts. \$	Total value of real property belonging to Municipality.	Total value of stook in Incorporated Companies owned by Municipality.	Total value of debts due to Municipal- ity.			other med by dity.	Total Ascots,
	\$ cts.		S ets.	S etg.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ ets.
100 00			•	- 1			4,609 00
\$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c		•••••	500 00	5 000 00	100 00	200 00	5,800 00
				9,000 00			10,376 00
\$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c	400.00	••••••		9,023.28		50 00	9,495 34
1,200 00	400 00			3,900 00	1,150 00		4,350 00-
3,100 00		•••••	609 00	512 98			1.165 00
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		***************************************		4,100 00	783 S0		20,000 00
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		•••••	•••••	93 00			12 00
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		•••••					15,000 00
12,000 00	2 500 00	•••••	600 00	3,000 00			3,660 00
3,200 00         2,563 C0         3,300 C0         1,300 C0         1,300 C0         1,300 C0         1,300 C0         1,300 C0         1,300 C0         1,300 C0         1,300 C0         1,300 C0         1,300 C0         1,300 C0         1,300 C0         1,300 C0         1,300 C0         1,300 C0         1,300 C0         1,300 C0         1,300 C0         1,300 C0         1,300 C0         1,300 C0         1,300 C0         1,300 C0         1,300 C0         1,300 C0         1,300 C0         1,300 C0         1,300 C0         1,300 C0         1,300 C0         1,300 C0         1,300 C0         1,300 C0         1,000 C0         1,000 C0         1,000 C0         1,000 C0         1,000 C0         1,000 C0         1,000 C0         1,000 C0         1,000 C0         1,000 C0         1,000 C0         1,000 C0         1,000 C0         1,000 C0         1,000 C0         1,000 C0         1,000 C0         1,000 C0         1,000 C0         1,000 C0         1,000 C0         1,000 C0         1,000 C0         1,000 C0         1,000 C0         1,000 C0         1,000 C0         1,000 C0         1,000 C0         1,000 C0         1,000 C0         1,000 C0         1,000 C0         1,000 C0         1,000 C0         1,000 C0         1,000 C0         1,000 C0         1,000 C0         1,000 C0         1,000 C0         1,000 C0			620 00		266 43		5,036 00
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	12,000 00	•••••		18,000 00	1,722 00		13,863 00
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3,200 00				2.903 CO		
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		. 1-	995 00	1 346 00	2.576 - 00	4 1	13,028 00
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	720 00	121 00		3,337 00	1.557 00	388 00	6,144,00
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		•••••					6,844 00 1,254 00
47,517 00       20,000 00       20,000 00       3,762 00       1,800 00       3,760 00       3,760 00       3,760 00       3,760 00       5,27 00       1,800 00       5,20 00       1,000 00       1,000 00       1,000 00       1,000 00       1,000 00       1,000 00       1,000 00       1,000 00       1,000 00       1,000 00       1,000 00       1,000 00       1,000 00       1,200 00       1,200 00       1,200 00       1,200 00       1,200 00       1,200 00       1,200 00       1,200 00       1,200 00       1,200 00       1,200 00       1,200 00       1,200 00       1,200 00       1,200 00       1,200 00       1,200 00       1,200 00       1,200 00       1,200 00       1,200 00       1,200 00       1,200 00       1,200 00       1,200 00       1,200 00       1,200 00       1,200 00       1,200 00       1,200 00       1,200 00       1,200 00       1,200 00       1,200 00       1,200 00       1,200 00       1,200 00       1,200 00       1,200 00       1,200 00       1,200 00       1,200 00       1,200 00       1,200 00       1,200 00       1,200 00       1,200 00       1,200 00       1,200 00       1,200 00       1,200 00       1,200 00       1,200 00       1,200 00       1,200 00       1,200 00       1,200 00       1,200 00       1,200 00 <t< td=""><td>1.200 00</td><td></td><td>402 00</td><td>144 00</td><td>379 00</td><td></td><td>1,579 00</td></t<>	1.200 00		402 00	144 00	379 00		1,579 00
2,400 00       1,079 00 1,500 00 1,500 00 1,500 00 1,500 00 1,505 00 460 00 97 00 140 00 1,22       1,656 00 97 00 140 00 140 00 1,22         64,637 00 \$\\$20,121 00 3,752 00 16,091 00 10,096 00 \$\\$8,378 00 \$\\$7,456 84 160 00 \$\\$35,97         20,000 00 10 00 10,000 12,500 00 12,500 00 12,500 00 12,500 00 12,500 00 100 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 13,90 10,000 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00 12,00 00	47,517 00						53,912 00 37.639 00
1,556 00		20,000 00					5,279 00
1,000 00         97 00         140 00         1,23           64,637 00         \$20,121 00         3,752 00         16,091 00         16,096 00         438 00         128,73           20,000 00         800 00         \$8,378 00         \$7,456 84         160 00         \$35,99           2,200 00         100 00         1,636 10         232 13         160 00         13,99           12,500 00         100 00         1,000 00         70 95         100 00         13,99           2,348 00         676 00         676 00         600 00         927 83         9           200 00         400 00         200 00         200 00         2           4,77         31         4,77         31           4,70         36 35         36 35         44					596.00	50 00	1,096 00
64,637 00         \$20,121 00         3,752 00         16,091 00         16,096 00         438 00         128,73           20,000 00         800 00         \$8,378 00         \$7,456 84         160 00         \$35,99           2,200 00         3,449 01         911 56         128 74         4,33           12,500 00         100 00         1,636 10         232 13         160 00         13,99           1,000 00         70 95         100 00         13,00 00         405 00         44         4,70         4,70         4,70         4,70         4,70         200 00         200 00         200 00         200 00         200 00         4,70         4,70         4,70         4,70         4,70         4,70         4,70         4,70         4,70         4,70         4,70         4,70         4,70         4,70         4,70         4,70         4,70         4,70         4,70         4,70         4,70         4,70         4,70         4,70         4,70         4,70         4,70         4,70         4,70         4,70         4,70         4,70         4,70         4,70         4,70         4,70         4,70         4,70         4,70         4,70         4,70         4,70         4,70         4,70	1.000 00						1,237 00
2,200 00		\$20,121 00	3,752 00	16,091 00	16,096 00	435 00	128,712 00
2,200 00 12,500 00     100 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1	20,000 00		800 00	\$8,378 00	\$7,456 84	160.00	\$35,994 84
2,200 00 12,500 00     100 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1,000 00 1				3,449 01	911 56	128 74	4,399 31
12,500 00	2,200 00			1,636 10			1,636 10
2,348 00 676 00 17 65 405 00 44 2,348 00 676 00 264 29 927 83 99 200 00 400 00 200 00 200 00 4,77 200 00 61 25 379 44 4			100 00		70 95	1 100 00	13,900 00 1,070 95
264 29 927 83 99 144 77 31 47 31 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47					405 00		422 65
200 00 200 00 200 00 200 00 200 00 200 00	2,348 00		676 00	1	600 00		
200 00 400 00 144 77 1. 4,77 200 00 200 00 2,00 00 2,00 00 2. 4,77 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2.				•••••			
200 00		·····	Į				927 83 144 77
61 25 379 44 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	200 00			400 00			4,762 00
36 35					379 AA	200 00	200 00 440 69
647 88	**************************************			01 40	36 35		***************************************
	***************************************				647 86		647 86
\$17,248 00 \$776 00 7,764 01 4,820 23 428 74 728,5	\$17,248 00		\$776 00	7,764 01	4,820 23	428 74	28,552 16
\$5,659 40 \$3,284 74 \$2,000 00 \$10,9				\$5,659 40	\$3,264 74	\$2,000 00	\$10,924-14

Sessional Papers (No. 20).

25 Victoria.

#### MUNICIPAL RETURNS OF

						The second section is a second second	
-			Su	n6-	of	Total of yearly value other than rentals of real property.	9
	1		persons	en en	<u>#</u>	tat	Total actual raluo real property.
	1		2	Number of acres seesed.	real of rentals real property.	2 2 2	47 TB
	}	· i		ž	tal of renta roal property.	ro ro	actual ra property
	- 1	NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	انوق	٥	. fo	8.9.	<u> </u>
	i i	·	amber o	55	75 2	9 2 5	. a a
	Numbor		Namber assess	umber seeecd		# # £ _	real
			2 g	, a &	5 2	000	, i
;	Z .		2				
			_		S ets.	\$ cts.	S cts.
	!	Aneaster	799	45,943			1,386,972 00
	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$	Barton	452	14,2671			437,780 00
Ė	3	Beverly	949	66,5442			862,826 00
F	1 4 i	Binbrook	303	26,4813			364,661 00
0	5	Flamboro' EastFlamboro' West	642	33,692			536,660 00
Ë	6	Flamboro' West	S49	29,699			653,269-00
ã	7	Glanfordi	409		0		525,757 00
	3 8	Saltfleet	515	28,209		•••••	444,862 00
9		Total of Townships	4,918	268.418 2-25			\$5,192,787 00
<u>.</u>	9	Town of Dundas	775		58,237 60	3,978 00	
Согитг ор Wrntworth.	"					-0.072.00	25 700 507 00
ဦ		Grand Total	5,693	268,418 2-25	\$58,237 60	\$3,978 00	\$5,192,787 00
-	10	*County of Wentworth					
	ſ 1	Blandford	261	29.633			465,765 00
	2	Blenheim	1.059	66.000			1,164.528 0
	3	Denham	838	66.635			1,109,905 0
	4	Embro	129	1,088	6,215 78	228 00	
	5	Ingersoll	650	1,750	23,013 60		
COUNTY OF OXPORD	6	Nisouri, Eust	600	46,221			535,558 0
۵.	7	Norwich, North	535	54,075			717,665 0
ő	8	l'Minuminh Conth	523	37.491			560,865 0 578,095 0
<u>.</u>	9	Oxford, East	421	34,389		•••••	655,044 0
0	10	Oxford, North	l 546 308	25,586 20,683	ļ		406,964 0
2	11 12	Woodstock	750	1,400	36,737 00	14,575 00	
N.	13	Zorra, East	672	59,511	00,.0.		838,219 0
ပိ	14	Zorra, West	659	55,933		1	641,774 0
		Totals	7,951	480,395	\$66,026 38	\$14,803 00	\$7,774,452 0
	1						
	(15	County of Oxford		•••••	i		***************************************
_		<u> </u>	1 .	1	!	1	
	[ ]	Amaranth	288	53,480		•••••	\$1,480 0
-	3	Arthur			18,095 00	1	
	3	Elora, Village	272	44.800	18,095 00	1	653,808 0
×	1 4	Eramosa	575 771	65,270			993,476
2	5	Erin	233	547		12,061 00	550,110
COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.	6	Garafraxa	831	66,462		12,001 00	299,527
5	8	Gnelph	575	37,000			1,007,183 (
22	9	Gnelph. Town	1	1	105.539 00		
B	110	Luther	. 232	81,990			176,218
b.	lii	Maryborough	569	55,692₹			236,634
	12	Minto	523	70,973			324,970
7	13	Nichol	649	26,789			431,512
b	14	Peel	S60	74,078			459,309
ప	15	Pilkington	439	28,847			354,711
	16	Puslinch	698	58,713			746,217
	1			1	100		1
	17	County of Wellington		1	. 1		

The above Return was taken from the books of the Treasurer of the County of Wentworth, who holds bimself responsible for its correctness.

d	<u>.</u>	2 ±	Total amount of assessed value of real and personal property.	of by the	of tho	Total amount of taxes imposed by By-laws of any Provisional Gounty Council.	Lu- or cial
	per-	value prop-	Son Son			20 m 20 m	
Total of taxable comes.	Total value of 1 sonal property.	1	Total amount of sossed value real and perso property.	'otal amount taxes imposed By laws of Municipality.	otal amount taxes imposed By-laws of t County Council.	ose of a	Total amount of natic Asylum other Provir tax.
tax	rol	Total yearly of personal crty.	, E .	m d m	Country	om s	Ass
3.88	1 2 2	or se	er is	a isi	la is	a is is is is is is is is is is is is is	Ĭ.
tal of comos	on o	of p	eal cal	E % %	Total taxe By - Cour	= 2 7 E 2	otal am natic other tax.
<u> </u>	l tot	To a	Total series	Total taxe By Mu	1 5 2 4 0	15 3HH 7.	To a
						<del></del>	<u> </u>
\$ ets.	\$ ets.	S ets.	\$ cts.	S cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	75,400 00		1,442,372 00	1,018 00	4,023 00	[	
	23,100 00		460,880 00	1,899 38	2,003 72 3,797 39		
4,774 00	102,114 00 20,800 00		964,940 00 385,461 00	1,984 00 250 00	1,799 66		
	37,700 00 -		624,360 00	3,245 32			80-00
17,250 00	77,650 00 17,300 00	ļ	748,199 00 543,057 00	200 00 443 06	3,570 18 2,334 48		
	29,700 00		474.562 00	\$99 00	2,512 94		
	<u> </u>				ļ		
22,054 00	433,764 00	7,896 00	5,643,831 00 70,218 60	9.938 76 15.260 00	20,041 37 1,711 96	•••••	80 00
66,300 00	·	7,870 00	70,218 00	13,200 00	1,111 30		
\$88,354 00	\$433,764 00	\$7,806 00	\$5,714,049 60	\$25,198 76	\$21,753 33		\$80 00
		i <del></del>			\$27,190 69		
	1	1	••••••		021,200 00		
<u> </u>	l	1					
640 00	22,000 00		488,405 00	351 23 1,692 00	1,067 20 2,829 00		
800 00	49,100 00 46,500 00		1,213,698 00 1,157,265 00	5,393 42	2,750 41		
1,800 00	20,000 00	120 00	6,365 78	617 06	112 00		
15,400 00		19,000 00	37,950 60	6,716 00	484 00		
	9,900 00		545,458 00	6,473 22	1,708 78		•••••
	37,600 00			800 40	1,591 66		
	47,700 00			763 00 504 68	1,277 00 1,358 70		***************************************
4,300 00	72,300 00 46,200 00		754,895 00 717,344 00	1,434 68	1.035 05		
16,100 00	27,700 00		434,664 00	674 24	750 45		
12,200 00	1	34.260 00	54,600 00	6,733 96	967 00		
3,100 00	66,100 00		907,419 00	750 00	2,268 00		
	39,900 00		681,674 00	812 78	1,983 03		
\$55.210.00	\$465,200 00	\$53,380 00	\$8,363,507 38	\$33,716 67	\$20,182 28		
\$00,040 OC	5405,200 00						
				\$20,591 00			
	<u> </u>				<u> </u>		
	8,500 00		89,980 00	359 92	778 37	:	
3,400 00		768 00	18,863 00	1,860 87	462 50	,	
	77.800 00		731,608 00	1,926 00	2,410 25		••••••
	54.800 00 1,662 00		1,048,276 00 13,723 00	1,792 65	475 00	***************************************	
			318,727 00	527 58	1,881 25		*57 00
6,300 00	19,200 00 99,400 00		1,112,883 00	3,203 00	1,821 00		
0,000 00	1	13,536 00		11,288 66	2,500 00		
*** ** *********	3,800 00		180,018 00	900 09	490 00		
	29,000 00		265,634 00	2,797 89	1.462 50		
	16,400 00	•••••	341,370 00	2,530 00 237 00	907 08 1,715 56		••••••
463 00	64,500 00 56,300 00	•••••	496,012 00 516,072 00	3,296 33	†1,816 33		
463 00	43,600 00		398,311 00	597 00	900 00		
1,000 00	154.800 00		901,017 00	3,325 00	2,950 00		
•	1			07			
••••••			\$8,667,535 00	21 mills er dollar.	•••••		
		<del>!</del>				<u> </u>	
*Tax on	Licenses	-	3				5.5

^{*} Tax on Licenses.

[†] Seed, Grain, &c., \$1,590 00.

25 Victoria.

#### MUNICIPAL RETURNS OF

		·	·						
	Numoer.	Total amount of all taxes as aforesaid.	Total amount of income collected or to be collected from assessed taxes for the use of the Municipality.	Total amount of in- como from licenses.	Total amount of in- come from public works,	Total amount of in- come from shares in incerporated Com- panies.	Total amount of in- come from all other sources.	Total amount of in- come from all sources,	Total expenditure on account of ronds and bridges.
		S ets.	\$ ets.	\$ ets.	1 \$ cts.	S ets.	S ets.	S ets.	S ets.
COUNTY OF WENTWORTH (Con-	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	5,041 00 3,993 10 5,781 39 2,049 66 3,325 32 3,770 18 2,777 54 3,411 94	4.872 00 100 99 1,984 00 250 00 711 22 200 00 911 Su	360 00 159 50 614 00 120 00 362 00 441 00 152 06 328 00			750 00 101 04 5,441 53 423 36 816 48 922 15 922 66	5.922 00 361 53 8,039 53 793 36 1.889 70 1,563 15 1,986 46 328 00	300 00 345 59 2,693 08 283 67 940 50 345 00 384 87 416 46
0F W	9	30,960 13 16,971 96	9,030 01 15,260 60	2,476 50 880 00			9,377 22 6,916 00	20,883 73 23,056 60	5,709 17 328 98
UNTY		\$47,032 09	\$24.290 61	\$3,356 50			\$16.293 22	\$43,940 33	\$6,038 15
ပိ	10	\$27,190 69	\$16,439 37	\$100 00	6,535 59		\$49,868 20	\$56,503 79	\$1,713 86
County of Oxpord.—(Continued.)	( 1 2 3 4 4 5 6 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	1,418 43 4,521 00 8,143 83 729 06 7,200 00 8,182 00 2,392 06 2,040 00 1,863 38 2,469 73 1,424 69 7,700 96 3,018 00 2,795 81 \$53,898 95	351 23 1.692 00 5,393 42 617 06 6,716 00 6,473 22 800 40 763 00 504 68 1,434 68 674 24 6,733 96 750 00 812 78 \$33.716 67	152 00 430 00 300 00 100 00 500 00 80 00 150 00 270 00 67 50 107 00 1,661 94 80 00 80 00 \$34,038 44		500 00 500 00 506 60 \$566 60	486 00 1,267 00 23 00 230 22 650 00 1,072 85 240 30 1,432 42 1,029 83 410 63 1,202 14 1,511 00 1,323 02 \$11,979 75 \$1 999 00	987 23 3,389 00 6,216 42 947 28 7,866 00 7,626 07 1,120 70 2,465 42 1,666 02 2,532 01 1,191 87 9,688 04 2,341 00 2,282 40 850,539 46 821,750 00	655 00 2,146 00 400 00 91 32 250 00 665 00 334 72 483 90 405 02 250 00 148 79 1,117 00 785 00 \$\$8,132 75 \$\$4,000 00
nued.)	1 2 3	1.138 29 1.860 87	359 92 565 89	, 75 00 355 00			503 59	434 92 1.424 48	550 85 101 61
–(Conti	4 5 6	4.336 25	512 09 3,446 00	218 00 410 00 470 00		4.000 00	2.260 68		1.722 10 600 00 1.015 00
Coburt of Wellington — (Continued.)	7 8 9 10 11 12 13	5,024 00 1,390 09 2,797 89 3,437 08 1,952 56	3.203 00 \$,788 64 900 09 2.530 00 694 00	260 00 178 00 1,709 00 225 00 175 00 207 00		1.176 00	1,200 00 17,223 12 884 00 3,969 67	4,581 00 29,396 80 900 09 4,321 08 4,870 67	1,500 00 918 00 3,623 69 954 00 968 83 450 00 1,295 00
COUNTY OF	14 15 16 17	6,702 66 1,497 00 3,325 00	597 00 3.000 00 20,444 00	212 09 60 00 325 00			1,133 28	657 00 3,325 00	1,1:3 00 430 00 1,810 00
. —									

			<u> </u>	<u> </u>		
Total expenditure on account of other public works and property.	Total expenditure on account of Stock heid in any incor- porated Company.	Total expenditure on necount of schools and education, ex- clusive of School Trustees' rates.	Total expenditure on account of the support of the poor, or chailable purposes,	Total expenditure on account of Deben- tures and interest thoreon,	Total gr. ss expenditure on account of Administration of Justice in all its branches.	Amount received from Government on ac- count of Adminis- tration of Justice.
\$ ets.	S ets.	\$ cts.	s cts.	S ets.	\$ ets.	\$ cts.
12 00			100 00 149 50 168 50			<b>5</b> Cua.
S2, 50		452 26	103 00 191 00			
***************************************		922 15 706 01 299 00	\$1 50 \$3 00 114 09		15 00	
9: 50 -15 64		3.931 60 1,695 47	930 50 304 41	13,463 54	15 00	
150 14		5,627 07	1,234 91	13.463 54	15 00	
\$1,454 65		\$5,116 10	\$406 00	\$15,502 18	\$17.226 25	\$6,736 13
	***************************************		28 00 67 00			
***************************************	••••••	1.113 00 667 40	100 00	1,864 00		••••••
100 00 333 33	•••••••	1,310 00 424 46	37 25 15 40	2.700 00 1,080 00 148 14		***************************************
	••••••	534 41 51 47 286 85	86 01 20 25 25 00	148 76		•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
***************************************		398 00 2,762 67	59 50	5,149 52		·····
		437 13		•••••	***************************************	•••••
433 33		\$7,985 39	\$438-41	11,000 42		
\$980 00		\$4,550 00		2,536 00	4,549 00	3,229 00
•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		352 00				
168 25		967 00	42 50 80 00	290 22		
485 00	••••••	1.470 00 639 00	200 00 30 00	••••••	***************************************	•••••••
		400-00	50 00. 20 00.	2,256 00		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
		3.832 53 80 00	268 05	7,521 79		
	••••••	620 00 382 00	79 00			
		1.126 28 1,287 69	34 42 52 25			
		615 00	26 00 20 00			
			4 4 2		A TENNE	
		<del></del>		<u> </u>		

#### MUNICIPAL RETURNS OF

	1	otal nett expendi- ture on account of Administration of Justice.	= m m	5 %	Jo	44	ايا	=
	- }	capendi- ecount of ration of	account of salaries and the exponses of Municipal Gov- ernment.	Total expenditure on all other accounts	0	Total amount of liabilities secured by Debentures.	Total amount of lia- bilities unsceured.	Total liabilities of all kinds.
	- 1	ğ i i	25 50	¥ 8	É	ું દુ	do in	0 5
	Ì	£ 2 3	Total expenditure account of salar and the expens of Municipal Gernment.	5 5	Total expenditure all kinds.	otal amount of l bilities secured Debentures.	Se t	· .g
	- 1	252	E G	9 8	ŭ.	re gen	55	Ħ.
	!	Total nett ture on ac Administr Justice.	account on and the of Municernment.	2 2	otal expen	no s rtu	01 81	<u>و</u> .
	Number.	2 2 2 2	SE TE	e es	- 3.5	E to ta	tie g	otal lia kinds.
	흥미	a de la la la la la la la la la la la la la	2826	al al	==	ਵੜੇ ਤੋਂ	E =	동.류
	3	#35 A P	52222	ਤੂੰ ਵ	ਤੂ ਵ	500	50	5.4
	Z	£ }	=		H	. H:		
								<b>.</b>
	- 1	s cts.	\$ cts.	\$ ets.	S ets.	\$ cts.	\$ ets.	\$ cts.
	( 1 ¹	1	1,100 00	4,023 00	6.273 00 1,232 07			
1	2		494 98		1.232 07			
<u>.</u>	3		449 22	6,650 70	10.673 68			
E	4		250 00	1,764 75	2.853 6S i			
ō	5		428 41		1,042 41			
£ 🕂	6		575 49	40 00	1,964 14			
£ 5	7		328 83	20 00	1,522 71			·····
<u>`</u>	s	15 00	382 00		1,226 46			
, <u>2</u>	ì i							
ું હ		15 00	4,208 93	12,498 45	27,388 15			~c 470 00:
<u> ۲</u>	9		1,951 07	5,277 72	23,079 90	74,779 00	1,700 00	6,479 00
F.			2 7 4 2 4 4	75 550 01	50 400 05	74,779 00	\$1,700 00	76,479 00
County of Wentworth.		15 00°	6,163 00	17,776 24	50,468 05	14,119 00	\$1,700 00.	10,413 00
ಶ	1,0	270 100 10	\$4,382 90	\$10,052 74	\$56,354 73	\$131,501 33		\$131,501 33
	[10	\$10,490 12	24,002 V	\$10,002 /4	200,004 10	\$151,501 50		4101,002 00
						<del></del>	1	<u> </u>
			959.00		935 60			·
_		•••••	252 00 347 00	500 00	3,060 00	•••••		1,972 00
- <del>-</del> -	3		631 00	1,194 00	5,302 00	22,000 00	1	22,000 00
2 €	1 4	•••••	44 00	58 65	861 37	22,000 00		,
Ē	5	······	500 00	1.000 00	5,860 00	45,000 00	2,000 00	47,000 00
٥	6	'	258 43	3,696 60	6,495 97	35,000 00		35,000 00
9	7	l	287 50	230 18	1.015 94	2,469 00	120,000 00	122,469 00
Ì	s		385 94	92 85	1,731 87	2,100 00		79.612 00
ė	9		366 36	304 98	1,148 08		1,021 70	1,021 70
ĕ	10		210 80	001 00	922 65			
X	111		273 13		920 13			
0	12		953 00	215 64	9,289 12	52,880 00	100,000 00	152,880 00
<u> </u>	13		395 00		1,512 00			1
	14	1	319 17	116 04	1,657 36		1,295 06	1,295 06
Ĕ				<u> </u>		ļ		<u> </u>
Countr of Oxford.—(Continued.)	i		5,222 33	7,408 94	40,711 49	159,349 00	224,316 76	463,249 76
දුි.	1							-05.000.00
_	[ 15	\$1,320 00	\$2,850 00	\$1,384 00	\$17,620 00	\$35,600 00		\$35,600 00
		}	1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1	
		1	1			ļ		
Ş-	( 1		198 00		215 00			
Σ	2				4 011 40	1 700 00	470 00	1,636 00
.≅	3		408 85		1,011 43	1,166 00	410 00	3,824 25
ž	4		385 01		3,154 11 3,670 00			3,074 23
હ	5	•	2,000 00		3,670 00		••••••	
Ť	6		363 00	•••••	1,863 00			1
ż	7		511 77 700 00		4,294 00	19,600 06		19,600 00
70	8 9		2.064 00	5,773 41	23,083 46	19,600 00	137,313 00	156,913 00
9	10		350 00	0,110 11	1,304 00	10,000 00	10,,010 00	1
13	111	1	228 50		3,977 09	1		1,462 50
13	12		432 00		3,403 84	10,000 00		10,000 00
<b>=</b>	13		541 28	1,170 35	4,167 33	1	182 00	182 00
fs.	14	14 00	547.48	2,270 00	1	1		
•	15	17 00	330 00		880 00			
Ţ	16		567 00		4,138 00			
County of Wellington.—(Continued.)	1	1	1		1	1		
පි	17			l			.]	
_	`			1	1		1	
		·						

Sessional Papers (No. 20.)

#### UPPER CANADA, &c.—(Continued.)

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·					
Total value of real property belonging to Municipality.	Total value of stock in Incorporated Companies owned by Municipality.	Total value of debts due to Municipal- ity.	Total amount of arreats of laxes.	Balanco in hands of Treasuror.	All other property owned by Municipality.	Total Assets.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts. 4,584 00 7,835 92	\$ cts. 1,862 13 449 66	\$ cts. 1,310 00 400 00 1,388 83 1,046 63	\$ cts. 8,157 00 200 00	\$ cts. 9,467 00 6,846 13 10,624 75 2,696 29
1,200 00 4,000 00		30 00	575 00 443 06 800 00	800 00 25 00 1,037 99 30 00	8,378 73 3,150 00 19,885 73	4,800 00 8,978 73 4,711 05 830 00 48,953 95
6,400 00 28,000 00 34,400 00	32,000 00 \$32,000 00	12,499 92 71 00 12,570 92	4,129 85 11,441 17 15,571 02	6,028 45 23 30 6,051 75	2,000 00 \$21,885 73	73,535 47 122,489 42
\$157,961 31		\$54,527 44	\$5,772 60	\$15,754 12	321,000 10	\$234,015 47
25,000 00 1,200 00 20,000 00 300 00 46,530 00 §34,000 00	24,000 00 2,220 00 \$48,220 00	9,500 00 \$33 00 250 00 1,872 22 76,550 00 1,021 70 40,072 00 8,085 50 138,184 42 \$15,600 00	274 31 671 00 2,056 00 832 30 268 70 1,296 88 267 00 44 95 4,221 04 218 17 \$10,150 35	309 21 158 00 2,000 00 38 45 1,826 03 301 76 174 76 472 50 250 94 512 05 224 79 1,673 24 1,999 24 1,999 30 406 89 \$13,113 00	2,600 00 30,000 00	593 52 829 00 16,500 00 871 45 46,732 00 55,006 28 443 46 78,319 38 2,739 64 512 05 269 74 89,966 28 1,999 00 11,260 56 286,032 36 \$62,713 00
1,600 00	30,000 00%	422 00 3,557 32	365 S9 4,436 25 48 00 46 00 300 00 7,000 00 3,131 S9 4,500 00	23 47  413 06 120 00 1,000 00  1,662 00 287 00 6,313 33 40 00 314 46½ 297 58	200 00 3,200 00†	3,131 S9 7,937 00
		5,459 00	206 40 100 00	528 57 354 00 10 00		6,287 75 354 00 110 00

^{*} Railway Stock—no value.
† Sinking Fund.

# MUNICIPAL RETURNS OF UPPER CANADA, &c.—(Continued.)

A. 1862 25 Victoria.

			e e		. :				· •	Marine Colored Constitution					
Number.		NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	Number of persons assessed.	Number of acres ussessed.	Total of reutals of real projectly.	Total of yourly value other than entally of real property.	Total actual value of real property.	Total of taxuble in- comes.	Total raine of per- sonal property.	Total yearly value of personal prop- erty.	Total amount of assersed value of roil and personal property.	Total amount of taxes imposed by By - laws of the Municipality.	Total amount of taxes imposed by By-baws of the County Council.	Total amount of taxes imposed by By - laws of any Provisional Com-	Total amount of Imnatic Asylum or other Provincial tax.
(	· ]	Northun dariand. Namilton	1,180	62,158	Ş ets.	\$ cts.	s cts. 1,220,717-52	\$ cts.		S etc.	\$ ets.	\$ ets. 713 82 7.838 42	\$ ets. 4,065 00 3,858 00	\$ cts.	S cts.
A.N.	2 3 4	Haldimand Cramahe Brighton	939 593 614	73,590 30,558 48,270			1,119,460_00 25 546,040 00 5 473,036 00 5 557,772 00	484 09	45,400 00 13,100 00 22,750 00 16,000 00		1.161.860 00 559,140 00 496,270 00 717,772 00	5.284 09 2.555 54 2.624 00	1,064-92 1,935-00		10 00
Беви.	ri ,	Murray Seymour Perey Alnwick	515 785 619 174	47,477 78,089 17,896 13,537		**************************************	375,501 00 509,899 00 107,110 00	4,800 00 7,500 00 1,500 00	37,700 CO 47,700 OO 23,300 OO		418,001 00 565,559 00 131,910 00	3,673 41 2,666 69 1,265 00	1,956 64 1,254 36 533 50	,	3,458 92
AND ANT	10 11	Monaghan	218 163 240 1,218	18,206 1,064 2,654 1,866	9,578 90 10,949 60	5,146 20	263,820,000 150,195,00 229,403,00 6,551,20	2,720 00	32,424 00 790 00 5,800 00	474 ()0 511 20	296,244 69 150,975 00 237,923 60	362 85 753 32 2.193 12 12.794 27	1.271 00   1,120 00 242 88		
тилака	12	Cohourg, Town	7,373	441,285	125,373 25	5,146 00	5,56S,504 72	27,004 00	340,464 00	985 <b>2</b> 0	6,070,611 52	42,763 83	19,276 80		3.468 92
F Nouth	13 11 15	Durkam. Darlington Clarke Hope	1,103 1,020 898	66,790 67,939 65,700		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	1,202,717 00 922,292 00 866,846 00	4,800 00 3,200 00 2,200 00	140,909 00 46,400 00		1,357,417 00 1,037,492 00 915,446 00	4,022 00 8,262 67 945 49 4,014 00	4.172 00 2.410 36 5.334 00 8.850 60		•••••
UNTIES O	16 17 18 19	Cavab Manyers Cariwright Port Hope	613 422 919	62,300 58,891 34,941 982	56,765 90	29,355 20	707,454 00 410,516 00 265,084 00 1.389,267 00	37.118 00	36,200 00 3,200 00 35,700 00 25,500 00	3,768 00 4,656 00	743,654 00 413,716 00 201,184 00 1,451,885 00	1,537 00 603 60 11,523 36 8,139 00	2,089 00 1,285 00 1,690 00		755 66
ren Co	21	Howmanville Newcustle	227	2.702 2.400 362,633	17,103 30 11,615 09 84,484 39	62,634 60	193,585,00 \$	-17,31S 00	15,159 00 312,059 00	909 54	208,737 00 6,429,531 00	1,196 00	782 60 19,180 96		755 09
Uxr	20	Total Durlam	7.373	441,285 S03,023	125,373 25 S210,857 64	5,146 20	5.568,504 72 \$11,526,268 72	27.004 00	340,464 00	985 26	6.070,611 52 \$12,500,142 52	42,761 83 \$\$3,396 35	\$38,457,76		3.468 92 \$4.223 92
· f	. 1	Town of St. Catharines	  -   1,321	1 5517	151,992 00	24.006 00	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	206,160 00			2,300,866 66	25,769 77	1,593 00 480 00		1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.
KCOES.	23 7 5	do Ningara	534 416 707 474	560 -21,879 -21,2474 -19,735		30,621 65	736.228-00 \$ \$ \$16.705-00 \$ \$ \$10.527-00 \$ \$	12,500 00	69,800 00 54,300 00	3.444 00	340,065 65 797,028 00 883,305 00 584,827 00	4,769 11 1.244 00 1,000 00 184 00	1,275 00 1,374 00 908 00		70 00
r or La	673	Clinton, do	409 566 847	25,181 34,067 27,100			675,955,06 694,419-00 341,735-00 552,624-00		65,200 00 45,400 00 17,900 00 13,990 00		741,155 06 739,819 00 359,635 00 556,524 00	1,194 50 4,624 00 1,255 10 \$20 00	1.118 00 1.180 00 788 00 1.012 00		
COUNTY	, 2	Cainshoro' do		189,1711	131,992 00	54.627 65	4.328,193 06	\$30\$,400 00	\$28:.800 00	\$9.684 00	\$6,960,225 37	\$41.115.48	\$10,028 00		<u> </u>
	]0	County of Lincoln	5,297	189,1713	\$131.192 00	\$54.627 65	\$4,328,193 06	na o ourges modernassiss	\$281,500 00		\$6,060,225 37	\$41,115,48	\$10,028 00		
RANT.	23	Brantford, Town Pariss do Oukland, Township	1,254 699 203	10.4301	106,234 00 (2,303 30	26,074 00 6,988 88	49,292 18 255,209 00 214,977 00	65,800,00	- 92 200 00	6,966 90 6,054 48	143,222 00 55,546 66 268,709 00 443,177 00	3.288 50 11,721 10 105 30 1,477 25	1,004 00 764 00 519 00 1,022 00		20 00
or B	5 6	Onondega, do  Burlord, do	327 1,033 609 1,048	20,917 27,218 46,095 72,028			1,350,247 00 1,128,197 60 2,010,883 00	4,800 00 2,000 00	68,300 60		1.423.347 00	1,275 00 1,206 00 0,412 70	2,995 00 1,206 00		15-00
County	- I 	Totals		216,656	\$148,537 30	\$33,062 \$8	\$5,008,805 IS	- <b>\$72.500 00</b>	\$305,270 00	\$13,020 48	\$5,736,551, 66	\$28,485-86	\$\$,310.00		\$9,294 70
	(8	County of Brant	1							14 E - 44 E					

## MUNICIPAL RETURNS OF

A. 1862

					<u> </u>			
-	Total amount of all taxes as aforesaid.	Total amount of income collected or to be collected from assessed taxes for the use of the Municipality.	Total amount of in- come trom licenses.	Total amount of in- come from public works.	Total amount of in- come from shares in incorporated Companies.	Total amount of in- come from all other sources.	Total amount of in- come from all sources.	Total expenditure on account of roads and bridges.
	S ets.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	S ets.	S cts.	\$ ets.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	4,778 82 11,696 42 6,359 01 4,490 04 4,606 00 5,624 05 7,379 98 1,598 00 1,633 85 1,893 12 2,436 00 12,734 27	713 S2 7.815 00 6,349 01 .,000 00 4,606 00 3,301 73 7,373 91 2,000 00 1,634 40 3,269 34 2,436 00 12,734 27	401 50 308 00 50 00 85 00 233 06 250 00 102 50 30 00 25 00 256 00 200 00 1,970 00	810 50		2.972 89 775 00 30 00 251 80 318 24 34 00 20 00 155 52	8,580 67 9,371 90 5,614 00 3,581 73 8,286 91 2,281 80 1,977 64 3,559 34 2,656 00 14,860 09	877 00 1,184 66 1,189 60 1,400 00 558 16 1,500 00 450 00 130 23 32 10 1,33 20 1,237 55
	65,529 56	56,233 48	3,911 00	810 50		5,615 42	6,670 40	\$8,766 23
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	\$,194 00 4,329 49 7,373 60 4,381 60 1,888 00 11,523 36 9,829 00 2,278 00 49,797 05 65,529 56	42,471 93	288 00 244 00 202 00 468 86 303 05 67 00 1,061 00 475 00 140 00	10344 4	3 SS0 00 3 SS0 00	17.775 91 1,328 04 1,018 66 7,875 15 1,554 48 2,546 20 1,093 47 33,191 91 5,615 42	20,781 61 6,363 71 7,848 15 12,358 01 3,395 13 670 00 32,708 80 8,453 47 276 00 92,854 88 66,670 40	1,170 64 2,357 35 385 68 2,435 61 686 59 706 00 1,901 31 2,363 63 12,006 81 8,766 23
2.5		- - <del></del>	\$7,259 91	12254 9	3 \$880 00	\$38,807 33	159,525 28	\$20,773 04
123 456 789	27,662 77 5,249 11 2,519 00 2,444 00 1,392 00 2,267 50 4,624 00 2,043 10 1,832 00 50,033 43	21,344 25 4,769 11 1,244 00 1,000 00 549 50 4,624 00 820 00 8 34,350 \$6	3,062 50			29,534 30 8,303 58 968 00 1,151 12 614 90 200 11 888 28 724 00 42,384 29		905 27 303 00 160 77 200 98 435 25 652 00 544 52 760 00 3,961 79 \$3,961 79
3 4 5 6 7	11,721 1 644 3 1,477 0 4,315 0 3,507 7 9,312 7	0 11.721 10 0 44 16 0	970 00 115 00 140 00 210 00 254 40 384 2 \$3,086 3	1,303 1,303 1,303 1,303 1,303 1,303 1,303 1,303	35	1,450 00 3,025 03 \$46,550 18	32,711 90 1,062 63 2,935 00 3,734 44 12,821 93 \$88,599 7	916 17 211 94 60 00 951 50 889 00 1,138 96
	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 6 6 7 7 8 9 10 11 12 22 23 4 5 5 6 6 7 8 9 10 10 12 23 34 5 6 6 7 8 9 10 10 12 34 5 6 6 7 8 9 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	The color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the color of the			S cts.   S cts.   S cts.   S cts.	S	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.   S   Cts.

Total expenditure on account of other public works and property.	Total expenditure on account of stock held in any incorporated Company.	Total exponditure on account of schools and education, ex- clusive of School Trustees rates.	Total expenditure on account of the support of the poor or charitable purposes.	Total expenditure on account of Deben- tures and interest thereon.	Total gross expenditure on account of Administration of Justice in all its branches.	Amount received fr'in government on ac- count of Adminis- tration of Justice.
account of o public works property.	itur Briti	rtal exponditur account of scl and education clusive of Sc Trustees rates	in the second	i o ii	tul gross experture on account Administration Justice in all branches.	ivec Value Jus
of or	otal expendituaceount of held in any porated Com	otal expendi account of and educat clusive of Trustees ra	ital E	dal expend account of tures and thereon.	S in Straight	5 5
5 1	82.5	ce gra	har of	o a tra	S H in S D	# E 2 g
tal expen account public w property.	t and the	siver ust	stal ex accour port or cha poses.	account tures a	tal gross turo on a Administ Justice i branches	nount r govorn count tration
pro pro	re in the last	45.88.8	5555	돌 은 트 문	83552	E 22 2 2
မို		<u> </u>	Ĕ	Ĕ	F -	<del></del>
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ est.	\$ cts.
		2,536 31	5 00 .			
			66 60			·····
		1.511 01		4,882 81		•••••
		•••••				
		2,321 68	S0 00 1.			
		2,693 65	27 50			
		558:00	16 00			
		1.877 53				
188 00		2,305 00	5 08	746 36		
142 55		1,099 00	11 00			
		2,500 00				
330 55		17,403 18	211 18	5,629 17		
9,438 43	6,972 00	6,972 00	243 50			
	3,048 09	3,048 09	45 50			
		584 00	68 21	1,898 00		
		8,371 32	90.00	•••••		
		1,166 12 344 00	20 00 35 00			
3,472 86		3.664 27	103 97	6,541 55		
284 62		2.714 13	275 37	6,635 93	·	
150 00		1.360 00	10 00		·	
	<u> </u>			37.075.10		
13,345 91 330 55		28,223 93 17,403 18	801 55 211 18	15.075 48 5.629 17		
\$13,676 46		305,627 11	\$1,012 73	\$20,704 65		
	<del>-</del>					
		3,560 38	537 S0	10,456 76	1,393 SS	
		1,633 \$0	105 20	3,942 85	12 75	•••••
••••••		400 00	. 235 00 67 25	910 00	1	
	480 00 480 00	522 00	15 00	l		,,,,,,,,,
••••••	430 00	340 00	126 66			
••••••		1,160 00	60 00	2,960 48		
***************************************		260 00	124 69			
		. 1,124 00	66 00			
	960 00	9,000 28	1,337 60	18,270 09	1,406 63	
	. \$960 00	9,000 28	\$1,337 60	\$18,270 09	\$1.406 63	
•••••••	1 -					1
		<del>                                     </del>	002.00	E 109 15		
4,719 81		4,325 00	681 00	5,193 15		
4,719 81 70 50		. 4,325 00 2,378 23		5,193 15 14,550 81		
4,719 81 70 50		4,325 00 2,378 23 110 00	681 00 7 00	5,193 15 14,550 81		
4,719 81 70 50		2,378 23		5,193 15 14,550 81		
4,719 81 70 50		4,325 00 2,378 23 110 00 1,200 00 1,249 00	7 00 81 75	14,550 81		
4,719 81 70 50		2,378 23 110 00 1,200 00	7 00	5,193 15 14,550 81 4,024 28		
4,719 81 70 50		2,378 23 110 00 1,200 00	7 00 81 75	14,550 81		
70 50		2,378 23 110 00 1,200 00 1,249 00	7 00 81 75 28 00	14,550 81	\$7,115-19	\$4,921 1

S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S		-	1	C 25 25 1	= 20	<u>~</u>	حد ل	1.	=
S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S	-		1 2 0	0.5.3.9	0 11		: <u>:</u> =-	l ii g	<b>E</b>
S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S			2 8 8	E = 50	1 28	l §	£ 5	7 H	6
S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S			8 8 E	E % N E	1 2 3	≅	1 2 2	36.0	, <u>5</u>
S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S			a t	g 5 5 .	i i	Ř.	E g a	88	≝
S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S			3 = 3 8		1 5.3	5.5	or s	0 8	Ĭ <u>ā</u> .
S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S		Š	ti 3 c 2	8 2 2 2	9 E	2. <u>÷</u>	E in a	E:5	=======================================
S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S   C15   S		Ē		E 2 E E	3=	7=	国語を	E	<b>E</b> .E
S		, <del>=</del>	2	3 3 5 5 5	!	3.	] ]	2	2 -
Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Trig							<u>                                     </u>		
Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Triggraph   Trig			0	0		o		8	
1			S CLS.	i '		,	S cis.	5 cis.	S cus.
	€ 3								
	ž								
	چ				223 14		2,608 08		2,608 08
	Ÿ								•••••
	į.								***************************************
	₹.				70.00			••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	
	. 5								
	=					2,259 07	1	!	
	_	10							<b></b>
	Ž.	11		180 50					
	~ <u>~</u>	12		1,049 00	2,063 88	6,900 43	201,129 61	1,647 19	202,776 80
	2	1	ļ					) <del></del>	
	3	1		5,420 42	7,549 45	45,325 62	203,737 69	1,647 19	205,384 88
	<u> </u>	į							
	× .	13		757 49	235 88	18.835.94			
	Ξ						1	25.200 00	25.200 00
	Ξ	15		689 25	3,620 92		60,000 00		60,000 00
	ž					11,732 83			25,344 00
	<b>54</b> .				355 24				527 00
	c ″								
	Ξ								
	Ϋ́				376 65		50,000 00	15,360 00	65,360 00
	٥٢.	12.		230 00		1,780 00			
	S C	22		9.257 68	11.573 93	90.265 29	1.577.664 09	132,329 66	309.182 75
	Ξ.								
	Ξ						ļ		
1	ب	l ———		\$14,675 10	\$19,123 38	\$135,590 91	\$1,781,401 78	\$133,976 \$5	\$514,567 63
1			1 000 00		07.500.45	10.000.05			
1				4,015 82	27,508 45				
10	1		12 (3		162 00			9,899 91	
10	3	•	•••••				103 00	768 00	
10	ું ∵						· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	100 00	100 00
10	5 5								200 00
10	િ.કૈં	7					9,444 00		
10	0 5				152 89	1,255 10			
10	20	9		191 00		2,752 00			
10	OUN		1,406 63	6,668 53	35,591 03	69.286 57	428,875 13	14,748 19	444,623 32
THE CONTROL OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF S		100	#1 100 C2	OR CCS 59	C25 501 02	000 200 55	0490 075 70	014 740 70	2444.600.00
2 2 2,583 46 4,895 14 25,394 31 70.233 34 4,920 00 75,153 34 409 00 900 13 1,377 00 1,577 00 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 691 00 4,065 84 10.023 00 50,000 00 50,000 00 50,000 00 8389,393 40 8 \$7,115 19 \$2,841 95 \$33,586 97 \$19,129 45	***********	(10	\$1,400 05	\$6,665 33	\$35,591 03	\$69,286 51	\$428,815 13	\$14,748 19	\$444,623 32
2 2 2,583 46 4,895 14 25,394 31 70.233 34 4,920 00 75,153 34 409 00 900 13 1,377 00 1,577 00 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 691 00 4,065 84 10.023 00 50,000 00 50,000 00 50,000 00 8389,393 40 8 \$7,115 19 \$2,841 95 \$33,586 97 \$19,129 45		, , Ì		9 665 20	22 000 40	22.050.10	100 000 00	15 504 60	001.010.00
5 \$1,115 19 \$2,841 95 \$3,585 97 \$19,129 45	į,						70 922 24		
5 \$1,115 19 \$2,841 95 \$3,585 97 \$19,129 45	7.	3					10,200 94	4,020 00	10,100 04
5 \$1,115 19 \$2,841 95 \$3,585 97 \$19,129 45	ن- ئے								*****************
5 \$1,115 19 \$2,841 95 \$3,585 97 \$19,129 45	æ ≥	5				2,860 00			
5 \$1,115 19 \$2,841 95 \$3,585 97 \$19,129 45	_ €.≘ ∤					2,829 00		1	
5 \$1,115 19 \$2,841 95 \$3,585 97 \$19,129 45	× 5	7			4,065 84		50,000 00		50,000 00
5 \$1,115 19 \$2,841 95 \$3,585 97 \$19,129 45	).			6,987 20	32,942 88	76,648 86	229,233 34	160,160 06	\$389,393 40
<ul><li>(2) 1. (2) (2) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4</li></ul>	ပိ	s	\$7,115 19	\$2,841 95	\$3,586 97	\$19,129 45			
	4								

#### UPPER CANADA, &c.—(Continued.)

*** *** * * <u>*</u>						
Total value of real property belonging to Municipality.	Total value of stock in Incorporated Companies owned by Municipality.	Total value of debits due to Municipal- ity.	Total amount of ar- reats of taxes.	Balance in hands of Treasurer.	All other property owned by Municipality.	Total Assets.
\$ ets. 2.800 00	\$ cts.	\$ cts. 6,000 00	\$ ets. 698 40	\$ cts. 256 40	\$ cts.	\$ ets.
1,600 00 22,000 00 1,200 00 1,200 00 1,000 00		153 89 4.803 67 148 00 128 00 800 00	600 00	780 87 479 66 2,009 00 400 00	3,281-33	3,281 33 2,534 76 27,285 33 1,348 00 3,437 00 2,800 00
500 00			49 20 1,956 57	20 00 332 62 41 02 737 24 11 00		520 00 332 62 41 02 786 44 1,967 66
\$30,300 00		\$12.033 56	\$3,204 17	\$5,067 90	\$5,081 33	\$56,478 76
\$00 00 27,200 00 28,000 00	68,820 00	100 00 740 00	2,895 23	1.731 83 -839 94 -612 25 -625 18	400 00 100 00 100 00	5,827 06 28,139 94 69,532 25 29,665 18
400 00 200,400 00 28,000 00 500 00	691,000 00	86 00 35,995 09 500 00	575 00 13 00 9,953 39 600 00 60 00	225 80 5,548 00	127.798 40 500 00 100 00	661 00 638 80 1,074,694 88 29,600 00 600 00
\$294,300 00 30,300 00	\$759,820 00	\$32,421 09 12,033 56	\$14,296 62 3,204 17	\$9,583 00 5,067 90	\$128,998 40 5,681 33	\$1,239,359 11 56,478 76
\$324,600 00	\$759,820 00	\$44,454 65	\$17,500 79	\$14,650 90	\$134,679 73	\$1,295,837 87
49,200 00 34,100 00	51,200 00 64,000 00 13,600 00 9,600 00	17,960 00 55,640 00 1,159 78	11.412 77 2,600 00 29 08	3,296 58 601 90 528 00 738 95	3,400 00 1,200 00	136,469 35 98,141 90 538 00 11,527 S1
1,200 00	9,600 00	395 63	***************************************	409 82 865 90 701 81		2,461 53
		90 25		326 77		
\$\$4,500 00	\$148,000 00	\$75,245 66	\$14,041 85	\$7,479 73	\$4,600.00	\$249,138 59
\$84,500 00	\$148,000 00	\$75,245 66	\$11,041 85	\$7,479 73	\$4,600 00	\$249,138 59
51,840 00 36,200 00 2,400 00	10,000 00	515,303 45 \$55 82 4,030 00	32,793 28 12,041 25 145 61 18 00 Can't say.	2,274 71 586 00 56 48 100 00 2,754 95}	3,000 00 2,000 00	615,211 44 50,983 16 2,566 09 6,784 95½
1,200 00	50,000 00		27 76 1,781 95	420 00 1,016 57		1,647 76 2,798 52
\$91,640 00	\$60,000 00	\$519,689 27	\$46,807 85	\$7,208 711	\$5,000 00	\$679,991 921
l acre & Court- house & Gaol.		\$2,400 00	<b>\$</b> S,555 00	\$5,899 37		\$16,854 37

		And the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of t	772	1 _	of	စ ၈	<b>J</b> o
-			persons	ģ		Total of yearly value other than rentals of real property.	ŏ
			er.	ss	<u>s</u> .	2 8 J	۔
			ā.,	Number of acres sessed,	Total of rentals real property.	7, 2	Total actual valuo real proporty.
			-		. 55	in Sa	문질
		NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	naber of		_ [2]	X5 <u>.</u>	₹ 5
	e e		Nu uher assesse	5.5	ੋ =	o z g	ີ ຂ ≏
•	Number		1200	12.55	tal rea!	eš.	real
	3		= =		- 5 L	500	,
;	<i>.</i> .	·	Z		Н		
					\$ cts.	\$ ets.	\$ cts.
	(1	Adelaide	460	43,766}			215,038 00
	2	Caradoc	604	61,685			34,700 00
	3	N. Dorchester	657	50,877 1-5			503,920 00
	1 4	Delaware	311	21.8913			223,800 00
County of Minduksex.	5	Ektrid	538	52,701 3-100			
ž	6	Lobo		47.0483			334,047 00
Ė	7	Loudon	2,043	100,000			1,428,567 00
5	8	Metcalf	361	36,219 2-15			193,939 00
$\approx$	9	Mosa		46.2023			396,780 00
4	10	West Nissouri		49.500		A 770 OF	343,161 00
٥	111	Strathroy	155 422	2.328		6,552 85	700 012 00
£	12	East Williams	422	38.762		••••••	198,943 00
Š	14	West Williams	339 1,140	34,593 64,610	•••••	•••••	143,770 00
පි	1.4	) estminster	1.140	04.010	1	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	999,622 00
_	1	Totals.	9.573	650.184 38-75	None.	\$6,552 85	\$5,328,596 00
		10(4)3	,	000.104 00-10	20000	10,002 00	00,020,000 00
	15	County of Middlesex	8.873	650,184 38-75		\$6,552 85	\$5,328,596 00
	(	-			1	Q0,302 30	40,020,010 00
		:	1	i i	{	<u> </u>	·,·····
	(1	Town of Chatham	764	1,200	45,122 00	800-00	586,310 00
	$\bar{2}$	Harwich	907	64,670			875,511 00
	3	Howard	786	58,851			451,137 00
	4	Raleigh	697	69,199			461,569 00
Ë	5	Chatham Dover, E. & W	648	85.015			487,370 00
<u> </u>	6	Dover. E. & W	428	62,690			224,598 00
25	7	Camden	488	43,077			361,275 00
9	} 8	Orford	315	48,800		••••••	232,287 00
	0	Tilbury E	269	35,839			No-return.
, TX	10	Zone	243	24.138		••••••	163,308 00
COUNTY OF KENT	11	Romuey	85	23,846			85,516 00
ŭ	}	Totals	5,660	517,385	\$45,122 00	\$800 00	
	12	County of Kent	3.000	317.363	\$10,122 00	\$300 00	
	1 '-	County of Rest					***************************************
	i	Grand Totals		1			
-			<del> </del>	1	1		
	(1	Canboro'	230	2,521			217,679.00
	2	Cavuca, North	397	32,300			332,950 00
•	3	Cayuga, South	161	13,338			147.420 00
ξ.	4	Cayuga, Village	222	7.16		4,894 00	
₹.	5	Caledonia, do	278	5464	68,617 00	4,119 00	#9,017 00
Ξ.	6	Dunville do		S113	15,085 00	11.200 00	
3	7	Dunn	210	14,865			216,556:00
=	S	Moulton and Sherbrooke	366	31,6901			222.968 00
54.	9	Oneida	539	32,4807			372,136 00
÷	10	Rainham	323	25,4537			295,637 00
7	11	Seneca	568	43.281 3-5			541,671 00
×	12	Walpole	StI	66,6971			672,683 00
COURTY OF HALDIMAND.	1	Manual a	+ 100	001 210	000 700 00	000 072 00	00.000 212 00
Ų	1.	Totals	4.103	264.812	\$83,702 00	\$20,213 00	\$3,028.717 00
	13	County of Haldimand	4,403	264,812			\$3,028,717 00
	(10	downly of Haraimand	2,403	204,812			CO,020,1-17 00
		!	<u> </u>	1		•	<u> </u>

Sessional Papers (No. 20.)

UPPER CANADA, &c .- (Continued.)

							1 11 11 11 11
Totul of taxable in- comes.	Total value of per- sonal property.	valuo prop-	Fotal amount of assessed value of real and personal property.	, p 5, 5, 1	the for	fotal amount of taxes imposed by By - laws of any Provisional Coun- ty Council.	Total amount of Lu- nutic Asylum or other Provincial tux.
	ž ×	valu		<u>۔</u> ۔	- ~ <del></del>	- = n	I a e
<b>5</b> i	ج <u>ت</u>		o on si	4 3 5 3	# 8 % E	# 2 4 5	2 2 2
N N	, <u>F</u>	<b>A</b> =	- EEE	5 5	8-2-2	ਰ 2. ੂ ਤ ਜ਼	nint of Lu- Asylum on Provincial
5	12 X	1 5	5 7 2 25	amount imposed aws of zipality.	amount impose laws of ty Counc	amount imposed nws of sional Carneil.	542
. <del>`</del>	ž	2 5			e " = 5.	S and a second	<b>E</b>
otal of comes	sonal proporty.	Total yearly of personal erfy.	- 3 = 6	fotal amount taxes imposed By - laws of t Municipality.	fotal amount of taxes imposed h By - laws of th County Council.	_ \$ '_ 5 O	otal am natic other tax.
250	25 oz	2 2 2	re se st	# 5 A A	2 5 m 3	# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	5 2 2 2
ĭ	Ě	É	Total amount of assessed value of real and personal property.	Total taxe By - Mun	Total taxe By Cou	Total taxe By Pro ty C	Ĕ
	·	¦					
S ets.	S cts.	S ets.	. \$ cts.	\$ ets.	\$ cts.	S ets.	S ets.
	34,200 00		249.238 00	1.800 00	3,275 00		
	28.100 00		375.100 CO	940 27	4,688 23	•••••	•••••
,	30,200 00		534,120 00	500 00	6,582 20	•••••	
	24,900 00	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	248,709 00	773 00	2,922 00	***************************************	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	24,200 00		332,348 00	3,178 92	4,212 76		
35 00	21,420 00		355.502 00	939 09	6,296 12	***************************************	•••••
33 110	71,433 00	*******	1,500,000 00	15,000 00	15.823 00	**************	
***************************************	7,000 00		200.939 00	1,180 851	2,713 44		
	20,600 00	1	417.380 00	1,310 00	4,441, 10	***************************************	
	27,900 00		371.061 00	4,290 60	4,185 80		
516 00	21,500 00	618 00	7.686 85	1,306 62	951.74		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
210 00	18,000.00	1010 00	216.913 00	3,266 00	3,008 00		
***************************************	2,300 00		146.070 00	2,404 00	2,321 91	***************************************	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	40,200 00		1,039,822 00		2,0021 01		
			1,000,025 00				
\$551 00	\$326,253 00	\$618 00	\$5,994,918 85	\$36,888 751	\$62,221 30	None.	None.
\$551 00	\$326,253 00	\$618 00	\$5,994,918 85	\$36,888 751	\$62,221 30		
-						<u> </u>	
						1	·
3.000 00	3.425 00	8,200 00	589,785 00	7,622 03	2,300 00		
800,00	84,000 00		959,511 00	3,676 60	2,826 00		
	40,300 00		491,437 00	1.731 00	2.187 00		
811 00	55,389 00	1	517,769 00	1,286 67	2.273 66		
	47,275 00		534,645 00	809 65	2,632 98		
	31,600 00		256,198 00	1,456 66	2,222 00		
200 00	32,920 00		394,395 00	1,350 00	1,066 00		275 00
	16,090 00		248,337 00	314 62	1.508 00		
***************************************	No return.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	119,615 00	435 00	1,015 00		
	6,700 00	1	170,008 00	685 00	625 00-		
	4,300 00		\$9,816 00	1,031 78	322 00		
4 611 00	· ———	1	\$4.371,506 00	C20 402 11	310 077 61	·	00=5 00
4,811 00			34.571,500 00	\$20,498 41 17,000 00	\$18,977 64		\$275 00
			***************************************	17,000 00	17,000 00	***************************************	
			\$1,371,506 00	\$37,498 41	\$35,977 64		\$275.00
**** **** *****************************			03,071,000 00	301,400,41	300,011 04		
	<del>i</del>	1	1			<u> </u>	
100 00	9,300 00	1	227.079 00	1,000 00	628 00		
2,000 00	12,300 00		347,250 00	898 00	1,183 00		
2,000 00	7,600 00		155,020 00	80 90	482 10		
7,100-00	1,,,,,,	426 00	<b>₽6,001 00</b>	1,083 62	161 25		1
11,400 00	684 00	1	15 262 86	3,443 32	439 65		,
7,100 00		1,100 00	16,207 00	1.549 52	729 38		1
1,200 00	13,500 00	1	230,056 00	50 00	513 85		1
400 00	6.800 00		229,768 00	1.506 00	589 37	1	
1,600 00	44,900 00	1	417,036 00	1,690 94	845 70		
***************************************	22,800 00	l	318,437 90	547 61	1,037 95		
1,600 00	49,330 00		583,601 00	606 54	1,567 00		1
*********	29,500 00		702,183 00	772 40	2,362 00		
<del></del>	]	<u> </u>					
\$32,500 00	\$187.714 00	\$1,526 00	\$3,447,900 00	\$13.224 00	\$10.489 20		
		1					
\$32,500 00	\$187,714 00	\$1,526 00	\$3,417,900 00	\$10,903 00	\$10,903 00	<b> </b>	Į
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1	F
and the second second	e a sang		* - 2 - 1	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	1	111	

A. 1862

								2201	
	7		0=+1	· .	2.2	4.E 4	Ė	i I	Total expenditure on account of roads and bridges.
	.	Total amount of all taxes as aforesaid.	Cotal amount of in- come collected or to be collected from assessed taxes for the use of the Mu- nicipality.	Total amount of in-	of in- public	Total amount of in- come from shares in incorporated Com- panies.	- 1		້ານ
	- 1	- S	20 20	75 B	Total amount of come from pul works.	0 = -	from from ources.	Total amount of come from sources.	
÷		log t	들은 등 음을 들	¥ =	come from l works.	E S	come from	from	otal expenditu account of and bridges.
		ş =	[음 점 [ 등 원]	- F E	중	5 5 5	0 0	. g	2 = =
		as as	tal amour come collect to collect assessed t fite use of micipality	# £	£ ~ %	들도 존경	E	otal ame come sources.	8 E 2
	9	# S	# 2 5 7 A	- m	_ = =	tal an come fr incorpa panies.	other	- E E	# 8 E
	E	E X	E 5 2 3 3 3 1	E 5	# 5 ≥	[표 8.6 표]	# 5 5 5	# 5 % ·	2 2 2
	Number	٦	2	Ě	ĭ	£	=	H	
	- 1	S ets.	\$ cts.	S ets.	S ets.	\$ cts.	\$ ets.	\$ ets.	s cts.
	!	i	5.195 00	93 00		l	643 00	5,921 00	728 00
. 🙃		5,075,00 5,628,50	940 27	136 00					500 00
<i>'</i>	2 3	5,628 50 7.082 20	500 00	160 00			1.600 00	2,260 00	690 00
,Ē,	1 4 1	3,695 66	509 524	159 00			525 46	1,193-984	26.30 1,250 00
, i	5	7,591 68	9,414 07	210 00			1,800 00	2,984 07 7,952 21	316 73
Ğ,	6	7,235 21	7,235 21	300 00			0 =02 AG	3,593 00	900 00
Ĭ	7	30,823 60		800 00			2,793 96	3,555 00	140 00
ķ	8	3.894 29		120 00	•••••			6,909 76	500 00
County of Mindlesex.—(Continued.)	9	5,751 10	1,310 00	325 09 \$2 00				802 00	750 00
27	10	9.275 80		319 50			6.00	325 00	
2	111	2,258 36 6,274 60		145 00					430 00
7	12	6,274 - 00 $4,725 - 91$	2,104 00	56 00			473 00	2,834 00	600 00
5.	13 14	9,638 22	2,10,	349 25			7,633 25	7.982 50	543 33
ō	14	.7,0110 22			İ	-		240 557 50	\$7.374 36
7	1	\$108.748 27	\$27.498 07	\$3,284 75	None.	None.	\$15,473 25	\$42,557 52	\$1.514 .00
S	1				**	21000 00	007 001 71	146,888 55	\$9,559 27
ို	15	\$108,748 27	\$63,003 09	\$92 00	\$14,905 95	\$1200 00	\$67.684 71	140,000 00	.50,000 2.
•							1	1	1
				1 500 00		. 480 00	2,300 00	9,872 35	\$65 27
_	(1	7.622 03	1,500 00	1,700 00 239 00		00	2,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	7.606 00	2,692 18
	3	3,676 09	5,028 00	357 00			2,754 12	2,754 12	2,070 00
ž		3,918 00 3,560 33	1.219 16	165 00			3,492 42	4,876 58	2,395 17
2	1	3,442 63	2,141 00	100 00	202 50	140 00	69 50	412 00	1,919 55
وَ	5	3,678 66	2,112	- 50 00				50 00	1,621 82
Ť	7	2,691 00	2,000 00	220 00			642 00	3,862 00	2,400 00 500 00
Ŀ	ļ s	1.822 62		127 00			2,678 24	0.059.67	1.337 00
- 5	1 9	1.450 00	1.399 00			. i	418 67 1,380 00	2,252 67	661 00
- ≥	10			70 00			638 25	953 42	96 80
4	11	1,353 78	315 17		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		000 20		
	1		\$13,602 33	\$2,928 00	\$202 50	\$620 00	\$14,373 20	32,639 14	\$16,558 79
Ē	1	\$33,215 05	\$17,000 00	155 00	200 00		37,436 27	\$54,791 27	4,373 06
S	12	17,000 00	\$17.000 00	100 00	.	_	_		
Countr of Krat (Continued.)		\$59,215 05	\$30,602 33	\$3,083 00	\$402 50	\$620 00	\$51,809 27	\$87,430 41	\$20,931 85
	Ĺ	30 ,230 00		1	ļ	1			<u>!</u>
_		<u> </u>	1	1	1		1	7 607 00	45 00
€	(1	1,628 00	1,000 00	80 00			. 541 00	1,601 00	45 00 350 00
2	2	2.081 00	898 00	125 00			926 23 79 15	1,945 23 592 15	17 12
- 20	3	513 00	80 90			•••••••	440 60	1 1,710 97	390 47
ې	1 4	1,083 62	922 37	348 00	1		1,037 06	5.768 55	571 39
ļ	5	3,882 97	3,928 90	\$02 59 547 75			816 32	2.967 15	1.367 06
ž	6	2.278 85	1,603 08	. 133 00				.! 183 00	1
₹.	7	563 \$5 2,095 00		60 00			656 00	2.751 00	167 00
=	S	1,690 94		140 00				. 1.690 94	180 64
. A.	10	1,585 56		80 00			457 92	2,744 20	342 26
=	111	2.173 54	606 54	469 00			2,506 30	3,581 84	1,178 68 986 50
F	12	3,134 40	772 40	208 00	1		2,397 82	3,378 22	150 50
	-   -	<u> </u>	_	_	_	-	\$9,858 40	\$28,914 25	\$5,596 13
Ę		\$22,710 73	\$13,338 69	\$2,973 34	·		\$0,505 40	320,814 20	190,000 10
COUNTY OF HALPHMAND.—( Cont'd)		-70.005.00	210,002,00	\$65 00			\$351.57	\$20,730 59	\$1 \$994 00
್ ರ	(13	\$10.903 00	\$10,903.00	\$05.00	'				1
					<del></del>	<del></del>			

Sessional Papers (No. 20.) 25 Victoria.

che	a × 1 +	6 2 7 G	8 4 5 0	es ts	= 22 = 1	5 5 4 5
Total expenditure on account of other public works and property.	Total expenditure on account of stock held in any incorporated Company.	Total expenditure on account of schools and education, exclusive of School Trustees rates.	Total expenditure on account of the sup- port of the poor, or charitable purpo- ses.	Total expenditure on account of Debon- tures and interest thereon.	Total grass expenditure on account of Administration of Justice in all its branches.	Amount received from Government on ac- count of Adminis- tration of Justice.
o o	S S	S. S. S.	E E E E	E SE	tal gross expel ture on accoun Administration Justice in all branches.	Add Ve
# 5 K	# 5 # -	12 - E - E	E Calo	202	stra 8.	00 al 20
5 ≥ ×	E = E	S C C C	2223 I	2 = E	S uit s d	ש בייי
d E E E	No and	st g g s l	ric and	Se se	S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	
1 2 2 2 5	- 35 tu	ra gar	than cs.	tal tree	Para I	§ 5 8 £
5 5 2 2	9 2 4 9 5	5 4 5 5	For	£	£	₹
S ets.	\$ ets.	\$ ets.	\$ cts.	\$ ets.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		977:00				•••••
		1,368 96	110 00			
	***************************************	1,026 00	100 40	016 90		
			29 14 80 00	216 20		
500 00		954 00	124 00		7 00	
		1,100 00	160 00			
						••••
		1,438 76 380 00	22 00	613 60		
		380 00				
********		800 00				
		247 00	12 00		********	
	••••••	1,378 34	12 00 253 75	36 00		
				205.00	7 00	
500 00		9,670 06	891 29	\$65 80		\$11,768 26
\$7,414 00		\$8,045 10	\$350 00	\$73,747 52	\$17.261 78	\$11,103 20
*4	1		075.00			
		3,000 00 46 00	675 00 148 94	3,500 00		
500 00		964.00	150 00			
		669 19	153 16			
300 00			84 00			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
300 00	1		80 00			
		275 00				
***************************************		<b></b>	50 00			
			25:00			
•••••		130 00				
***************************************		.i			-	1 7 7 7 7
800 00		5.084 19 2,970 00	1,366 10	3,500 00	6,754 S5	2.720 6
2,805 27		2,970 00		4,120 00		_
20.005.07	-	\$8.051 19	\$1,366 10	\$7,620 00	\$6,754 85	\$2,720 6
\$3,605 27	•••••				1	
فستنهض والمراد	1	1		050.00		
************		460 00	61 00	650 00		
***************************************	400.00	573 00				
		109 00 800 00	10 00		.]	
	1 076 77	700 00	10 25	1,076 71 583 42		
257 16	1,076 71	141 00	96 13	583 42		••(••••••
***************************************		130 00				
		300 00	52 00	1.311 00	1	
		400 00	\$ 50	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
***************************************		457 92	16 00			
		457 92 1,037 78 918 25	93 00	-		
		_[	_		-	
257 16	1,476 71	6,026 95	\$346 \$8	3.621 13		01010
\$609 50		\$3,036 00		\$4,360 00	\$3,825 68	\$1,812

A. 1862

	-							
		oral nett expendi- ture on account of Administration of Justice.	= 1	e .;	<u>ي</u> -	>	.2	=
	- {	expendi- cenunt of stration of	on account of sala- ries, and the ex- penses of Maniei- pal Government.	Fotal expenditure on all other accounts.	Total expenditure of all kinds.	Total amount of Linbilities secured by Dobentures.	Total amount of Li- abilities unsecured,	Total liabilities of all kinds,
	:	5 8.3	Yotal expenditure on account of sul ries, and the presses of Maniers pul flower pul flowermant.	n n		Je	Jo n	ō
		N S S	語る字と目	:: 3: ::: 3:	=	S. C.	150	ies
	1	2 .5 2. 3		á.	ea.	200	2 2	# H
	. !	Total neft fure on a Admini Justice.	23 2 3 6	,	all kinds.	£ 3 E	ou es	iq
	Number	= 2.E.S	5 2 . g c	es off	9.5	s ii s	£ :	ii s
	Ē !	72 1 4 2	T 2 2 2 2 2	Z=	7=	Pill o	2.5	
	Ži.	2 .	30422	rot v	<u> </u>	iot T	<u> </u>	2.4
		\$ cts.	S et⊲.	\$ cts.	\$ ets.	S cts.	S ets.	S ets.
		\$ cts.				\$ 613.	S cis.	\$ 618.
$\overline{}$	1		270 00	3,818 00	5,793 00			
72	2		346 60	5,441 874	5.441 871			
ž	3	••••••	375 00		2,191 40			7 070 70
, ž	1		267 50 400 00	141 09 200:00	680 23° 2,430 00	520 00	832 58	1,352 58
ප	5 6	•••••	387 50	5,436 00	7,225 23	***************************************	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	460 00
Ť	7		725 00	2,725 00	(,==0 =0)	!		400 00
٠,	s	*******	243 90	2,720 00				
<u>.</u>	ĝ		360 00	3,224 89		1.040-00		1,040 00
or Mipplesex.—(Continued.)	10		325 00		1,083 00			
ē	11		100 00					225 00
Ξ	12		252 00	929 00				
-	13		234 50	\$46.50	846 50			2,500 00
9	14		629-64	3,616 00	6,457 06	400 00		400 00
٠.	1		4 4 7 7 4 4	40.050.05	00.741.00	1 1000 00	200 : 2	
Z		••••••	4.918 64	26,378 25	32,148 29	1,960 00	832 58	5.977 58
Court	15	\$3,190 52	\$2,925 30	\$17.937 20	\$137,240 17	\$917,074 33	\$51,120 46	\$968,194 79
C	( ,0	\$5,150 52	Q2.020 00	\$11.001 20	\$101,240 11	1	501,120.40	2000,104 10
***				1		<del></del>	I	<del></del>
	(1)		2,000 00	6,546 00	9.875 00	134,596 15	l	134,596 15
3	2		860-11	6,075 00				
ě	2		1,267 00	3,681 13	3,681 13			
څ.	4		547 10	2,684 53	6.449 15		}	
Ę	5.		525 00	112 50	2,941 05			
<u> </u>	6		429 00	81 75	2.212 57			
T	7		496 00	3.171 00			100 00	
<u>.</u>	; 8		369 00 250 00	2.520 00 1,637 00	2.520 00		·····	
ű.	10		250 00 3-10 00	90 00	1,076 00			
14	111		189 64	418 80	835 24			
Ē	1 ''	}		470 00	G110 2-E			
≿	i		7,232 85	27,017 71	29,590 14	131,596 15	100 00	134.596 15
25	1(2	5.263 25	2,659 65	50,402 97	50,402 97	26,200 00	19,617 66	45,817 66
Courty of Kent.—(Continued.)				ļ	ļ	<u> </u>		
-	Ĺ	\$5,263 25	\$9,892 50	\$77.419 68	\$79,993 11	\$160,796 15	\$19,717 66	\$180,413 81
J				t James a series as series a series		1	1	
_						1	1	1
Ę			199 00	14.00	1,384 00	4,400 00	ļ	4,400 00
· ~	2 3	·····	408 00	1.731 00	1,731 00			•
હે	1 4		119 57 139 00	323 10 474 S71	568 79 1,814 35	800 00	157 37}	057 971
Ť	1 3		139 00 430 48	257 16	3,485 64	35,600 00	191 914	957 371 35,600 00
Ļ	6		407 45	188 33	2,783 39	00,000 00		33,000 00
7	1 7		750 00	1	280 00			
Ä	8		219 00	2,049 00	2.049 00	16,800 00		16,800 00
Ę	9		302 64	553 28	1,416 56			
3	10		476 481	1,037-95	2,323 114			
=	11.	1	441 38	91 49	2,765 33		]	]
90	1.2	<b></b>	489 00	151 40	2,638 15	J		
7	1	j	0 703 001	0.051 501	02 000 .003	55.000.00	7.5	FR 50- 0-1
Courty of Harmann.—(Coned.)	1		3,782 004	6,871 581	23,239 321	57,600 00	157 371	57,757 371
101	. 13	\$2,013 38	\$1,398 82	1	\$14,224 00	\$4,000 00	100	\$4,000 00
.0	(10	32,910 00	31,000 03	1	317,224 00	2.4,000,00		\$4,000.00
		<del></del>				<del></del>	·	
								4

## UPPER CANADA, &c.—(Continued.)

- 80	lotal value of stock in Incorporated Companies owned by Municipality.	≅.⊤	ar-	۵ ا	property Munici-	
Total value of real property belonging to Municipality.	Total value of stock in Incorporated Companies owned by Municipality.	Total value of debts due to Municipal- ity.		<u>eo</u> ,	property Munici-	
28.2	# # # #	- <u>a</u> .2. (	Total amount of roars of taxes.	Balanco in hands Treusurer.	8 2	
7 D =	2 2 2		otal amount of reass	g	2 4	
22	2 8 8 5	, <u></u>	# #	slanco in ! Treasuror.	owned by	A sacts.
1 7 5 1	<u> </u>	š~	ي و		other ned by lity.	<u> </u>
- eri	E E E !	<b>#</b> \$	E 0	. 9 5	1 oth owned pality	< -
22	= = =			E 2		2
920	\$ 50 p	\$43.5 I	ב ב	골 두	= 6 = 1	Total
2	2		Ĕ.	2	All ow pa	E-
			<del></del>			· · ·
		S cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	S cts.	S cts.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	S cts.		• ,		
			50 00	78 00		128 00
			Not known.	186 631		
			3,000 00	68 60		3,068 60
1,200 00		832 58		513 00	1,872 36	4,418 69
750 00	7 7 7 7 7					
100 00			180 00	86 98		7,952 21
		10,400.00	Not known.			
			do	Not known.		•••••
1 200 00	*******	***************	1,313 84	270 97		
1,300 00	•••••			4.311 00		
		***************************************	91 89	0 83		
225 00	*************		1,000 00	200 00		
	*******		Not known.			1,619 00
	7 000 00	700 00	4,000 00	1,525 44		7,225 44
	1,000 00	700.00	2,000 00	2,		
	7 000 00	72 58	9,635 73	4,241 45		24,411 94
3,475 00	1,000 00	14 30	3,000 10	1,00		
		\$137,237 19		\$9,648 38	\$475,419.05	\$830,304 62
\$48,000 00	\$160,000 00	2191,291 19	••••••	1,020 00	1 1 1 1 1	
	]	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			)
Tomas Standard	[				!	62,000 00
15,000 00	44,000 00		365 44	1,428 95	1	02,000 00
1,000 00			400 00	1,000 00		6,679 04
			2,018 75	1,315 00		7,150 24
••••••			67 51	696 43		1,130 24
	2,000 00	100 00	1,800 51	1,023 00		
				358 97		100 00
1,700 00			42 52	791 00	75 00	480 62
3,000 00			322 62	158 00	15 00	430 02
102,265 00			1,400 00	615 00		
102,203 00		10 00		1,218 00		
***************************************		1	97 26	1 20 92		
		.]	.			
122,965 00	46,000 00	140 00	6,514 61	8,625 27	15 00	76,409 90
	40,000 00	8,883 00	50,000 61	5,983 65		127,539 05
62,672 40			.		.	
- TOE 027 :40	\$46,000 00	\$9,023 00	\$56,514 61	\$14,608 92	\$15 00	\$203,948 95
\$185,637 40	\$40,000 00	20,000	1		1	
			<del>i</del>	1	.(:	Karaja Pada
1 1	0 000 00	5 005 00	16 00	500 00		13,541 00
********	8.000 00	5,025 00	142 74	71 49		756 97
	400 00		21 57	1 79	12 50	35 86
		· [ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	175 423		50 00	1,025 421
	800 00	700 00	156 97	2,282 91	1	67,845 88
5,300 00	40,000 00	106 00	332 67	183 76		2,116 43
	.	. 1,600 00		150 00		350 00
.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	J		200 00 3,456 00	106 00		3,456 00
1,000 00	20,000 00		. 3,450 00	100 00		2,500 00
2,500 00		2,400 00	AF 6F	325 53		421 09
400 00		95 56	95 65	816 51	2,960 00	5,978 51
2,000 00	200 00			740 07	20 00	1,601-07
600 00			241 00	120.07	1 20 00	
	_	_		5 170 AC	3,042 50	99,626 231
11,800 00	69,400 00	9,226 56	4,837 931	5,178 06	2,042.00	1
,	_{	-	-	00 =00 101		\$36,506 591
\$30,000 00				. \$6,506 59}	}	
Province on	1	1				
						16 . 361.74

Sessional Papers (No. 20).

25 Victoria.

## MUNICIPAL RETURNS OF

					1		
			8	`- <b>x</b>	9	9 20	
			persons	ncros		45.	
			55	=	e v	2 5 5	i i i
			i	· ·	Fotal of rontals real property.	든말음	Total actual value real property.
		NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	Number of ussessed.	d. of	2 6	p ha	a d
	si.	1	umber of	ımber nsscssed	D. L.	2,5	45 2
	Number	la de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de	20 80	Number	-=	_ <u> </u>	55
	8		mr ig	E 55	real	축물은	\$ 5
;	ž		Ž.	Z	ĭ	Total of yearly value other than rentals of real property.	Ĕ
•				-	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ ct
	[ ]	Kemptville	181	404	7,237 20	••••••	
	2	Walford	480	40,928			260,592 00
si	3	Rear of Leeds and Lansdown	398	43,789			193,308 00
3	4	Merrickville	150	706		••••••	
Опвичиль		Front of Leeds and Lansdown	733	39,040			380,372 00
×	6	Rear of Yonge and Escott	476 301	27,652	ļ	••••••	281,144 00
=	7	Front of Youge	576	31,098 950	39,157 00	4,797 00	206,856 00
_	8 9	Prescott	874	71.765			43,994 00
LERDS AND	10	AugustaFront of Escott	300	23,373			615,456 00 96,628 00
~	110	North Crosby	361	42,338			1 129,748 00
23	12	South Crosby	354	36,668			45.089 00
EC 14	13	Oxford		58,776			385,338 00
	114	Bastard and Burgess	681	55,972			379,694 00
9.0	15	Corporation of Kitley		60,165			334,816 00
•	16	Emsley	223	30,000			115,904 00
5C	17	Edwardsburgh	825	64,2141			397,010 00
E	18	Brockville	1,100	01,222	90.582.37		
5	19	Elizabeth town	988	76,956			841,936 00
చ	1	United Counties of Leeds and	1	10,000			011,000 00
6	20	Grenville	·			•••••	
UNITED COUNTIES	!	Totals	10,237	704 7047	\$142,752 71	\$4,797 00	64 705 027 00
Ď,	}	1 Otals	10,237	724,7947	\$142,732:71	34,797 00	\$4,707,937 00
		1			1	;	
	l 21	South Gower, Township	191	19,433			\$137,332 00
-					!		
	1	Rawdon	626	55,427			256,100 00
	ĺ	Madoc	569	65,773			219,940 00
	3	Sidney	840	65,450			876,940 00
Hastings,	4	Tudor	246	25,906			25,240 00
Ž	5	Elzevir	226	28,503			59,222 00
5	6	Huntingdon	510	50,000			154,000 00
₽	7	Hungerford	715	65,299			223,280 00
_	{ 8∞	Marmora and Lake	314	81,490			131,908 00
COUNTY OF	9	Thurlow	820	53,680			710,296 00
<u>}-</u>	10	Tvendinaga	1.322	76,738	1		546,160 00
Z	11	Village of Sterling	200	800	5,066 00	740 00	<b></b>
0	12	do Trenton	307	800	13,284 00	2,562 00	
9	13	Town of Belleville	1,477	1,250	98,999 00	31,512 00	
	14	County of Hastings	8.172	571,116	117,349 00	34,814 00	3.930.182 00
	( x x.	County of Hustings	0.112	311,110	111,010 00	02,012.00	0,800,102 00
			*****	3,2,2	1	32,022 00	3,000,102

### UPPER CANADA, &c .- (Continued.)

Total of taxable in- comes.	Total value of personal property.	Total yearly value of personal property.	Total amount of assessed value of real and personal property.	Total amount of taxes imposed by By-laws of the Municipality.	Total amount of taxes imposed by By-laws of the County Council.	Total amount of taxes imposed by By laws of any Provisional County Council.	Total amount of Lu- natic Asylum or other Provincial
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	S cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
400 00 800 00 20 00 17,600 00 5,380 00	15,300 00 24,400 00 22,400 00 22,400 00 16,300 00 68,520 00 2,800 00 4,400 00 41,280 00 44,280 00 55,400 00 8,600 00 55,100 00	784 00 1,302 00 4,824 00 	\$,021 20 275,892 00 217,708 00 217,708 00 313,544 00 223,156 00 48,778 00 687,356 00 99,428 00 136,048 00 426,668 00 405,096 00 379,616 00 115,904 00 462,110 00 98,270 87	1,471 00 840 00 412 76 1,348 78 455 80 720 00 233 02 4,594 97½ 800 00 711 34 137 00 140 00 3,320 00 460 00 395 43 280 00 3,619 95 22:472 58	432 25 1,780 00 1,329 90 285 29 2,480 85 1,788 68 1,392 98 1,200 00 3,881 00 697 58 962 51 1,191 29 2,560 28 2,323 80 2,153 24 726 33 3,078 42		20 00
	24,300 00		866,236 00	34,807 65	5,145 60		
\$24,200 00	\$477,900 00	\$14,598 50	\$5,250,893 07	\$78,020 281	\$33,413 00		\$20 00
••••••	\$7,800 00		\$145,132 00	\$210 74	\$825 13		
3,400 00 400 00 240 00 63,300 00	. 12,100 00 . 28,700 00 . 28,800 00 . 800 00 . 9,980 00 . 30,000 00 . 24,150 00 . 11,300 00 . 51,200 00 . 28,400 00	510 00 227 60 13,082 00	268,200 00 248,640 00 903,536 00 26,040 00 69,202 00 184,000 00 247,430 00 143,208 00 761,496 00 577,960 00	\$19 00 204 00 \$50 00 300 00 406 00 \$80 00 1,200 00 715 75 2,015 00 17,160 00	3,228 00 2,196 00 9,650 00 320 00 744 00 2,428 00 2,706 00 1,678 00 9,161 00 6,349 00 1,831 00 3,680 00		

	Number.	Total amount of all taxes as aforesaid.	Total amount of income collected or to be collected from assessed taxes for the use of the Aunicipality.	Total amount of in- comofrom licenses.	Total amount of in- come from public works.	Total amount of in- come from shares in incorporated Companies.	Total amount of in- come from all other sources.	Total amount of income from all sources.	Total expenditure on account of roads and bridges.
		\$ cts.	🕏 ets.	S cts.	\$ cts.	& ets.	\$ ets.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
UNITED COUNTIES OF LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.—(Conf.d)	$\begin{bmatrix} 1\\2\\3\\4 \end{bmatrix}$	2,524 54 2,620 00 1.742 67 1,348 78	840 00	455 95 88 00 100 00 305 00			755 50 88 00	2,934 65 SS 00	512 50 200 00 34 00
<del>بر</del> ا	5	2,936 65 2,508 74	350 00	291 00 55 00			618 60	2 529 21	615 25 161 28
NAME	7 S 9	1,626 00 5.794 971 4.684 00	5.794 97½ 800 00	90 00 1,735 00 1SS 00		488 00	3.692 72 66 60 3,036 00	3,532 34 3,782 72 7,596 57½ 4,512 00	140 00 1,489 00 320 00
D GR	10	1,408 90 1,099 51	711 34 137 00 140 00	85 00 211 00		456 00	544 45 858 00	1,276 80 2,163 00	292 50 270 00 8 41
S. A.	12	1,331 29 5,880 28	3,320 00	179 00 120 00			1,091 00 72 00	4,531 00	493 66 154 00
O MA	14 15 16	2,783 80 2,548 67 1,006 33	460 .00 395 43 280 .00	154 00 185 00 40 00			784 80	686 00 1,365 24 320 00	60 00
0 F	17	3,619 95 22,472 58	541 53 22,472 58	167 0 <b>6</b> 2.247 60			108 96 761 98	3,903 91 25,482 16	457 93 1,184 49
88	19	5,945 60	800 00	160 60				960 00	364 00
יאטס;	20		34,228 40	52 00	4,370 30		20,431 13	59,081 83	2,180 00
E)		\$73,883 261	\$71,271 254	\$6,908 55	\$4370 30	\$488 00	\$32,909 74	122535 283	\$8,937 02
UNIT	21	\$1,035 87		\$9 50	<u>.</u>			9 50	66 75
(,q)	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$	4,047 00 2.400 00	819 00	60 00 183 00		<u> </u>		879 00	400 00 500 00
Con	3	10,500 00	800 00	140 00			1,171 40	2,111 40	25 50
Ĭ	4 5	620 00 1.150 00	320 00 406 00	53 00 76 50			200 00 318 16	573 00 800 66	
OF HASTINGS (Cont'd)	6	3,308 00	1 798 00	82 00			770 00	1,650 00	
ASTI	1 8	1,837 00	159 00	225 00			638 54	1,022 00	
=	10	9,161 00 7,549 00	1,200 00	351 00 425 00			1.106 00 2.053 00	1,457 00 3,678 00	
	11 12	1,398 00 3,846 00	715 75 2,015 00	225 00	400 00		1	940 75	
N T T	13	17,160 00	17,160 00	347 00 1,611 00	300 00		355, 00 22,354 95	4,958 00 38,220 00	
COUNTY	14	44,364 00	37,656 59	25 00	94 00	<u> </u>	22,076 41	59,733 00	15,468 71

	ايرينها	lotal expenditure on account of schools account of schools clusive of School Trustees' rates.	9	9,4	di- of its	E 1.1.
Total expenditure on account of other public works and property.	Total expenditure on account of Stock hold in any incor- porated Company.	Total expenditure on account of schools and education, exclusive of School Trustees, rates.	Total expenditure on account of the sup- port of the poor, or charitable pur- poses.	Total expenditure on account of Doben- tures and interest thereon.		Amount received from Government on ac- count of Adminis- tration of Justice.
a 걸 a	67,58	68.4.	5 2 5 3	5 & S	- nate	2 - 23
11 ° 8	20.14	Synch	10 PG 10	- EQ.	6236	90,00
표 - 급	otal expenditu account of hold in any poratod Com	H. H.	otal expendituraccount of the port of the or charitable poses.	#2"	otal gross expented on account Administration Justice in all branches.	A C
202.	Z°go	House,	t to a	202	و تنته	ဗ ဗ ္ဗ ဗ္ဗ ဗ္
tal expen account public W property.	೬ ಜ್ಞಿಸ್ಪ-ಕ್ಷ- ∣	8 4 3 2 8	874	2 + 2 -	tal gross iure on ac Administr Justice in	5 5 5
X = 9 5	X B B S	X ap X S	E Pe	× = 0	20.2.2.0	4 5 4 5
<b>2</b> 5 <del>2</del> €:	2525	20.00	10 T 2 E	- 20 E	2222	2 5 2 5
3 3 2 2	2525	3 3 3 5 7	otal ex accour port or ch poses.	tal oxp account tures: a thereon	Andra	8535
ō.~~.	2	0 2 2 3 7	2 " - " -	2 ***	2	2
s ets.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
\$ cts.	• •		<b>5</b> cm.	<b>5</b> (13)	V cus.	
	472 371	1,363 00				
		SS4 00				
		498 00	7 00			
		1,369 25	40 25			
52 93		542 88	35 00		12 00	í
Un 80	•••••	240 00	50 00	••••••	00	•••••
	2000 0=	240 00	005 121	***************************************	*******************************	••••••
554 70	2,839 97	1,500 00	225 171	•••••	••••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
400 00	1,200 00	2,000 00	216 00			•••••
		160.09				
		696 00	10 00			
		590 00				
		533 30		1,925 00	7	
••••••		000 00	60 00	2,020 00		
	•••••	1 100 04			***************************************	••••••
		1,180 24	24 36	***************************************	•••••	••••••
				, ,		
133 86		14 85	55 00		15 00	
1,623 94	1	1,748 91	253 00	2,000 00	568 25	
		l	117 80			Í
***************************************					}	1 2 1 1 2 1
386 07	i					
		15,471 62	61 50	14,037 00	5,452 66	3,131 34
3.151 50	4,512 341	\$28,792 14	1,166 721	14,037 00	5,452 66	3,131 34 3,131 34
	4,512 34½					
	4,512 341	\$28,792 14	1,166 721			
	4,512 34½					
	4,512 34½	\$28,792 14	1,166 721			
	4,512 341	\$28,792 14	1,166 721			
	4,512 34½	\$28,792 14	1,166 72½ 16 00			
	4,512 34½	\$28,792 14 482 97½	1,166 72½  16 00  140 00 240 00			
	4,512 34½	\$28,792 14	1,166 72½  16 00  140 00 240 00 65 00			
	4,512 34½	\$28,792 14 482 97½ 1,148 40 31 30	1,166 72½  16 00  140 00 240 00 65 00 32 00			
3,151 50	4,512 34½	\$28,792 14 482 97½ 1,148 40 31 30	1,166 72½  16 00  140 00 240 00 65 00 32 00			
	4,512 34½	\$28,792 14 482 97½ 1,148 40 31 30 199 67	1,166 72½  16 00  140 00 240 00 65 00 32 00 14 30			
3,151 50	4,512 34½	\$28,792 14 482 97½ 1,148 40 31 30	1,166 72½  16 00  140 00 240 00 65 00 32 00			
3,151 50	4,512 34½	\$28,792 14 482 97½ 	1,166 72½  16 00  140 00 240 00 65 00 32 00 14 30 100 00			
3,151 50	4,512 34½	\$28,792 14  482 97½  1,148 40 31 30 199 67 372 00  890 37	1,166 72½  16 00  140 00 240 00 65 00 32 00 14 30 100 00			
3,151 50	4,512 34½	\$28,792 14 482 97½ 1,148 40 31 30 199 67 372 00 890 37 7 00	1,166 72½  16 00  140 00 240 00 65 00 32 00 14 30 100 00  116 00 261 00	17,962 00		
3,151 50	4,512 34½	\$28,792 14  482 97½  1,148 40 31 30 199 67 372 00  890 37 7 00 56 00	1,166 72½  16 00  140 00 240 00 65 00 32 00 14 30 100 00  116 00 261 00 223 00			
3,151 50	4,512 34½	\$28,792 14  482 97½  1,148 40 31 30 199 67 372 00  890 37 7 00 56 00 706 78	1,166 72½  16 00  140 00 240 00 65 00 32 00 14 30 100 00  116 00 223 00 65 00	716 00		
3,151 50 506 00 101 00	4,512 34½	\$28,792 14  482 97½  1,148 40 31 30 199 67 372 00  890 37 7 00 56 00	1,166 72½  16 00  140 00 240 00 65 00 32 00 14 30 100 00  116 00 261 00 223 00	17,962 00		
3,151 50 506 00 101 00 3,798 00	4,512 34½	\$28,792 14  482 97½  1,148 40 31 30 199 67 372 00  890 37 7 00 56 00 706 78 72 00	1,166 72½  16 00  140 00 240 00 65 00 32 00 14 30 100 00  116 00 223 00 65 00	716 00 330 00		
3,151 50 506 00 101 00	4,512 34½	\$28,792 14  482 97½  1,148 40 31 30 199 67 372 00  890 37 7 00 56 00 706 78	1,166 72½  16 00  140 00 240 00 65 00 32 00 14 30 100 00  116 00 261 00 223 00 65 00 30 00	716 00	6,047 91	3,131 34
3,151 50 506 00 101 00 3,798 00	4,512 34½	\$28,792 14  482 97½  1,148 40 31 30 199 67 372 00  890 37 7 00 56 00 706 78 72 00	1,166 72½  16 00  140 00 240 00 65 00 32 00 14 30 100 00  116 00 261 00 223 00 65 00 30 00	716 00 330 00		

## UPPER CANADA, &c.—(Continued.)

### MUNICIPAL RETURNS OF

A. 1862

			<u> - ,                                  </u>					
	Numbor.	Total nott expenditure on account of Administration of Justice.	Total expenditure on account of salaries and the expenses of Municipal Gov- ernment.	Total expenditure on all other accounts.	Total expenditure of all kinds.	Total amount of lis- bilities secured by Debentures.	Total amount of lia- billties unsecured.	Total liabilitice of all kinde.
		Ş cts.	S cts.	\$ ets.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
UNITED COUNTIES OF DEEDS AND GRENVILLE.—(Conf.d.)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	358 OU 15 OO 568 25	285 00 412 00 350 71 280 00 475 00 286 85 236 60 920 00 376 00 194 00 265 00 306 75 560 79 460 00	155 08 389 71 100 00 647 64 1.392 98 4,402 75½ 54 26 926 00 50 00	2,788 67 612 00 389 71 360 00 4,980 60 3,526 41 2,059 58 11,831 60 4,512 00 700 86 2,163 00 315 19 3,562 75 674 00 1,232 24	121,000 00 20,100 00	5,475 00	126,475 00 20,100 00 35,719 97
NTIRS	19		676 00	28 00	1,185 80	200,000 00		200,000 00 46,800 00
Cou	20	2,321 34	6,471 73	1,141 34	42,070 60	468 00	01.004.08	429,094 97
UNITED	21	3,260 59	14,558 91	9,295 96½ \$992 59	93.374 84	407,100 00	21,994 97	*25,034 51
COUNTY OF HASTINGS (Cont'd.)	1 2 3 4 5 6		819 00 398 00 800 00 210 00 268 00 540 00		1,359 00 1,138 00 2,038 40 529 80 1,512 60 1,172 00	800 00	744 00	1,544 00
T OF HASTING	7 8 9 10 11 12		257 75 601 00 511 00 190 00 570 00	500 00	1,283 13 1,463 00 2,037 00 1,015 78 4,950 00	3,400 00 3,300 00		3,400 00 3,300 00
COUNTY	13	5,131 89	5,562 21 4,735 51	15,668 08 8,316 52	38,119 69 57,696 07	45,642 00 292,220 00	10,000 00	56,332 00 302,200 00

•	Mostly	for	arrears	on	County	Taxes.

Total value of real property belonging to Municipality.	Total value of stock in Incorporated Companics owned by Municipality.	Total value of debts due to Municipal. ity.	Total amount of ar- rears of taxes.	Balance in hands of Treasurer.	All other property owned by Municipality.	Total Assets.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	S cts.	S cts.	S cts.	\$ ct
	5,680 00		2,036 40	95 19		3,027 26
1,000 00		•••••	920 00	200 00		2,708 00
2.000 00				100 00	••••••	
2,000 00	••••••	••••••		150 00		
2,500 00	********		124 38 3 96	1,212 60	••••••	
2,300 00	*****************	***************************************	21 50	1 97	•••••	2,505 98
2.000 00	30,000 00	361 50	1,095 95	3,327 63 537 26	1.325 00	3,349 13 34,221 76
1,700 00	7,200 00	884 00	1,000 00	331 20	1,020 00	5,784 00
	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		15 50	220 39	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	238 89
		2,400 00				
				6 40	3,200 00	
	24,000 00		400 00	600 00		25,000 00
				12 00		12 00
1,200 00	•••••			133 00	•••••	
400 00				127 00		627 00
4,000 00 40,000 00	6,080 00	273 00	30 13	347 51	100 00	10,453 00
800 00	200,000 00	25,825 72 480 00	283 84	5,953 95	8,110 00	80,173 51
	200,000 90	400 00	3,200 00	180 00	********	
100,600 00		588 16	17,971 12	2,586 49		121,745 77
156,200 00	272,960 00	30,812 38	26,105 75	16,079 39	12,735 00	289,746 25
	***********	*********	••••••	39 76		******************************
1,000 00			600 00	1,008 00		2,608 00
400 00	******	60 00		318.00		778 00
1,700 00			800 00	************	***********	2,500 00
	***************************************	300 00	200 00	140 00		640 00
1,000 00		1,101 19	1,150 00	12 55	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	3,263 74
800 00	.,	***************************************	400 00	100 00	•••••	1,300 00
150 00	•••••	**************************************	·····	44.65		
150 00.	*******	5-00	50 55	46 87	40 00	1,642 42
1,400 00	*****************	1,500:00	1,150 00	135 00 617 00	•••••	1,635:00
1,700 00		***************************************	985 00	617 00	*********	3,167 00 991 00
6,000 00	***************************************	400 00	3,000 00	0.00	1.200 00	10,600 00
26,781 00	14,400-00	13,194 00	29,103 00	101 17	2,280 00	85,860 00
	,					00,000 00
40,000 00		15,000 00	26,000 00	2,036 93		83,036 93

\$279,000 00

## MUNICIPAL RETURNS OF LOWER CANADA,

#### FOR THE YEAR 1861.

UNDER THE ACT 22 VIC., CAP. 99, SECTION 154, SUBMITTED TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY FOR THEIR INFORMATION.

#### WINDSOR AND STOKE.

Number of persons assessed	-					-		-		-	279	9
Number of acres assessed -		-	-		-		-		-		144,83	8
Total actual value of real property	v		-	-		•		-		-	\$231,428 0	
Total amount of assessed value of	real	and	perso	nal n	rope	rtv	-		-		\$231.428 00	
Total amount of taxes imposed by	hv-l	aws (	f the	Mur	nicin	ality	,	_		٠.	\$1,232 9	
Total amount of taxes imposed by								:	_		\$40 00	
Total amount of all taxes as afores						-		٠.			\$231,428 00	
Total amount of income collected		n he	collec	ted f	rom	9556	2556	l tar	res i	for	<b>1</b> _0_,0	•
the use of the Municipality	· ·	-	-		_		-				\$1,232 9:	?
Total amount of income from all s	.03170	200	_	_		_		_		_	\$281,428 00	
Total expenditure on account of re			hrida	96		_			_		\$1,070 5	
Total gross expenditure on account	nt o	f Ad	minic	trati	0n 0	f Tn	etic	a in	110	ite	01,010 9	
branches	по о	n Au	шшы	ciabi	OH O	1 0 u	2010	C III	Q11	113	\$12 00	n
	~£ 4		-		of 1			•		-	\$12 00	
Total net expenditure on account								34	.: <u>.</u> :.	1	Ø12 00	<b>.</b>
Total expenditure on account of	Bata	ries,	and	me e	The	LSES	O1	14 Ci	Her	pai	\$122 4	
Government -	•		•	-		-		-		-	\$231,428 00	
Total expenditure on all accounts		•	-		-		.=		-			
Total expenditure of all kinds	-		-	-		-		-		-	\$231,428 00	
Total amount of arrears of taxes			-		-		-		•		\$313 40	
Balance in hand of treasurer	•	•	•	-		-		-		-	\$41.89	
Total assets		-	-				-		-		<b>\$355</b> 35	)
											·	
	NT		70.		`						: -	
	TAIC	OLET	(PA	KISH	)٠							-
Number of persons assessed	-			-		-		-		-	about 456	3
Number of acres assessed -		-			-		_		-		" 25,000	) .
Total actual value of real propert	v	_		-				-			\$275,964 00	
Total value of personal property	<i>.</i>								_		\$3,036 00	
True or possession proporty	-								4		,	71 3

Total amount of assessed value of real and personal property

Total amount of income from licenses.

Total amount of income from all other sources

25	Victoria.		Sessional Papers (No. 20).	1413-
		· /		. 4

Total expenditure on account of salaries, and the expenses of Municipa	
Government	\$28 00
Total expenditure on all accounts	\$67.02
Total expenditure of all kinds	\$95 02
Balance in hands of treasurer	<b>\$</b> 0_13
Q	
COUNTY OF COMPTON.	
Total value of real property belonging to Corporation	<b>\$1,800 00</b>
Total actual value of real property of the County	\$2,934,134 00
Total amount of taxes imposed by by-laws of the Council	- \$300 00
Total expenditure on account of the support of the poor for 1861	\$50 00
Total expenditure on account of salaries, and the expenses of Municipa	1
Government	- \$120 00
Total expenditure on all accounts	<b>\$</b> 190 00
Total expenditure of all kinds	- <b>\$</b> 310 00
	4010 00
www.company	
CLARENDON, COUNTY OF PONTIAC.	•
Number of persons assessed,	- 430
Number of acres assessed,	58,870
Fotal of taxable incomes,	- \$850 · 00
Cotal amount of taxes imposed by By-Laws of the Municipality,	\$260 00
Total amount of taxes imposed by By-Laws of the County Council,	- \$127 53
Fotal amount of all taxes as aforesaid,	\$387 53
Fotal amount of income collected or to be collected from assessed taxes fo	
the use of the Municipality,	- \$440 47
Total amount of income from all other sources,	\$96 50
Total expenditure on account of roads and bridges,	- <b>\$1</b> 20 00
Potal expenditure on account of salaries, and the expenses of Municipa	
Government,	- <b>\$2</b> 69 00
Fotal expenditure on all accounts,	\$65 70
Total expenditure of all kinds,	- \$555 28
Total liabilities of all kinds,	\$274 00
Total amount of arrears of taxes,	- \$278 87
Total assets,	\$405 90
	4200 00
St. Patrick of Sherrington	
Number of persons assessed	- 402
Number of acres assessed	17,814
Total actual value of real property	- <b>\$</b> 153,522 00
Total amount of income from licenses	\$75 00
Total amount of income from all sources	- \$75 00
Total expenses on account of salaries, and the expenses of Municipa	
Government	- <b>\$</b> 75 00
Total expenditure of all kinds	\$75 00
The state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the s	<b>\$10 00</b>
ST. Modeste, Whitworth, County of Temiscouata.	•
Number of persons assessed,	- 211
Fotal actual value of real property,	
Total of taxable incomes,	\$63,263 00 \$584 00
A MARKOTE THOUTHERS	- \$584 00

and was a supplied to the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the cont	ر در از در در در در در در در در در در در در در			referência (Novembro), Milian Albert de Alestado Apolio	Den ja garga den de estadores procedes de	Market and and account that the	===
Total amount of income collected	or to be co	llected	from as	sessed	taxes for		
the use of the Municipality, Total expenditure on account of s	chools and	 educati	on, exc	lusive	of School		00
Trustees rates, Total expenditure on account of			• .	•	-	\$100	00
Government,	-		- capens	-	·	· \$25 to 30	
l'otal expenditure of all kinds,		. •	•		. •	\$125	00
	Sr. At	HANASI	ē.				
Number of persons assessed Total rentals of real property				•	•	<b>8</b> 3,999	571 00
Total actual value of real property	٧ -			-		\$286,288	
l'otal amount of assessed value of		ersonal	proper	ty	-	\$236,288	
Total amount of income collecte		collect	ted from	n asses	sed taxes		·
for the use of the Municipal				<b>-</b> .	•	\$184	
l'otal amount of income from all	other sour	ces	•	- '	-	\$42 \$226	
Fotal amount of income from all Fotal expenditure on account of	sources	and the	OTBODS	- sea of	Municipal		012
Government -		-	cxpcu.	- -		<b>\$13</b> 9	10
Total expenditure on all accounts	·_		-	-	. •	874	
fotal expenditure of all kinds	•	-		-		. 8224	
l'otal amount of liabilities unsecu	ired	-	-	-		\$106	
Total liabilities of all kinds		. •		-	-	\$106	
Total value of debts due to Mun		-	•	•	•	\$1	
Fotal amount of arrears of taxes  Fotal assets	•	. •		-	-		98 93
Tour descen						<b>V</b> -	•
	<del></del>						
	County of	IDERV	ILLE.	÷			
Number of persons assessed,	٠.		-			2,	718
Total actual value of real proper	ty,	-	•	-		1,423,473	
Total amount of assessed value of Total amount of income collected	real and					1,423,478	00
the use of the Municipality,	-	•	÷	-	-	\$1,257	94
Total amount of income from all		es,	•	•	-	8114	
fotal amount of income from all	sources,		- ·	-	-	\$1,371	
fotal expenditure on account of	roads and t	oriages,	بر احمد		•	\$692	773
Fotal expenditure on account of a	otner puon olorias an	the c	ana pi	roperty of Mo	, ,,,icipal	9092	"
Government, -		·	. a pomo		-	\$396	80
Total expenditure on all accounts		-	-			\$117	
Total expenditure of all kinds,	' <b>-</b> -			-	;	\$1,215	23
Total amount of liabilities unsecu	red,	• .				<b>\$</b> 900.	00
Total liabilities of all kinds,				-		\$900	
Total value of real property below		unicipa	lity,		•	<b>8</b> 6,000.	
Total value of debts due to Munic		-	. •			\$190	
Total amount of arrears of taxes,	•		•	• •	-	\$64 86.100	
Total assets,	•	•	-	•	• •	<b>\$</b> 6,190	10
	-i				-		
IRELAND AND	Colerain	E, Cou	NTY OI	е Мео.	ANTIC.		
			•			\$4,375	ſΩΩ
Total yearly value other than ren Total actual value of real propert		r hrohe	· vy -	:_	•	\$128,5 <b>3</b> 7	
Tomi accome value of real propert	<i>y</i> -		: <u>-</u>			JE20,701	

	Maria Company Company
Total amount of assessed value of real and personal property	\$128,537 00
Total amount of taxes imposed by by-laws of the Municipality -	\$2,067 00
Total amount of taxes imposed by by-laws of the County Council	\$56 00
Total amount of all taxes as aforesaid	\$2,123 89
Total amount of income collected or to be collected from assessed taxes	
for the use of the Municipality	\$2,434_62
Total amount of income from all sources	\$2,434 62
Total expenditure on account of roads and bridges	\$1,259 251
Total expenditure on account of schools and education, exclusive of School	1
Trustees' rates	\$600.00
Total expenditure on account of salaries, and the expenses of Muncipal	l ~
Gevernment	\$239 <b>2</b> 5
Total expenditure of all kinds	\$2,098 50±
Total liabilities of all kinds	\$158 93
Total value of debts due to Municipality	\$336 11 <del>1</del>
Total amount of arrears of taxes	8336 11±
Total assets	\$336 11½
St. Charles Borromée, County of Joliette.	
Number of persons assessed	. 334
Total of rentals of real property	£29 14 9}
Total actual value of real property	£65 15 $9$
Total amount of assessed value of real and personal property -	£65 6 8
Total amount of taxes imposed by By-laws of the Municipality -	£0 6 0
Total amount of all taxes as aforesaid	$\pounds60  0  0$
Total amount of income collect h or to be collected from assessed taxes for	
the use of the Municipali	£46 6 10
Total amount of income from lenses	£18 0 0
Total amount of income from all sources	£94 1 7½
Total expenditure or account of roads and bridges	£3 19 101
Total gross expenditure on account of Administration of Justice in all its	;
branches	£51 0 0
Total expenditure on account of salaries, and the expenses of Municipal	
Government	- £55 0 0
Total expenditure on all accounts	£20 0 0
Total expenditure of all kinds	£75 0 0
Total value of debts due to Municipality	£28 12 104
Total amount of arrears of taxes	£28 12 10½
Balance in hands of Treasurer	£26 4 73
Norman Description Conserve	100
Notre Dame du Mont Carmel.	
Number of persons assessed	141
Number of acres assessed	13,342
	£9,679 10 0
Total amount of taxes imposed by by-laws of Municipality -	£6 13 2
Total amount of taxes imposed by by-laws of the County Council	£0 14 0
Total amount of all taxes as aforesaid	£7 7 2
Total amount of income collected or to be collected from assessed taxes	
for the use of the Municipality	£1 10 0
Total amount of income from all sources	£1 10 0
Total expenditure on account of salaries, and the expenses of Municipal	
Government	£7 7 2
网络尼亚亚国際常量多数医常生系统管解析设计区	

St. Eloi.	
	\$11,695 00
Total of yearly value other than the remains of real property	\$11,695 00
Total actual value of real property	\$210 00
Total yearly value of personal property	
Total amount of assessed value of real and personal property	\$11,906 00
Total amount of taxes imposed by By-laws of the Municipality	<b>\$</b> 48 00
Tout amount or annot be 1	
TOWNSHIP OF WAKEFIELD.	
	144
Number of persons assessed	21,179
Number of acres assessed	\$60,520 00°
Total actual value of real property	<b>\$63 05</b>
Total amount of taxes imposed by hy-laws of Municipality	846 00
Total amount of income from licenses	\$19 60
m . 1 and of amonditure on roads and hildres	<b>Q10</b> 00
Total amount of expenditure on roads and the expenses of Municipal Total expenditure on account of salaries, and the expenses of Municipal	<b>\$</b> 88 50
Government	<b>\$</b> 0 95
Total amount of arrears of taxes	\$0 99 ₃
St. George de Kakouna, County of Temiscouata.	
	263
Number of persons assessed	\$189,976 00
Total actual value of real property	\$4,208 00
Total value of personal property	\$4,208 00
Total yearly value of personal property	\$194,184 00
Total amount of assessed value of real and personal property	\$25 50
Total amount of income from licenses	<b>\$5</b> 00
Total amount of income from all other sources	<b>\$</b> 30 50
Total amount of income from all sources	
Total expenditure on account of salaries, and the expenses of Municipal	\$42 <b>7</b> 2
Government -	\$42 72
Total expenditure of all kinds	- <b>\$4</b> 00
Total amount of arrears of taxes	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
<b>A Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value Value V</b>	
St. Jerusalem d'Argenteuil.	
NY law of manage aggreed	- 269
Number of persons assessed	31,749‡
Number of acres assessed	<b>\$</b> 3,758 00
Total rentals of real property	\$210,651 00
Total actual value of real property	- \$3,285 00
Total of taxable incomes	\$213,936 00
Total amount of assessed value of real and personal property	- \$728 32
Total amount of taxes imposed by by-laws of the Municipality	<b>\$</b> 728 32
Total amount of all taxes aforesaid -	- \$11 28
metal armonditure on account of dependinces, and interest thereou	
Total expenditure on account of salaries, and the expenses of Figure 19	- \$87 17
Government	\$98 45
Total expenditure of all kinds	
We tell amount of linbilities secured by dependings	- \$202 64 <del>}</del>
Total value of debts due to Municipality, the cost of a bridge built on the	0000 05
West River	
Total amount of arrears of taxes	<b>\$</b> 86 46
	The second second second

	874 37
lance in hands of treasurer	<b>\$</b> 35 31
l other property owned by Municipality	8462 19
tal assets	
and the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second o	
LOCHABER.	1
umber of persons assessed	337
	52,623
otal actual value of real property	<b>8</b> 163,104 00
otal of taxable incomes	\$2 56 \$13 20
otel velue of personal property	\$164,424 00
otal amount of assessed value of real and personal property	\$1,679 20
otal amount of taxes imposed by By-laws of the Municipality	\$1,681 76
atal amount of all toward or atorogald.	91,001 10
otal amount of income collected or to be collected from assessed taxes for	\$1,609 76
the use of the Municipality	\$8 00
otal amount of income from licenses	\$1,344 37
otal expenditure on account of roads and bridges	V2,022 0.
otal expenditure on account of schools and education, exclusive of School otal expenditure on account of schools and education, exclusive of School otal expenditure on account of schools and education, exclusive of School otal expenditure on account of schools and education, exclusive of School otal expenditure on account of schools and education, exclusive of School otal expenditure on account of schools and education, exclusive of School otal expenditure on account of schools and education, exclusive of School otal expenditure on account of schools and education, exclusive of School otal expenditure on account of schools and education, exclusive of School otal expenditure on account of schools and education, exclusive of School otal expenditure on account of schools and education, exclusive of School otal expenditure on account of schools and education.	- 4
Trustees rates. (The school money did not come this the country)	8272 80
otal expenditure on all accounts	\$1,609 76
otal expenditure of all kinds	<b>\$163,104</b> 00
otal value of real property belonging to Municipality	872 0
otal amount of arrears of taxes	\$800 0
all other property owned by Municipality, Town Hall	
	1.0
ST. ALBAN, AND THE TOWNSHIPS OF D'ALTON AND MONTAUL	BAN.
St. Alban, and the Townships of D'Alton and Montaul	<b>\$1</b> 02,668 00
Cotal actual value of real property	\$102,668 00 \$764 00
Cotal actual value of real property	\$102,668 00 \$764 00
Total actual value of real property  Total value of personal property  Total amount of income collected or to be collected from assessed taxes	\$102,668 00 \$764 00 \$71 08
Total actual value of real property  Total value of personal property  Total amount of income collected or to be collected from assessed taxes  for the use of the Municipality  Total expenditure on all accounts	\$102,668 00 \$764 00 \$71 08 \$68 24
Total actual value of real property  Total value of personal property  Total amount of income collected or to be collected from assessed taxes  for the use of the Municipality  Total expenditure on all accounts	\$102,668 00 \$764 00 \$71 08 \$68 24 \$68 24
Total actual value of real property  Total value of personal property  Total amount of income collected or to be collected from assessed taxes  for the use of the Municipality	\$102,668 00 \$764 00 \$71 08 \$68 24 \$68 24
Cotal actual value of real property Cotal value of personal property Cotal amount of income collected or to be collected from assessed taxes for the use of the Municipality Cotal expenditure on all accounts Cotal value of debts due to Municipality	\$102,668 00 \$764 00 \$71 08 \$68 24 \$68 24
Total actual value of real property  Total value of personal property  Total amount of income collected or to be collected from assessed taxes  for the use of the Municipality  Total expenditure on all accounts  Total value of debts due to Municipality	\$102,668 00 \$764 00 \$71 08 \$68 24 \$68 24
Cotal actual value of real property Cotal value of personal property Cotal amount of income collected or to be collected from assessed taxes for the use of the Municipality Cotal expenditure on all accounts Cotal value of debts due to Municipality Cotal amount of arrears of taxes  Shipton.	\$102,668 00 \$764 00 \$71 08 \$68 24 \$68 24 \$25 15
Cotal actual value of real property Cotal value of personal property Cotal amount of income collected or to be collected from assessed taxes for the use of the Municipality Cotal expenditure on all accounts Cotal value of debts due to Municipality Cotal amount of arrears of taxes  SHIPTON.  Number of persons assessed	\$102,668 00 \$764 00 \$71 08 \$68 24 \$68 24 \$25 15
Cotal actual value of real property Cotal value of personal property Cotal amount of income collected or to be collected from assessed taxes for the use of the Municipality Cotal expenditure on all accounts Cotal value of debts due to Municipality Cotal amount of arrears of taxes  Shipton.  Number of persons assessed Number of acres assessed	\$102,668 00 \$764 00 \$71 08 \$68 24 \$68 24 \$25 15 38 43,44 - \$246,051 0
Cotal actual value of real property Cotal value of personal property Cotal amount of income collected or to be collected from assessed taxes for the use of the Municipality Cotal expenditure on all accounts Cotal value of debts due to Municipality Cotal amount of arrears of taxes  Shipton.  Number of persons assessed Number of acres assessed Total actual value of real property	\$102,668 00 \$764 00 \$71 08 \$68 24 \$68 24 \$25 15 38 43,4(- \$246,051 ( \$9,650 (
Cotal actual value of real property Cotal value of personal property Cotal amount of income collected or to be collected from assessed taxes for the use of the Municipality Cotal expenditure on all accounts Cotal value of debts due to Municipality Cotal amount of arrears of taxes  Shipton.  Number of persons assessed Number of acres assessed Total actual value of real property Total of taxable incomes Total amount of assessed value of real and personal property	\$102,668 00 \$764 00 \$71 08 \$68 24 \$68 24 \$25 15 38 43,4( \$9,650 ( \$255,701
Fotal actual value of real property  Fotal value of personal property  Fotal amount of income collected or to be collected from assessed taxes  for the use of the Municipality  Fotal expenditure on all accounts  Fotal value of debts due to Municipality  Fotal amount of arrears of taxes  Shipton.  Number of persons assessed  Number of acres assessed  Total actual value of real property  Total of taxable incomes  Total amount of assessed value of real and personal property  Total amount of taxes imposed by By-laws of the Municipality	\$102,668 00 \$764 00 \$71 08 \$68 24 \$68 24 \$25 15 38 43,4( \$9,650 ( \$255,701 ( \$1,855
Fotal actual value of real property  Fotal value of personal property  Fotal amount of income collected or to be collected from assessed taxes  for the use of the Municipality  Fotal expenditure on all accounts  Fotal value of debts due to Municipality  Fotal amount of arrears of taxes  Shipton.  Number of persons assessed  Number of acres assessed  Total actual value of real property  Total of taxable incomes  Total amount of assessed value of real and personal property  Total amount of taxes imposed by By-laws of the Municipality	\$102,668 00 \$764 00 \$71 08 \$68 24 \$68 24 \$25 15 38 43,40 \$9,650 0 \$1,855 \$1,855
Fotal actual value of real property  Fotal value of personal property  Fotal amount of income collected or to be collected from assessed taxes  for the use of the Municipality  Fotal expenditure on all accounts  Fotal value of debts due to Municipality  Fotal amount of arrears of taxes  Shipton.  Number of persons assessed  Number of acres assessed  Total actual value of real property  Total of taxable incomes  Total amount of assessed value of real and personal property  Total amount of taxes imposed by By-laws of the Municipality  Total amount of taxes imposed by By-laws of the County Council	\$102,668 00 \$764 00 \$71 08 \$68 24 \$68 24 \$25 15 38 43,4(- \$9,650 (- \$255,701 (- \$1,855 (- \$1,855 (- \$1,917
Fotal actual value of real property  Fotal value of personal property  Fotal amount of income collected or to be collected from assessed taxes  for the use of the Municipality  Fotal expenditure on all accounts  Fotal value of debts due to Municipality  Fotal amount of arrears of taxes  Shipton.  Number of persons assessed  Number of acres assessed  Total actual value of real property  Total of taxable incomes  Total amount of assessed value of real and personal property  Total amount of taxes imposed by By-laws of the Municipality  Total amount of taxes imposed by By-laws of the County Council	\$102,668 00 \$764 00 \$71 08 \$68 24 \$68 24 \$25 15 \$25 15 \$25 15 \$25,701 \$1,855 \$1,917
Fotal actual value of real property  Fotal value of personal property  Fotal amount of income collected or to be collected from assessed taxes  for the use of the Municipality  Fotal expenditure on all accounts  Fotal value of debts due to Municipality  Fotal amount of arrears of taxes  Shipton.  Number of persons assessed  Number of acres assessed  Total actual value of real property  Total of taxable incomes  Total amount of assessed value of real and personal property  Total amount of taxes imposed by By-laws of the Municipality  Total amount of taxes imposed by By-laws of the County Council  Total amount of all taxes as aforesaid  Total amount of income collected or to be collected from assessed taxes for the use of the Municipality	\$102,668 00 \$764 00 \$71 08 \$68 24 \$68 24 \$25 15 38 43,4( \$246,051 ( \$9,650 ( \$1,855 \$1,855 \$62 ( \$1,917
Fotal actual value of real property  Fotal value of personal property  Fotal amount of income collected or to be collected from assessed taxes  for the use of the Municipality  Fotal expenditure on all accounts  Fotal value of debts due to Municipality  Fotal amount of arrears of taxes  Shipton.  Number of persons assessed  Number of acres assessed  Total actual value of real property  Total of taxable incomes  Total amount of assessed value of real and personal property  Total amount of taxes imposed by By-laws of the Municipality  Total amount of taxes imposed by By-laws of the County Council  Total amount of all taxes as aforesaid  Total amount of income collected or to be collected from assessed taxes for the use of the Municipality  Total amount of income from all other sources	\$102,668 00 \$764 00 \$71 08 \$68 24 \$68 24 \$25 15 38 43,4( \$9,650 ( \$255,701 ( \$1,855 \$1,917 \$1,855 \$1,655
Fotal actual value of real property  Fotal value of personal property  Fotal amount of income collected or to be collected from assessed taxes  for the use of the Municipality  Fotal expenditure on all accounts  Fotal value of debts due to Municipality  Fotal amount of arrears of taxes  Shipton.  Number of persons assessed  Number of acres assessed  Total actual value of real property  Total of taxable incomes  Total amount of assessed value of real and personal property  Total amount of taxes imposed by By-laws of the Municipality  Total amount of taxes imposed by By-laws of the County Council  Total amount of all taxes as aforesaid  Total amount of income collected or to be collected from assessed taxes for the use of the Municipality  Total amount of income from all other sources  Total amount of income from all other sources	\$102,668 00 \$764 00 \$71 08 \$68 24 \$68 24 \$25 15 \$246,051 0 \$9,650 0 \$255,701 0 \$1,855 0 \$1,917 0 \$1,855 0 \$1,872
Fotal actual value of real property  Fotal value of personal property  Fotal amount of income collected or to be collected from assessed taxes  for the use of the Municipality  Fotal expenditure on all accounts  Fotal value of debts due to Municipality  Fotal amount of arrears of taxes  Shipton.  Number of persons assessed  Number of acres assessed  Total actual value of real property  Total of taxable incomes  Total amount of assessed value of real and personal property  Total amount of taxes imposed by By-laws of the Municipality  Total amount of taxes imposed by By-laws of the County Council  Total amount of all taxes as aforesaid  Total amount of income collected or to be collected from assessed taxes for the use of the Municipality	\$102,668 00 \$764 00 \$71 08 \$68 24 \$68 24 \$25 15 \$25,701 0 \$9,650 0 \$1,855 7 \$62 0 \$1,917

Total expenditure on account of salaries, and the expenses of Municipal	\$202 75
Total expenditure of all kinds	\$1,645-80
Total value of debts due to Municipality  Balance in hands of Treasurer	\$7 59 \$226 45
Total assets	\$234 04
C. Dravan	
St. Didace.	: .
Number of persons assessed	$564 \\ 22,965$
Total amount of taxes imposed by by-laws of the Municipality	\$51,980°00
Total expenditure on account of salaries, and the expenses of Municipal	<b>6</b> 94 00
Government	<b>.\$24</b> ′.00 °
Sm. Mary with Comming on Torremme	i
ST. MELANIE, COUNTY OF JOLIETTE.	
Number of acres assessed	365 7,680
	<b>8</b> 98,583 00
Total of taxable incomes	\$310 00
	8160 00
Total amount of taxes imposed by by-laws of Municipality - Total amount of taxes imposed by by-laws of the County Council -	\$160_00 \$37_50
Total amount of all taxes as aforesaid	\$197 50
Total amount of income collected or to be collected from assessed taxes	607.00
for the use of the Municipality  Total expenditure on account of salaries, and the expenses of Municipal	\$310 00
Government	<b>\$</b> 63 65
Total expenditure of all kinds	\$63:65
Total amount of arrears of taxes Balance in hands of treasurer	\$6:66 \$14:20
Made of Made of Soundards	
Danville.	
Number of persons assessed	70
Number of acres assessed	60Ŏ
Total actual value of real property	<b>8</b> 53,130 00
	<b>\$</b> 12,050400 <b>\$6</b> 5,180400
Total amount of assessed value of real and personal property  Total amount of taxes imposed by By-laws of the Municipality	\$566 62
Total amount of taxes imposed by By-laws of the County Council	\$20 00
Total amount of all taxes as aforesaid	\$586 <b>62</b>
Total amount of income collected or to be collected from assessed taxes for the use of the Municipality	<b>\$</b> 566 62
Total amount of income from licenses	<b>\$114</b> 30
Total amount of income from all other sources	\$12 00
Total amount of income from all sources  Total expenditure on account of roads and bridges	<b>\$</b> 692 92 <b>\$441</b> 08
Total expenditure on account of other public works and property	\$15 95
Total gross expenditure on account of Administration of Justice in all its	
branches Amount received of fines, &c.	\$12 00 \$12 00
ARMONINA ACCOUNTS OF MILES, CO.	- ATO AA

otal expenditure on account of	salaries,	and	the	expen	ses o	f Mui	nicipal	
Government	· · · · · •	•	-	_	-	-	· -	\$131 2
otal expenditure of all kinds	•	<b>-</b> , .	-	/ · ·	-		-	\$600 2
Salance in hands of Treasurer	-	-	-	-	-	- '		\$92 6
otal assets			-	-	-		_	\$92 6
•								
	L'Is	LE V	ERTE	•	1			
Tumber of persons assessed	-	-	-		•	-	-	44
Sumber of acres assessed -	-		-	-		-	•	44,68
otal of yearly value other than r	entals of	real	propo	rty	-	-,	.=	\$47,193 (
otal actual value of real propert	.y -		<b>-</b> ,	-		-	-	\$235,968 (
otal value of personal property		-	, <del>-</del>		-	-		\$9,000
otal amount of assessed value of	f real an	d per	sonal	prope	rty		-	\$244,968 (
otal amount of taxes imposed by	y by-law	s of t	he M	unici	cality	-	·	\$419 9
otal amount of all taxes as afore			•		. •	<b>-</b> ·	•	\$419
otal amount of income collecte		be c	ollect	ed fro	m as	essed	taxes	
for the use of the Municipal		-	-		-		•	\$381 (
otal expenditure on account of	roads an	d brid	lges	-		-	-	\$140 (
otal expenditure on account of	`salaries	and	the	exper	ascs o	f Mu	nicipal	
Government -	•			<b>F</b>	_	-		\$252
'otal expenditure on all accounts	-		_	_		-	_	\$140
otal expenditure of all kinds		_			_		-	\$419 (
total value of debts due to Munic	inality		_ `	_		_	_	\$38 8
Total amount of arrears of taxes			•	-		_	· .	\$38
	•	-	-		·	•		\$41
Balance in hands of treasurer  Total assets	-		•	•		-	-	\$70 (
.Otal assets	_	_	_		Ī	_	_	9.0
			-					
Jumbay of manager agreemed	RE	PENT	GNY.					10
Number of persons assessed	•	•	•.	-	-	-	-	6,24
Number of acres assessed -	· ·	•	•	•	•	•	•	\$108,852
Cotal actual value of real propert	у -	-	-		-	-	•	
otal value of personal property			, 1	<u>-</u>	4	-	-	\$864 (
otal amount of assessed value of	real and	pers	onai I	roper	гy	-	-	\$109,716
otal amount of taxes imposed by	Ry-law	S OI t	ie Mi	ınıcıp	auty	••	•	\$57 (
otal amount of taxes imposed by	By-law	s of t	he Co	unty	Counc	- 11	., -	\$18 (
otal am't of taxes imposed by B	y-laws of	any	Provi	sional	Cour	ity Co	uncil -	\$42 3
Total amount of all taxes as afore	said -		-			-		8118 (
Total amount of income collected	lor to b	e coll	ected	from	assess	ed tax	cs for	
the use of the Municipality	•	•		-	<del>.</del> .			<b>\$</b> 76 4
Total expenditure on account of	salaries	and	the	exper	ases c	of Mu	nicipal	
Government			-	-	٠.			\$57 (
Cotal expenditure on all accounts	-				-	-	~ ,	\$61 (
Cotal expenditure of all kinds	-	-	-	-				\$118 (
Total value of debts due to Muni-	cipality	-	-		-	-	-	<b>\$</b> 0 <b>3</b>
otal amount of arrears of taxes		* :	-		-			\$0 3
Cotal assets	•	-			-		-	\$118
	-		· 					er a same etc. Same est est est
	48		7					
'Sm T	BONIFAC	E DE	SHA	WANE	GAN.		=	
01. 1		'						
Cotal expenditure on account o			l the			of Mu	nicipal	

^{*} Paid out of the interest of \$100, received by the Clerk of the Peace as fines.

422

BRISTOL, COUNTY OF PONTIAC.		
	332	
Number of persons assessed	44,500	
Number of acres assessed	149,089 42	
Total actual value of real property  Total amount of assessed value of real and personal property  S  S	149,089 42	
Total amount of assessed value of fear and personal property	\$333 93	
Total amount of taxes imposed by by-laws of the Municipality	876 00	
Total amount of taxes imposed by by-laws of the County Council	\$409 93	
Total amount of all taxes as aforesaid		
Total amount of all taxes as allocated or to be collected from assessed taxes	\$333 93	
for the use of the Municipality	<b>\$</b> 333 93	
Total amount of income from all sources		
Total expenditure on account of salaries, and the expenses of Municipal	<b>8</b> 333 93	
Government	\$333 93°	
Total expenditure on all accounts	<b>8</b> 333 93	
Total expenditure of all kinds	<b>\$308</b> 75	
Total amount of arrears of taxes	\$308 75	
Total assets	<b>VO</b>	
	1	
Viger.		
VIGER:	269	
Number of persons assessed	19,592	
Number of acres assessed	\$68,348 00	
Total value of property	\$10.00	
Total of taxable incomes	<b>\$6,334</b> 80	
Total yearly value of personal property	\$68,358 00	
Total amount of assessed value of real and personal property	\$74 00	
Total amount of taxes imposed by By-laws of the Municipality	833 00	
Mark I amendalish an account of coolin and Drilling	030 00	
Total expenditure on account of salaries, and the expenses of Municipal	\$41 00	
Government	874 00	
Total amount of arrears of taxes	614 00	
Company on Poverted		
COUNTY OF PONTIAC.		
The amount of assessed value of tear and personal independent	1,066,248 00	
Total amount of taxes imposed by By-laws of Municipality	<b>\$546</b> :00	;
Motel amount of all taxes as atoreguld -	<b>\$546</b> 00	
Total amount of income collected or to be collected from assessed taxes for	0540 00	
the use of the Municipality	<b>\$546</b> 00	
Total amount of income from all sources	<b>\$</b> 546 00	
Total amonditure on account of roads and bridges	<b>\$546</b> 00	
Total expenditure on account of salaries, and the expenses of Municipal		
Government -	8324 00	
Total expenditure on all accounts	\$324 00	
Total expenditure of all kinds	<b>\$</b> 324 00	
Total value of real property belonging to Municipality	<b>\$1</b> ,200 00	
Total amount of arrears of taxes	\$350 87	٠.
Balance in hands of Treasurer	<b>\$71 28</b>	
All other property owned by Municipality	\$200 00	
Total assets	\$1,822 15	٠.
LOWI GOOD STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF		
		•

CAP ST. IGNACE, COUNTY OF MONTMAGNY

Number of persons assessed

m. T. A. J. J. V. Som J. Editory.	A 419 749 00
Total actual value of real property	<b>\$</b> 413,743 00
Total value of personal property	\$8,246 00
Total amount of assessed value of real and personal property -	\$421,989 00
Total amount of income from licenses	\$42 00
Total amount of income from all sources	\$47 00
Total expenditure on account of salaries, and the expenses of Municipal	
Government	<b>854</b> 38
	• • •
Brompton.	
Number of persons assessed	117
Number of acres assessed	37,218
Total actual value of real property, per assessment roll	\$108,110 00
Total amount of assessed value of real and personal property	\$108,110 00
Total amount of taxes imposed by By-Laws of the Municipality	\$810 82 <del>1</del>
Total amount of all taxes as aforesaid	\$810 821
Total amount of income collected or to be collected from assessed taxes for	
the use of the Municipality	\$810 824
Total amount of income from all other sources	<b>\$</b> 591 41½
Total amount of income from all sources	\$1,402 21
Total expenditure on account of roads and bridges	\$936 07
Total expenditure on account of salaries, and the expenses of Municipal	
Government	<b>8</b> 85 68
Total expenditure on all other accounts	<b>\$</b> 85 31
Total expenditure of all kinds	81,316 24
Total amount of arrears of taxes	<b>\$</b> 86-00
Balance in hands of Treasurer	8209 18
Total assets	8295 18
Total about	0200 10
ST. ROSALIE, COUNTY OF BAGOT.	
ST. ROSALIE, COUNTY OF BAGOT.	
Number of persons assessed	288
Number of persons assessed	19,982
Number of persons assessed	19,982 \$575,160 00
Number of persons assessed	19,982
Number of persons assessed Number of acres assessed Total actual value of real property Total of taxable incomes	19,982 \$575,160 00 \$381,076 00
Number of persons assessed Number of acres assessed Total actual value of real property Total of taxable incomes Total value of personal property	19,982 \$575,160 00 \$381,076 00 \$5,916 00
Number of persons assessed Number of acres assessed Total actual value of real property Total of taxable incomes Total value of personal property Total yearly value of personal property	19,982 \$575,160 00 \$381,076 00 \$5,916 00 \$709 92
Number of persons assessed Number of acres assessed Total actual value of real property Total of taxable incomes Total value of personal property Total yearly value of personal property Total amount of assessed value of real and personal property	19,982 \$575,160 00 \$381,076 00 \$5,916 00 \$709 92 \$381,076 00
Number of persons assessed  Number of acres assessed  Total actual value of real property  Total of taxable incomes  Total value of personal property  Total yearly value of personal property  Total amount of assessed value of real and personal property  Total amount of taxes imposed by by-laws of the Municipality	19,982 \$575,160 00 \$381,076 00 \$5,916 00 \$709 92 \$381,076 00 \$108 00
Number of persons assessed  Number of acres assessed  Total actual value of real property  Total of taxable incomes  Total value of personal property  Total yearly value of personal property  Total amount of assessed value of real and personal property  Total amount of taxes imposed by by-laws of the Municipality  Total amount of taxes imposed by by-laws of the County Council	19,982 \$575,160 00 \$381,076 00 \$5,916 00 \$709 92 \$381,076 00 \$108 00 \$67 50
Number of persons assessed  Number of acres assessed  Total actual value of real property  Total of taxable incomes  Total value of personal property  Total yearly value of personal property  Total amount of assessed value of real and personal property  Total amount of taxes imposed by by-laws of the Municipality  Total amount of taxes imposed by by-laws of the County Council  Total amount of all taxes as aforesaid	19,982 \$575,160 00 \$381,076 00 \$5,916 00 \$709 92 \$381,076 00 \$108 00 \$67 50 \$235 50
Number of persons assessed  Number of acres assessed  Total actual value of real property  Total of taxable incomes  Total value of personal property  Total amount of assessed value of real and personal property  Total amount of taxes imposed by by-laws of the Municipality  Total amount of taxes imposed by by-laws of the County Council  Total amount of all taxes as aforesaid  Total amount of income collected or to be collected from assessed taxes	19,982 \$575,160 00 \$381,076 00 \$5,916 00 \$709 92 \$381,076 00 \$108 00 \$67 50 \$235 50
Number of persons assessed  Number of acres assessed  Total actual value of real property  Total of taxable incomes  Total value of personal property  Total amount of assessed value of real and personal property  Total amount of taxes imposed by by-laws of the Municipality  Total amount of taxes imposed by by-laws of the County Council  Total amount of all taxes as aforesaid  Total amount of income collected or to be collected from assessed taxes  for the use of the Municipality	19,982 \$575,160 00 \$381,076 00 \$5,916 00 \$709 92 \$381,076 00 \$108 00 \$67 50 \$235 50
Number of persons assessed  Number of acres assessed  Total actual value of real property  Total of taxable incomes  Total value of personal property  Total amount of assessed value of real and personal property  Total amount of taxes imposed by by-laws of the Municipality  Total amount of taxes imposed by by-laws of the County Council  Total amount of all taxes as aforesaid  Total amount of income collected or to be collected from assessed taxes  for the use of the Municipality  Total amount of income from all other sources	19,982 \$575,160 00 \$381,076 00 \$5,916 00 \$709 92 \$381,076 00 \$108 00 \$67 50 \$235 50 \$235 50 \$4 00
Number of persons assessed  Number of acres assessed  Total actual value of real property  Total of taxable incomes  Total value of personal property  Total amount of assessed value of real and personal property  Total amount of taxes imposed by by-laws of the Municipality  Total amount of taxes imposed by by-laws of the County Council  Total amount of all taxes as aforesaid  Total amount of income collected or to be collected from assessed taxes  for the use of the Municipality	19,982 \$575,160 00 \$381,076 00 \$5,916 00 \$709 92 \$381,076 00 \$108 00 \$67 50 \$235 50
Number of persons assessed  Number of acres assessed  Total actual value of real property  Total of taxable incomes  Total value of personal property  Total amount of assessed value of real and personal property  Total amount of taxes imposed by by-laws of the Municipality  Total amount of taxes imposed by by-laws of the County Council  Total amount of all taxes as aforesaid  Total amount of income collected or to be collected from assessed taxes  for the use of the Municipality  Total amount of income from all other sources	19,982 \$575,160 00 \$381,076 00 \$5,916 00 \$709 92 \$381,076 00 \$108 00 \$67 50 \$235 50 \$235 50 \$4 00
Number of persons assessed  Number of acres assessed  Total actual value of real property  Total of taxable incomes  Total value of personal property  Total yearly value of personal property  Total amount of assessed value of real and personal property  Total amount of taxes imposed by by-laws of the Municipality  Total amount of taxes imposed by by-laws of the County Council  Total amount of all taxes as aforesaid  Total amount of income collected or to be collected from assessed taxes  for the use of the Municipality  Total amount of income from all other sources  Total amount of income from all sources  Total expenditure on account of roads and bridges	19,982 \$575,160 00 \$381,076 00 \$5,916 00 \$709 92 \$381,076 00 \$108 00 \$67 50 \$235 50 \$235 50 \$4 00 \$235 50 \$136 20
Number of persons assessed  Number of acres assessed  Total actual value of real property  Total of taxable incomes  Total value of personal property  Total yearly value of personal property  Total amount of assessed value of real and personal property  Total amount of taxes imposed by by-laws of the Municipality  Total amount of taxes imposed by by-laws of the County Council  Total amount of all taxes as aforesaid  Total amount of income collected or to be collected from assessed taxes  for the use of the Municipality  Total amount of income from all other sources  Total amount of income from all sources  Total expenditure on account of roads and bridges  Total expenditure on account of schools and education, exclusive of School	19,982 \$575,160 00 \$381,076 00 \$5,916 00 \$709 92 \$381,076 00 \$108 00 \$67 50 \$235 50 \$235 50 \$4 00 \$235 50 \$136 20
Number of persons assessed  Number of acres assessed  Total actual value of real property  Total of taxable incomes  Total value of personal property  Total amount of assessed value of real and personal property  Total amount of taxes imposed by by-laws of the Municipality  Total amount of taxes imposed by by-laws of the County Council  Total amount of all taxes as aforesaid  Total amount of income collected or to be collected from asses ed taxes  for the use of the Municipality  Total amount of income from all other sources  Total amount of income from all sources  Total expenditure on account of roads and bridges  Total expenditure on account of schools and education, exclusive of School  Trustees rates	19,982 \$575,160 00 \$381,076 00 \$5,916 00 \$709 92 \$381,076 00 \$108 00 \$67 50 \$235 50 \$235 50 \$4 00 \$235 50 \$136 20
Number of persons assessed  Number of acres assessed  Total actual value of real property  Total of taxable incomes  Total value of personal property  Total amount of assessed value of real and personal property  Total amount of taxes imposed by by-laws of the Municipality  Total amount of taxes imposed by by-laws of the County Council  Total amount of all taxes as aforesaid  Total amount of income collected or to be collected from assessed taxes  for the use of the Municipality  Total amount of income from all other sources  Total amount of income from all sources  Total expenditure on account of roads and bridges  Total expenditure on account of schools and education, exclusive of School  Trustees rates  Total expenditure on account of salaries, and the expenses of Municipal	19,982 \$575,160 00 \$381,076 00 \$5,916 00 \$709 92 \$381,076 00 \$108 00 \$67 50 \$235 50 \$235 50 \$4 00 \$235 50 \$136 20
Number of persons assessed  Number of acres assessed  Total actual value of real property  Total of taxable incomes  Total value of personal property  Total amount of assessed value of real and personal property  Total amount of taxes imposed by by-laws of the Municipality  Total amount of taxes imposed by by-laws of the County Council  Total amount of all taxes as aforesaid  Total amount of income collected or to be collected from asses ed taxes  for the use of the Municipality  Total amount of income from all other sources  Total amount of income from all sources  Total expenditure on account of roads and bridges  Total expenditure on account of schools and education, exclusive of School  Trustees rates  Total expenditure on account of salaries, and the expenses of Municipal  Government	19,982 \$575,160 00 \$381,076 00 \$5,916 00 \$709 92 \$381,076 00 \$108 00 \$67 50 \$235 50 \$235 50 \$4 00 \$235 50 \$136 20 \$751 00
Number of persons assessed  Number of acres assessed Total actual value of real property Total of taxable incomes Total value of personal property Total yearly value of personal property Total amount of assessed value of real and personal property Total amount of taxes imposed by by-laws of the Municipality Total amount of taxes imposed by by-laws of the County Council Total amount of all taxes as aforesaid Total amount of income collected or to be collected from asses ed taxes for the use of the Municipality Total amount of income from all other sources Total amount of income from all sources Total expenditure on account of roads and bridges Total expenditure on account of schools and education, exclusive of School Trustees rates Total expenditure on account of salaries, and the expenses of Municipal Government Total expenditure on all accounts	19,982 \$575,160 00 \$381,076 00 \$5,916 00 \$709 92 \$381,076 00 \$108 00 \$67 50 \$235 50 \$235 50 \$136 20 \$751 00 \$73 50 \$203 50
Number of persons assessed  Number of acres assessed Total actual value of real property Total of taxable incomes Total value of personal property Total yearly value of personal property Total amount of assessed value of real and personal property Total amount of taxes imposed by by-laws of the Municipality Total amount of taxes imposed by by-laws of the County Council Total amount of all taxes as aforesaid Total amount of income collected or to be collected from asses ed taxes for the use of the Municipality Total amount of income from all other sources Total amount of income from all other sources Total amount of income from all other sources Total expenditure on account of roads and bridges Total expenditure on account of schools and education, exclusive of School Trustees rates Total expenditure on account of salaries, and the expenses of Municipal Government Total expenditure on all accounts Total expenditure of all kinds	19,982 \$575,160 00 \$381,076 00 \$5,916 00 \$709 92 \$381,076 00 \$108 00 \$67 50 \$235 50 \$235 50 \$4 00 \$235 50 \$136 20 \$751 00 \$73 50 \$203 50 \$277 00
Number of persons assessed  Number of acres assessed Total actual value of real property Total of taxable incomes Total value of personal property Total yearly value of personal property Total amount of assessed value of real and personal property Total amount of taxes imposed by by-laws of the Municipality Total amount of taxes imposed by by-laws of the County Council Total amount of all taxes as aforesaid Total amount of income collected or to be collected from asses ed taxes for the use of the Municipality Total amount of income from all other sources Total amount of income from all other sources Total amount of income from all other sources Total expenditure on account of roads and bridges Total expenditure on account of schools and education, exclusive of School Trustees rates Total expenditure on account of salaries, and the expenses of Municipal Government Total expenditure on all accounts Total expenditure of all kinds Total amount of arrears of taxes not received	19,982 \$575,160 00 \$381,076 00 \$5,916 00 \$709 92 \$381,076 00 \$108 00 \$67 50 \$235 50 \$235 50 \$4 00 \$235 50 \$136 20 \$751 00 \$203 50 \$203 50 \$277 00 \$23 16
Number of persons assessed  Number of acres assessed Total actual value of real property Total of taxable incomes Total value of personal property Total yearly value of personal property Total amount of assessed value of real and personal property Total amount of taxes imposed by by-laws of the Municipality Total amount of taxes imposed by by-laws of the County Council Total amount of all taxes as aforesaid Total amount of income collected or to be collected from asses ed taxes for the use of the Municipality Total amount of income from all other sources Total amount of income from all other sources Total amount of income from all other sources Total expenditure on account of roads and bridges Total expenditure on account of schools and education, exclusive of School Trustees rates Total expenditure on account of salaries, and the expenses of Municipal Government Total expenditure on all accounts Total expenditure of all kinds	19,982 \$575,160 00 \$381,076 00 \$5,916 00 \$709 92 \$381,076 00 \$108 00 \$67 50 \$235 50 \$235 50 \$4 00 \$235 50 \$136 20 \$751 00 \$73 50 \$203 50 \$277 00

St. Octave de Métis.	
Number of persons assessed	347 21,343 10 0
Total amount of assessed value of real and personal property - £2	£12 10 0
Total amount of income from licenses  Total amount of income from all sources	£28 5 0
Total expenditure on account of salaries, and the expenses of Municipal	£15 15 0
Government Total expenditure on all accounts	£1 11 0
Total expenditure of all kinds Total amount of arrears of taxes	£17 6 0 £3 2 6
Total assets	£4 7 6
STE. URSULE.	
Number of persons assessed	460
Number of acres assessed	26,912
Total actual value of real property	\$168,283 00
Total value of personal property	\$1,738 00
Total amount of assessed value of real and personal property -	\$170,021 00
Total amount of taxes imposed by by-laws of the Municipality -	\$48 79
Total amount of all taxes as aforesaid	\$48 79
Total amount of income collected or to be collected from assessed taxes	\$21 25
for the use of the Municipality  Total amount of income from all sources	\$48 79
Total expenditure on account of salaries, and the expenses of Municipal	<b>41</b> 0 .0
Government	\$48 79
Total expenditure of all kinds	- \$48 79
Total amount of arrears of taxes	\$21 25 \$21 2 <b>5</b>
Total assets	\$21 2 <b>0</b>
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Onslow.	200
Number of persons assessed	236 38,000
Number of acres assessed, about	00,000
Total actual value of real property £4	1,507 0 0
	1,507 0 0
Total amount of taxes imposed by By-laws of the Municipality -	£86 9 $5\frac{1}{2}$
Total amount of taxes imposed by By-laws of the County Council	£21 12 4*
Total amount of all taxes as aforesaid	£86 9 5½
Total amount of income collected or to be collected from assessed taxes	£64 17 1½
for the use of the Municipality	£7 10 0
Total amount of income from licenses	£19 7 1
Total amount of income from all other sources Total amount of income from all sources	£91 14 2½
Total expenditure on account of the support of the poor or charitable pur-	~~~
poses	£0 9 2
Total expenditure on account of salaries, and the expenses of Municipal	600 70 4
Government	£29 13 4
Total expenditure on all accounts	£55 19 9½
Total expenditure of all kinds	£56 8 11½
Total value of debts due to Municipality	£10 17 1
Total amount of arrears of taxes	£26 14 10½ £14 1 4½
Balance in hands of Treasurer	£51 13 4
Total assets	

^{*}This comes out of the £86 9s. 51d.

# RETURN

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly, dated the 8th April, 1862; for "Copies of Instructions given to EMIGRANT AGENTS abroad; Reports "received from such Agents up to the latest date, and the amount of "Salaries and Travelling Expenses allowed to them."

By Command.

C. ALLEYN, Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Quebec, 29th April, 1862.

> GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE. Quebec, 30th January, 1860.

Wm. Wagner, Esq., D. P. L. S., Ottawa.

SIR,—Understanding you are about to visit your native land, with the intention of placing before your countrymen the advantages which the land of your adoption offers to them as a home, and having every confidence in your experience and judgment, I consider that the information which your long acquaintance with the practical wants of the country enable you to afford your countrymen, will be most valuable, more particularly in such points of importance as are intimately connected with their future welfare, and upon which therefore I think it desirable to offer you a few suggestions.

You are aware that the market for labour, for all classes of Mechanics who may be depending on immediate employment, is at present, with us as well as throughout the United States, very much depressed, and that it would be injudicious to offer any encouragement to this class of immigrants, more particularly in the case of persons not familiar with our language, who would labour under additional disadvantages; but for Agriculturists and all those who may be desirous of acquiring land, the country at present offers every inducement. The Government lands can be purchased in blocks or by the single lots of 100 or 200 acres on most advantageous terms, in addition to which improved farms, as well as wild lands, can be obtained from private individuals in all sections of the Province, at prices depending upon situation and on terms of payment, which bring them within the reach of the most moderate means.

The naturalization law of 1849, you are aware, offers every facility to becoming citizens, and enjoying all the rights and privileges of British born subjects; and, as such, is

worthy of notice.

As to the salubrity of our climate, you can personally bear testimony. In this respect Canada undoubtedly excels a large portion of the far West.

We enjoy an independence not exceeded in any part of the world. All our institutions are of the most popular character. We have no domination in religion, and large provision is made for education, without distinction of sect or origin. Every direct tax is applicable alone to local improvements, in which the payer has a direct interest.

The establishment of a weekly communication by steam with Europe to Quebec in the summer months, and to Portland in winter, connected with the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, now completed by the opening of the Victoria Bridge across the St. Lawrence, must satisfy all emigrants, that the route of the St. Lawrence, whether their destination is Canada or the more westerly states of the American Union, is the most direct, the quickest, and the cheapest route, and those who arrive at this port, whether by the Mail Steamers or by sailing vessels, availing themselves of the express trains, which leave daily, may proceed to any part of the west without change of cars.

These facilities, in addition to that offered by our regular line of first class steamers, so long and favourably known as the St. Lawrence, calling at all the chief places on the rivers and lakes, with the full assurance that emigrants may depend on correct advice and protection from imposition by the Government Agents, should encourage a large share of

the emigrant travel to this route.

I enclose a printed tariff of the charges for inland transport, during the season of 1859, and I do not anticipate that any change will be made during the ensuing season.

Trusting that you will be enabled to induce your countrymen to enquire into the advantages which Canada offers as a home for the farmer or mechanic possessing capital sufficient to establish themselves.

I have the honor to be. Sir,

(Signed,)

A. C. BUCHANAN, Chief Agent.

Department of Crown Lands,
Quebec, November, 1861,
Examined and certified a true copy.
(Signed,) ANDREW RUSSELL,

Asst. Commissioner, C. L.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT, Quebec, 11th February, 1860.

William Wagner, Esq., Prov. Land Surveyor, &c., &c.

SIR,—Ist. You are commissioned to proceed to Germany, for the purpose of making known there the inducements and advantages which Canada holds out to intending Immigrants.

2nd. To guide you in this work you are furnished with a letter from A. C. Buchanan, Esquire, Emigrant Agent for Canada, containing certain statements and views in which

I concur.

3rd. You will constantly bear in mind that a promiscuous immigration is neither desirable nor sought for — Canada at present does not, and for the next year at all events, will not offer any large field for labour.—We have no public works in progress, nor is there

likely to be much of any Railway extension at present.

4th. The class of people to whom Canada, therefore, at present offers a desirable home, are those who on their arrival here, will be prepared to enter on the public lands as settlers. You are furnished with maps, pamphlets, and the regulations under which the public lands are sold, and your duty will be to circulate the information which these contain as widely as possible. I have every confidence that you will do so correctly, and that in such explanations as you will be called upon to give, you will take care simply to tell the truth, and to let the intending emigrant know exactly what he will have to encounter on his efforts to make for himself a home here.

5th. Your attention has been called by myself to the different points at which it is considered most desirable to ground new settlements, and your own knowledges of the country will enable you to appreciate these, and give such information as may suit the

varying taste of those in search of a locality.

6th. You will report at least once a fortnight to me your proceedings, and the results which you know, or anticipate to follow from them.

7th. You will be supplied with such information as from time to time you may

apply for, or as the government may consider it desirable to furnish.

You are authorized to insert such advertisements, within the limits of your instructions, respecting Canada, as you may deem advisable, and you will forward at once copies of all such, and of the papers or paper containing them, with a memorandum of the expense, to this department.

You will keep an accurate memorandum, per diem, of your expenses in the

discharge of the service entrusted to you.

10th. Your pay is fixed at \$6.00 per diem, besides your travelling expenses, and such disbursements as may be indispensable in the execution of your duty.

11th. The length of time you will remain on duty will depend on circumstances,

and you will be advised when your services are no longer required.

12th. You will receive herewith a letter from His Excellency the Governor General to Mr. Merrivale, of the Colonial Office, who, by it, is requested to afford you such facilities as you may require in the pursuit of your mission.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

P. M. VANKOUGHNET,

Com'r of Crown Lands

Department of Crown Lands. Quebec, November, 1861.

Examined and certified a true copy! (Signed,)

ANDREW RUSSELL, Assist. Commissioner.

John A. Donaldson, Esq., Weston, C. W.

QUEBEC, 15th February, 1861.

SIR,—The government having determined to despatch an Agent to Ireland, to furnish to persons desirous of emigration from that country during the approaching spring, all necessary and proper information with regard to Canada, in the hope that many may select it as their home.

I have the honor to confide to you the duties which this employment implies. You will proceed by the first Canadian Steamer to Londonderry, and there open an office, and publicly, through the press, announce your mission, offering to give any information to those in search of a home abroad. You will be furnished with maps of the country, and with pamphlets published under the authority of this department, containing a full description of the country, and such statistical information as could be safely relied on. Your own long experience in and acquaintance with the country, will enable you to give such personal explanation as may be asked for. You will of course at once understand the necessity for great caution and entire truthfulness in any statement you make, that the government may not be involved by representations in any way fallacious. You will make the most judicious distribution you can of the maps and pamphlets entrusted to you. Boards of Trade, Mechanics' Institutes, Unions, and Shipping Houses, would seem fitting receptacles for a certain number of them. You are authorized to incur such reasonable expenditure as you may deem advisable in advertising and in printing information, based on the material furnished you. You can draw on this department for such disbursements. If you judge it advantageous, you will visit neighbouring towns and counties, and at convenient times ports in Scotland, giving any information which may be sought for. will rent an office at as reasonable a rate as possible, selecting a good position. Your pay will be at the rate of \$6.00 per day, besides your travelling expenses, and your disbursements in the summer. Your appointment dates from the first instant. You will announce your arrival in Londonderry to Mr. Buchanan, in Liverpool, who is Chief Emigration Agent for Canada, and is at present there. Mr. Buchanan will be informed by this department of your appointment, and you will act from time to time under any suggestions or instructions which he may give you. The length of time you may be employed on this service will depend altogether on circumstances among which must be counted the success which may attend your efforts.

Your instructions are necessarily general in their character, the great reliance of

the government being on your own judgment, honesty and ability.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

P. M. VANKOUGHNET, per Minister of Agriculture.

(Copy).

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS,

To E. J. Charlton, Esq., Quebec.

Quebec, November 22, 1861.

SIR,—You are commissioned to proceed to the South and West of Ireland, for the purpose of making known there the inducements and advantages which Canada holds out to intending emigrants.

The following instructions will serve for your guidance in the performance of the

duties entrusted to you :-

1st. You will proceed, with all converient despatch to Liverpool, and thence to Cork,* or some other central point which you may select, and there open an office (if found necessary), and publicly through the press, announce your mission, offering to give reliable information in regard to Canada, to those in search of a home abroad.

2nd. You will be furnished with maps of the country, pamphlets issued under the authority of the Department, and the regulations under which the public lands are sold or granted, as well as other documents connected with Emigration. It will be your duty to

circulate the information they contain as widely as possible.

3rd. In conveying information respecting this country, you will, of course, readily understand the necessity of great caution, and entire truthfulness, in any statement you make, in order that the Government may not be involved by representations in any respect falla-

cious, nor the emigrant or public at home be in any way misled.

In addition to the authorised documents which you take with you, you will be supplied from this Department with such further information, bearing on the object of your mission, as you may from time to time apply for, or as it may be considered desirable to send you. These communications, and your experience and long acquaintance with the country, will enable you, at all times, to give such information as shall be really reliable, respecting our mines, forests, fisheries, agriculture, and the colony generally.

respecting our mines, forests, fisheries, agriculture, and the colony generally.

4th. You will constantly bear in mind that a promiscuous immigration is neither desirable not sought for. Canada at present does not, and for the coming year most probably will not, offer any large field for unskilled labour, since there are no large public works nor railway extensions in progress; at the same time skilled agricultural labourers can always find ready employment, and female domestic servants are always sure of good wages and

certain employment

5th. The class of people to whom especially Canada offers a desirable home, comprises those who, on their arrival here, are prepared to enter on the Public Lands as settlers. The Provincial Government, as you are aware, has recently opened seven new roads in Upper Canada and five in Lower Canada, and has laid out for settlement and authorised Free Grants (not exceedings 100 acres in each case) of the lands through which these roads pass. These Free Grants are however more advantageous to those acquainted with the climate and country, than to the poorest class of emigrants, and those just arrived in Canada. You will ascertain at the Crown Lands Office the exact position of these Free Grants now available, and explain fully to persons seeking information the advantages and disadvantages attendant on their settlement.

^{*} Mem.—In Mr. Doneldson's instructions, "To Londonderry."

6th. You will report at least once a fortnight to this Department your proceedings.

and the results which you know, or which you anticipate will follow from them.

7th. You will visit the chief towns and counties in the district allotted to you, according to your discretion, and as you may best think the interest of your mission will be served.

8th. You are authorized to incur such reasonable expenditure as you may consider advisable in advertising, and in printing and disseminating information respecting Canada, within the limits of your instructions. You will please to forward, at once, copies of all such advertisements or printed matter to this Department.

9th. Your salary will be at the rate of three hundred pounds currency, (£300 cy.)

per annum, from the first of December, with payment of all actual travelling expenses.

10th. You will transmit from time to time to this Department an account of your travelling and other expenses incurred, and you must distinctly bear in mind, that no such account will be sanctioned, unless it exhibit in a detailed form, the dates and natures of the several items, and be accompanied by vouchers where practicable. After such accounts shall have been examined and allowed by this Department, a remittance for the amount will be made to you from here.

11th. You are not to consider your appointment permanent; the length of time you will remain on duty will depend on circumstances, among which must be counted the success or otherwise which may attend your efforts, and the evidence of ability you display in carrying out your instructions. You will be duly advised when your services are no longer

required, in which case no claim for compensation will be entertained.

12th. The general duties of Emigrant Agents for Ireland have been divided between yourself and Mr Donaldson; you will please arrange with the latter gentleman exactly the general limits and section of the country to be visited by each of you, and you will communicate with each other at all times as fully and frequently as possible.

These instructions are necessarily very general in their character, though confidential. The Government relies most fully on your judgment, and on the active, able and zealous

discharge of the duties of your office.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

C. ALLEYN, Acting Minister of Agriculture.

(Copy.)

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS, Quebec, November 26th, 1861.

A. H. Verret, Esq., Quebec.

Sir,—You are commissioned to proceed to the west of Europe for the purpose of making known there the inducements and advantages which Canada holds out to intending emigrants.

The following instructions will serve for your guidance in the performance of the duties entrusted to you :--

1st. You will proceed with all convenient despatch to Liverpool, and thence to some point which you may select in western Europe, and there open an office, if found necessary and not in contravention of the law, and publicly through the press, announce your mission, offering to give reliable information in regard to Canada to those in search of a home abroad.

2nd. You will be furnished with maps of the country, pamphlets issued under the authority of this Department, and the regulations under which the Public Lands are sold

[•] In Mr. Donaldson's instructions, "And should time permit, you will also visit Scotland."

or granted, as well as other documents connected with emigration. It will be your duty to circulate the information they contain as widely as possible.

You will also obtain accurate information respecting the most advisable means of

arriving in Canada, and communicate the same in detail to intending settlers.

3rd. In conveying information respecting this country, you will of course readily understand the necessity of great caution and entire truthfulness in any statement you make, in order that the Government may not be involved by representations in any respect fallacious, nor the emigrant or public at home in any way misled. In addition to the authorised documents which you take with you, you will be supplied from this Departmen with such further information, bearing on the subject of your mission, as you may from time to time apply for, or as it may be considered desirable to send you. These communications, and your experience and long acquaintance with the country, will enable you at all times to give such information as shall be really reliable, respecting our mines, forests, fisheries, agriculture, and the colony generally.

4th. You will constantly bear in mind that a promiseuous immigration is neither desirable nor sought for. Canada, at present, does not, and for the coming year most probably will not, offer any large field for unskilled labor, as there are no large public works nor railway extensions in progress; at the same time, skilled agricultural laborers can always find ready employment, and female domestic servants are always sure of good.

wages and certain employment.

5th. The class to which Canada especially offers great advantages, is that prepared to settle on land, either as purchasers of partly cultivated farms, or of wild lands, or as free settlers. In the two latter cases, settlers require some private means to aid them for a certain period until their lands are brought into cultivation, and the Free Grants which are of one hundred acres, seem more suitable to those acquainted with the climate and country, than to the poorest class of emigrants. You will, therefore, give a plain statement of the facts and conditions of these grants, and explain fully the advantages, and disadvantages attendant on their settlement. At the Crown Lands Office you will receive a correct list of the quantities now available in Upper and Lower Canada.

6th. you will report as frequently as you consider necessary, but at least once a month, to this Department, your proceedings and the results which you know, or which you antici-

pate will follow from them.

7th. You will visit the chief cities and places in western Europe, according to your

discretion, and as you may best think the interests of your mission will be served.

8th. You are authorised to incur such reasonable expenditure as you may consider advisable in advertising and in printing, and disseminating information respecting Canada within the limits of your instructions. You will please to forward, at once, copies of all such advertisements or printed matter to this Department.

9th. You will transmit from time to time to this Department an account of your travelling and other expenses incurred, and you must distinctly bear in mind that no such account will be sanctioned, unless it exhibit, in a detailed form, the dates and nature of the several items, and be accompanied by vouchers where practicable. After such accounts shall have been examined and allowed by this Department, a remittance for the amount

will be made to you from here.

10th. You are not to consider your appointment permanent; the length of time you will remain on duty will depend on circumstances, among which must be counted the success or otherwise which may attend your efforts, and the evidence of ability you display in carrying out your instructions. You will be duly advised when your services are no longer required, in which case no claim for compensation will be entertained. The salary is at the rate of three hundred pounds per annum, commencing with the first of December next, and all actual travelling expenses.

11th. You will be particularly careful to obey the Municipal Laws of any country, which, in the course of your duty, you may visit, if they refer in any way to the subject of emigration. You will also carefully explain the fact that Canada does not hold forth any special inducements to any particular nationality or class; that all immigrants, on arriving

in this country, are treated alike.

You will also explain fully the period at which and under what circumstances immigrants can, by our laws, become naturalized, and that under our free institutions and

form of Government all creeds and nationalities in Upper and Lower Canada have equal privileges and rights, and enjoy alike the blessings of social, civil and religious liberty.

These instructions are necessarily very general in their character, though confidential. The Government relies fully on your judgment, and on the active, able and zealous

discharge of the duties of your office.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, (Signed,) Acting Minister of Agriculture.

Bromberg, 29th May, 1862.

SIR,—Since my last report of the 29th of the previous month, I have moved and worked in those places which I have underlined in the accompanying plan of Germany. In my journeys until now, I have come to the conclusion that the best distribution of your pamphlets is done by persons well-known in communities where people live whom you are most desirous to have. It is clear they will not be of one and the same profession, and therefore I have made to my agents, schoolmasters, ministers, hotel-keepers, druggists, merchants; yes, I have the word of honor from a first Government Officer of the county, Regeneralde, whose business amongst others is to issue passports for emigration, to advise every emigrant to go to Canada.

When I left Ottawa, I had amongst my luggage half a bushel of fall and half a bushel of spring wheat, black oats, and some barley from Mr. Chapman of Ottawa. I have samples already with me to show to agricultural societies and at places where I am sure it will

be spoken of Canada.

On my journey from Voronetz to Bromberg, I had opportunity to get acquainted with the Superintendent of the Bureau of Agriculture for the Province of West Prussia, who just returned from a place where most of the people were starving for want of a good crop last year. He told me how much every year was expended by societies and Government

to assist those people, who are still remaining poor.

After this I explained to him your scheme of "en bloc" sale, and before parting with him, I had to give him the promise to pay him a visit at Marienwerder, and to lay this explanation before the Board of the different Societies; I mentioned to him how those Societies could help the poor people and make money besides, and Canada to receive good farmers.

At present I go to East Prussia, and will be in Hamburg on the 15th June, the time when the Emigrants leave for Canada, and from Hamburg, when I have enough money, will

go southward.

It will take me a longer time, as you expected, to go through Germany, since occasionally it takes me a few days to find, in each place, the right man; but I will keep to the old rule—what I do to do it well.

The emigration this year is not so large as may be expected, but after harvest we may

be sure of more; yet the best part will only commence next spring.

I also enclose the Polish translation of some German explanations which are in your

hands, and a kind of advertisement, which I generally lay by in some of the papers.

You may be sure that I do my best to forward the Canadian cause, and it will not be my fault when we will be wanting of a good and sound emigration; yet my journeys will cost you a good deal, but since I am once here, I may just as well carry your scheme through, so as to give you satisfaction.

When I am ready with all my journeys, I intend to open an office publicly in Berlin or Hamburg, in the manner as Mr. Hawke in Liverpool, and to answer the enquiries of people who may be addressed to me by acquaintances, which I have made on my journeys. I expect, for this year, permission, since I have it from the Prussian Government verbally.

Until this date, I have not received any money of my last application, and to work I

had to get a loan of \$350 from Mr. Wagner.

When it is your wish to have me carry out your plans, please send me the necessary money more regularly every two or three months, say only as much as my salary and hotel expenses would be.

I am expecting an answer. I have the honour to be, with much respect, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,

(Signed,) WILLIAM WAGNER.

To the Honorable P. M. Vankoughnet, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Quebec.

BERLIN, 27th October, 1860.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the new pamphlets and two rolls of plans, which are not opened yet, and therefore cannot tell the right number.

The pamphlets are very good, but badly, in German, translated; half of them are

away.

You complained in your last letter, that not enough German settlers reached Canada, and it appears to me you think it is my fault. A century has passed away, and the German emigrant has never heard any thing but New York, or of the western states; they have their relatives there, who send them money to follow them, and on whom others hang on, and at this present moment, agents of the western states, as Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., have established sub-agencies here.

All this I have to overcome. I have heard that six families from the county Bromberg, on the first of this month, have left for Canada via New York. Will they reach

Canada?

I have had private meetings enough since last I wrote, and where Canada has not

become known enough this year in Germany, it is surely not my fault.

Not always have I received permission to move about as I would have wished, and to come into conflict with the land police, I have no notions, and never would do us much good.

At the close of the year I will send my general report, hoping also to show my true

allegiance to Canada.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
(Signed,) WILLIAM WAGNER.

William Hutton, Esq., Secretary of Agriculture and Statistics, Quebec.

BERLIN, 21st January, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—Receive my best thanks for the specimens of wheat, which are now in my hands. I have shown them to some of our leading grain dealers, and I believe there

will be a few orders, on a small scale, for seed.

I would have it delivered already to the Minister, but I intend to show it at first to the Geographical Society, especially to show to them the grain from Gaspé, and by it prove, that as regards the growing of wheat being the standard grain for Canada's farmers,—the immense tract of land lying uncultivated, waiting but for good farmers.

I had a conversation, on this point, with Professor Dove, and he has put down my

name for a lecture, to the 2nd February.

I received a letter from Mr. P. Stroz, of Hamburg, inviting me to a visit, with the view to have, if possible, a German Land Company established. I will go there in about four days, having to prepare something yet for it, and the next mail will bring you the news how far I have succeeded.

During the summer I have tried hard to establish a Company, and I have failed; now

it appears to me as when a better prospect came up for me.

All my news about Canada now, I get especially from the "Canadian News," but I have not paid my subscription, and I also sometimes want English publications for my purpose here. Please give the order, that my bill for the paper and books or pamphlets which I want, to be paid by Mr. Algar. I see also by the paper, that the Toronto Board of Arts and Manufactures issue now a journal. You will much oblige me to send to me regularly two copies, one for myself, and one for the Bibliotheque in Berlin.

My prospects, as regards spring emigration, are good, and better, as I expected.

Mostly every day I have visitors, in consequence of my advertisements, and of late from people who have money, say from 1600 to 6000 thalers. They probably will all go to the German settlement on the Ottawa.

Is there nothing printed on the Montreal Copper Mining Company?

I expect from your kindness, as soon as you will have the different reports laid before the House, so as to go along with you, and not stay behind.

I am well, and try to work as much as possible.

Closing, I beg of you not to forget, dear Sir, Your ever true,

(Signed,) WILLIAM WAGNER.

William Hutton, Esq., Secretary Board of Agriculture and Statistics, Quebec.

BERLIN, 3rd February, 1861.

SIR,—I am happy to state to the Department that my hopes for a good and substantial

emigration from Germany will be realized.

On the 2nd of this month, I was permitted to give a lecture on Canada, especially of the Ottawa County, before the Geographical Society of Berlin, and had the joy that at the supper table the welfare of Canada was given. Next month Professor Dove has asked me to speak of the Ottawa Canal, which I will do.

I have been at Hamburg, and on a visit to Mr. Sloman, the ship owner, who sends a regular line to Quebec,—spoke to me about a German Colonization Society which he intends

to call into life during the spring, and I know his reason.

Mr. Sloman fears probably others will get the start before him, since I have preached

that project to a good many, and they have talked of it.

Mr. Sloman's agent, Mr. Knorr, has opened business for himself, and to-day I had a visit from him, stating that he would send a line every fortnight to Quebec, therefore we will have two lines going to Canada.

The disturbances in the United States are also a good help.

During the month of January, I had 21 written applications from persons intending to go to Canada, and those people never go alone.

Very seldom a day passes that not visitors from the country are at my office to

see me personally, and persons who are well off, to buy and go to farming directly.

I have ordered to print plans of part of Canada which I send by to-day's mail, and with other pamphlets, give them to the applicants.

I am determined to have plans and pamphlets in most every village and hamlet from

where emigration may be expected.

I have written different articles for newspapers, and had the results in letters inquiring particulars.

A man in Silesia, who has great influence amongst his neighbors, has asked me to

give him details, and have answered to-day.

I am only without money or would have gone amongst the Silesian people; it may cost much, but I am sure the Government will find it to pay in the end:

I had neither money nor letter from the Department since the 27th September, not

knowing what to begin I had to make debts.

The Railway Commissioners of the Berlin-Hamburg Railroad have given me permission to exhibit the map of Canada, which has given me a good result.

I will be much obliged to the Department to tell me if the charge of one dollars per emigrant is abolished or not.

Farther, I have to ask you for the pamphlets issued by the Society of Arts and Manufactures of Upper Canada; farther, Mr. Salter's report of the St. Mary's Land Survey.

Any report of the Copper mines near Montreal, and if German miners would find em-

ployment and what wages.

A few copies of the Ottawa Canal survey. I see in the windows of different stores views of the different cities in the United States. It would be well could we exhibit views of the principal places in Canada. If I had a few copies here, I would try to have them posted by some one of the greater establishments at their expenses.

A view of the Ottawa is now on the way to be printed, from one which was my own. The Department may rest assured that whatever is possible to be done, I will do cheerfully

for Canada.

Europe expects war next spring, and it will assist Canada a great deal.

Closing, I may remark that at the last meeting of the Geographical Society, the honor of an honorable corresponding member of that Society was transferred to Thomas Devine, Esq., and will be diploma be sended by me to Canada as soon as it is in my hands.

With the prayer soon to send me the balance of the previous year due to me,

I have the honor to be, with much respect, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
(Signed,) WILLIAM WAGNER.

To A. Russell, Esq.,
Asst. Com. of Crown Lands,
Quebec.

### HIRSCHBERG IN SILESIA, 31st January, 1862.

SIR,—Seeing in the Canadian News that you are as yet in London, I take the liberty to address this letter to you. Since the 3rd of this month I am on the road; the first half I have been at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, the last half in Saxonia and Silesia, leaving this place on Thursday next for Berlin.

From all appearance you may have the assurance we will have a good emigration next season (1862). During this month I have given three lectures at Erfurt, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, and here. Before I arrive at a place I send notice to the papers beforehand,

advertising where I may be found.

I have engaged a man, as agent, especially for South Germany, where he is well known, and for Silesia. I intend to let a Mr. Wander, formerly teacher, travel for a fortnight or three weeks in Silesia, then when once more returned from Frankfurt my presence will be necessary at Berlin, where, if I am not much mistaken, Canada will be the subject of a debate in the Prussian Parliament and I have to give some information yet.

I have asked for letters of introduction to the English Ambassador, Lord Loftus, Berlin, and the English Consul at Bremen. You will much oblige to send them to me, I

may want them soon.

The room where my office is at present I will have to give up since my landlady moves away, and the new comer don't intend to let me have the room. In the same house the upper storey will be to let, and when I know that I remain here for the next two years, I would leave the dwelling and have the office there also. Although my lodgings will be higher in rent as I pay at present, yet it will be good not to change the office to another house. Please let me know if probably I may expect to stay here a time yet.

I farther beg to call to your attention the timber trade with Germany, only one or two loads at first, and since I will be during the summer months at Bremen, I conscientiously will attend to the business. I have made myself well acquainted with business.

here, and have also some merchants who will buy it from me.

I have received to-day a letter from a German emigrant now in the township of

Bournan. He praises Canada much, but he says "about your free grants of land, it is humbug!" I consider it to be the best either to extend the free grants or to let them fall away altogether, it gives only bad blood; farther, he complains that the old settlers as soon as they see that emigrants come in, they will purchase on speculation lots from the agent. The emigrant speaks out of experience. Could the agent not be advised to see more strictly of it, that such things do not any more occur.

I have new hope that we may arrange a company here; I have received letters in that respect, but they want to pay the purchase sum by instalments. Please let me know if possible before you leave Europe if I may promise them such advantages, and address

the letter, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, at the White Swan.

At Frankfurt I received a great assistance from the British Ambassador, Sir Alexander

Mallet, and also from the Envoyes for Baden.

You may rest assured that I will do my utmost to forward the Canadian interest, not because I receive pay in my situation, but because I like my new fatherland, in which

I have lived happy, and yet hope to bring in the rest of my days.

I cannot close without expressing to you my thanks for your kindness shown to me, and I will pray to the Almighty that He will be pleased to give you and your lady a happy passage to Canada, and to preserve you long yet to the welfare of our Province.

With the greatest respect, I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,) WILLIAM WAGNER.

To the Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Quebec, (now at London.)

BERLIN, 11th March, 1862.

The Honorable P. M. Vankoughnet, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Quebec.

SIR,—I have the honour to lay before the Honorable the Commissioners of Crown Lands the following report, in what manner I have tried to fulfil the trust which was bestowed on me, by giving me my present commission.

At the same time you will kindly permit me, sir, to state to you those points on

which all my endeavours have wrecked, for your consideration.

Those emigrants chiefly fit for our climate and for clearing the Canadian woods are those who are living in the eastern part of Germany, that is to say in quarters which have only been cleared during the last century, or to name them more particularly, the Provinces of West Prussia, Pomerania, Posen, Silesia, and the eastern part of Brandenburg. Here lives a people used to tearing out the stumps of the trees from the soil, for which work they received the use of the land for a few years, and now mostly are turned off from it or to pay a very high rent. When money was amongst them we would all of them have in Canada, but so, as it is, they try as good as they can to reach Quebec by a few only

From these Provinces we may expect near to 2,000 people, so at least said the agent,

Mr. Eisenstein, who, I see, takes great interest in the emigration to Canada.

From other parts we will have about 2,500, yet I may be mistaken; this only will show itself during the summer. The most of them will be from Westphalia and from the centre of Germany, there where the small principalities lying.

So much I can assure you, that in this year more settlers with money will come in as last year, and when all have sold their property, half of the emigrants will settle and pay for

their lands.

From South Germany we may not expect too much. Most the whole host of Emigrant Agents are against Canada. They work for Brazil, for the Cape, and for some railway lines in the United States. They have asked me repeatedly what I would give them for an emigrant. They never should, when I can help it, receive a single sou from Canada. Another winter more, and I will in the South of Germany, be known as I am at present in

the eastern part. Will the Government expend some money, then they may give it to settlers in provisions during the first year, and Canada will have more profit from it as when it was given to those dealers in human flesh. These agents at the south are the most abominable of beings, and I would be satisfied to have nothing to do with any of them, but I cannot help it.

Scarcely a village nor hamlet is in the south who has not relations in the Western States, and this is a great obstacle to Canadian immigration. Yet I will try the battle next winter, hoping by perseverance and help from the Honorable Commissioner, I will succeed

and break over the road for an emigration.

I have advertised in papers representing more than 400,000 copies, and I have received letters applying for information from Hungaria, and also from Sweden and Denmark. More as this I had a long correspondence with a gentleman whose sons were in Wisconsin, who probably by this time are in the neighbourhood of Toronto.

I have distributed more than 3.500 pamphlets, have caused to be hung out on railway stations, public houses, &c., 172 small plans, and about 50 large plans of Canada, all in places where they will be seen, with tickets on it saying where more information may be got.

I have farther in longer and special articles drawn the attention to Canada, and have also lectured at Berlin, (6 times), Breslau, Hirschberg, (Silesia) Erfurt, (centre part of

Germany) Frankfurt-on-the-Main.

Only a few days ago, I have spoken before the Association of Cabinet-maker Masters, about the existing settlements in Canada; also laid before them the veneers sent to me by Wm. Quinn, Esq., and may be we will have some of them masters over to buy fine woods.

The veneers are now made up into furniture, which I will exhibit, together with some

grain, at the next Exhibition in May at Berlin.

Since first of January, I have received up to date, the sum of 178 letters, all of which are answered, and pamphlets sent to them.

This is the general description how I have tried to bring Canada into notice.

Now permit me, sir, once more to lay before you the following scheme:-

Government has given some advances in provisions to settlers last year, may be you

will give it this year, but don't scatter it.

It would only be wanting a sum of \$200,000 per year to support 100 families, until they have the first harvest. It would give per family \$200 payable in 5 years, and counting to it the value of the land, \$100 for 100 acres, the settler would have to pay \$300 in 5 years. This is a sum which every settler is able to pay in such a period of time. Government will lose the interest of part of the money, but what will Canada gain by it?

The land should be in patches to 10 lots to 200 acres, so that when after 5 years they have paid, they could buy other 100 acres when they are able to do so, such land to be disposed of at auction; also such land which is not properly cleared, and whose owner has not

fulfilled his bargain.

Between such a patch of 10 lots, may be 10 lots left vacant for others who don't want such aid. Those people would be pioneers for others. They must have paid their passage; and amongst such 10-lot people, one must stand for all and all for one. Would I have authority to promise such thing, I would soon bring 100 families together who would make a commencement.

This scheme has worked well in East Prussia, with the Salzburgers, and I should

think it would do good for Canada also.

During this summer I intend to come over to Canada, when the Hon. the Commissioner of Crown Lands will give me permission, since not alone that, I have to arrange my private affairs (at time of leaving I understood to be only absent 6 or 8 months). I intend also to visit the settlements myself, and gather such information, which will give to me stuff enough to keep a few papers during the winter with materials.

I think it would be good to give some advantages to emigrants, yet by all them to take

for jobbers.

I have also the honor to present to you a memorial of Fereiherr von Schmalensce, formerly Major of Cavalary of Prusian service, now landholder near Dantzig, proposing a reform in the Canadian Militia.

Although I don't believe it will be accepted; yet a man who with 32 years of age, has

been major in the Prusian service, must understand something; and whenever I think very high of the Commander of the Canadian Militia, yet I believe we can learn from every one something.

By the end of May, should I not receive a "contre-ordre," I will start via Liverpool to

Quebec, and be back by first of August.

I have the honor to be with much respect, Sir, Your very obedient servant,

(Signed,) WILLIAM WAGNER.

Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet, Commissioner, &c., &c., Quebec. LONDONDERRY, 27th June, 1861.

My Dear Str,-Your favour of the 7th instant duly came to hand, and I will of course comply with your wishes in remaining and doing everything in my power until I hear from you again, when I hope the elections will be over and result in a remodelling (which I have little doubt will take place, to your entire satisfaction).

Had I a choice, for the furthering the object we have in view in increasing and encouraging emigration, I would at once go home; or I should say to Canada, as there are so many things that would be of infinite service to me, that I could get myself, and be the better able to explain on my return that it would be a great advantage. I require samples of everything in the shape of produce, several implements, and I would get a number of statements from parties themselves of the progress for the last 20 years, with the maps of the various townships.

It would also be of the greatest importance for me to visit a few of the townships where the new grants are offered; and had I gone, as I fully expected, there was a gentleman ready to accompany me who wished to examine one or two of the townships,

and I feel confident he would buy one if they came anything near his ideas.

Emigration, too, always slacks off for a month or two at this season of the year, and my intention was to return immediately, if agreeable to your wishes. Another thing, there are so many things I should like to explain personally, it would take in writing a week to do so, that I feel confident will be of the greatest importance. The culture of flax is one of those branches of agriculture I feel so confident will be of the greatest importance to Canada, when properly understood, and quite within the reach of the farmer, particularly in those townships where they do not fail to grow wheat. I have attended several meetings of the Board of Trade in Belfast, as well as other societies connected with agriculture. and hope before I leave yet, to have them send an agent, at their own expense, to give instructions in the cultivation and handling of flax. However, should they not do so, nothing could be more advisable on the part of the Canadian Government, than to appoint a proper person for this purpose; it would be the means of accomplishing the object in a year or two, it may take ten to do.

I have a most competent party in view, provided the parties here will only take it up, who can be had for a year for £200. He is a practical farmer, at the same time understands everything about handling and cultivating flax, and would be a good correspondent, being well educated, and understands machinery. He would only require to meet the various Township Societies, and furnish them with the necessary information, which could there be diffused through the different districts by them. As the elections will be about

over when this reaches you, I hope to hear from you then.

Truly yours, &c., JOHN A. DONALDSON

(Signed,)

Londonderry, 27th July, 1861.

E. Campbell, Esquire, &c., &c., &c.,

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your favor of the 13th instant, allow me in the first place to thank you for your attention in sending the needful to Mrs. Donaldson; secondly, in reply to your remark respecting emigration from Ireland this season, I am aware it is not what I could have wished, which was anxious, in a measure, owing to the disruption in the United States, as hundreds of people and parties too, most likely to emigrate fancy the war must either extend to Canada, or that Canada is really part and parcel of the States, and have been to me repeatedly, "There is no use in going to your country while your are in a state of warfare;" this however, is fast bearing away, as our pamphlets and comments on them through the press make their way to the public.

You may observe, in a hand-bill I sent to the office last week, the object in saying so much in favor of the loyalty of the people in Canada, was simply to convince them of the

fact that Canada is not in the States, but one of Her Majesty's Colonies.

There is to be a large Agricultural show in Belfast early in August, when I intend taking every opportunity of laying our inducements before the public. The box of specimens of Canadian woods, left by Mr. Quinn at the office of the Board of Commerce, I will have on exhibition, and only regret not having samples of all kinds of produce at the same time; the crops too, looking as they do, so remarkably well this season, is another strong reason why people are not so ready to leave their native lands. Nor have I confined my labours exclusively to Ireland, but visited Scotland, and was present in Glasgow when there were upwards of 300 passengers sailed for Quebec, all for Canada, but one family for Illinois; and I was glad to find they had upwards of six thousand pounds among them. also find the Canadian Line of steamers are comparing most favorably with the Cunard or any other line at present. Yesterday we sent from here, by the Anglo-Saxon, one hundred and ninety passengers, although the Glasgow boat had only sailed the Saturday before, with one hundred, all for Canada; and the agent for the steamers here with myself feel satisfied there will be an increase from this forward. I can only add, as I done on several former occasions, the foundation is laid for a large increase next and following years. There is a great deal of useful information required that I have not at my hands, and with some new maps that have been published since I left, will better enable any agent to furnish more explicit and useful information. The spring was rather advanced when I came; and of course being a stranger to the business, and had everything to learn. Another year, should the Government think proper, to have me return, I will know where to commence, having made myself acquainted with the various Steam-boats and Railway Companies, and will also know better the districts to visit where the greatest number of emigrants are to be had.

There is also a good deal of information I have been able to pick up that will be of service to Canada, that I will not trouble you with until I return, which I hope will be in a short time. I intend going to Paisley, in Argyleshire, Scotland, next week, as I understand there are some hundred families likely to emigrate, and I can only add, no pains shall be spared on my part in giving the information the widest circulation, and let the result be as it may, I shall leave nothing undone that I can do. Like all new projects time is required to prove the result, and will only require time and perseverance in this case, to make it every-

thing that Government can desire.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly, &c., &c.
(Signed,)
JOHN A. DONALDSON.

I am truly sorry to hear the sad news about Mr. Hutton.

Londonderry, 31st January 1862.

Honorable P. M. Vankoughnet,

Commissioner of Crown Lands, Quebec.

My Dear Sir,—Presuming you have reached home all safe, I beg to say we have commenced operations, and from what I can learn from the Steamboat Agents and others, we are likely to have a large increase over last year; provided always we have peace with our neighbors across the lines, and general opinion continues to say on this side the Atlantic we will have no war. The Scutching Mills will be shipped in a few days, and from a great improvement made on them since last year, I have every confidence they will answer the purpose admirably; and I need not say too much attention cannot be given to the Flax business in both Upper and Lower Canada.

When in Quebec at the time you left, it was thought advisable to have one left at Sherbrooke, and three at Kingston, the other four to be sent on to Toronto to be distributed

as the Government may think proper.

Guelph, I think, from the interest that they have taken in them, will be entitled to one; perhaps, Woodstock another, on whatever terms you may think well to let them have them. I think I will have them consigned to R. L. Denison, Esq., who has always taken a deep interest in Agricultural pursuits, as they will be landed at Portland and not Quebec. He expects they will be left with the Board of Agriculture in Toronto. As soon as they are shipped, I will advise you.

Up to this moment, the Bohemian has not arrived, but we hope she will make her ap-

pearance before the Jura sails in the afternoon.

Mason and Slidell arrived at Southampton only two days ago. No Public demonstration took place on the occasion. I will be glad to hear from you at your convenience.

I am, dear Sir, yours most truly, (Signed,) John A. Donaldson.

LONDONDERRY, 21st February 1862.

Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet, Commissioner, &c., &c., Quebec.

DEAR SIR,—I this day shipped on board the Norwegian, seven of the Scutching Mills; one of which the Messrs. Rowan kindly made me a present, for the interest I have taken in pushing the Flax Culture in Canada. One I have ordered to be left at Sherbrooke, one at Kingston, and the others to be taken on to Toronto, all subject to your order, and to be decided on what terms you will let parties have them. Mr. Heneku at Sherbrooke, is taking a great interest in getting the farmers with the way of growing flax in his section of country. And the Attorney General, in a talk I had with him after you left for England, said he thought one had better be left there, another at Kingston, the remainder at Toronto, hence my reason for doing so. As mentioned before, there is a great improvement made in them since last year, and now considered the best mill for the purpose in Ireland. I would again call your attention to the great necessity of the farmers taking this matter up, as this prospects for a greater demand and higher prices are more and more apparent every day. The Company who went to so much expense last year in sending agents and seed to India, has turned out a signal failure, hence no flax from that part of the world. The seed germinated on the long voyage, and was lost. It would be most important to have a man sent out from here who thoroughly understands scutching with those machines, for a short time at first, say a year or two, for although simple in constructure and easily fed, yet parties quite unacquainted with the proper manner in which they ought to be worked, may not understand them, and cause a damper is be thrown on the project. Rowan's people have a man that has been working for them and understands everything about them, the handling of flax, its culture, &c., &c.: they are paying him 30s. a week. He could be got to go to Canada for say £100 a year for a year or two, and could have all those mills properly started, and give a deal and most useful knowledge as will this, I submit for your consideration. The other parties wishing to get the mills are Guelph, Woodstock, Toronto and Brampton, but this is entirely for you to say.

The prospects for emigration still improving; Mr. Charlton writes me in flattering terms from Dublin:—The Grand Trunk Company in London, and the Messrs. Allan & Co., both in Liverpool and Glasgow, are all bestirring themselves this season; this, with what is saying publicly through the press of Canada, if people do not emigrate it will not

be for want of information on the subject.

Hoping to hear from you. At your command.

I am, dear Sir, very truly yours, &c., (Signed,) JOHN A. DONALDSON.

LONDONDERRY, 28th February, 1862.

The Hon. Chas. Alleyn, Provincial Secretary.

STR,—You will receive accompanying this a paper containing the instructions for the Scutching Mills, which were shipped this day week on board the Norwegian. One I directed to be left at Sherbrooke, one at Kingston, and the others to be forwarded on to Toronto, to be distributed as the Government may deem most advisable, and on such terms as they may think best; this I did on the suggestion of the Honorable Attorney General, when the order was given in Council for the purchase of them.

Mr. Charlton is here from Dublin, and speaks of the prospects of emigration in flattering terms, and as he is writing to you himself, I need not trouble you further on his

behalf.

I am glad to say the prospects through all parts of the country, where I have been so far through the North, are also improving; and should our neighbours only keep quiet, no doubt we will have a large increase on our last year. The Nova-Scotian has not yet arrived, and we are anxiously looking out for her. The Grand Trunk Company in London are lending valuable aid this year, and we are working with them. Canada is so well known now, and talked of so much, it will not be for want of being well represented here, if people do not emigrate. There is nothing of importance to mention, further than you will see in the public paper. Hoping to hear from you when convenient,

I am, dear Sir,

(Signed.)

Your obedient servant, John A. Donaldson.

LIVERPOOL, 9th April, 1862.

The Secretary of the Bureau of Agriculture.

DEAR SIR,—I have long been looking for a communication from your office, having reported from time to time the success of my mission, so far this season, to the Hon. Provincial Secretary, and also the Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet. So far I have received no reply, and only attribute this to their throng of business, and also the busy time there always is, about the meeting of Parliament. I am happy to state the prospects are becoming better for Canada every day, and now that the steamers will commence their regular trips to Quebec, on the 17th, we hope to fill them every trip. To-morrow a large sailing ship, the "Culloden," leaves with over 350 passengers, all for Canada. put on for the 1st of May, which I feel safe in saying, will have as many as she can carry. This, with our regular Canadian Line from here, and other steamers from Glasgow, will, I can only say, we think, increase the number this season very materially over the last. no effort is wanting on the part of all parties interested in Canada, on this side of the water. I have just returned from London, after making most satisfactory arrangements with several companies, and also with Mr. Grant of the Grand Trunk Railway, whereby all parties will be benefited, and much more extended information on Canada be more widely circulated. I went to London at the solicitation of those parties, and am quite satisfied the most favorable results will follow. In my absence at Derry, Mr. Grows, the Agent for the Canadian Line of Steamers, answers all applications from the North of Ireland in my absence, which enables me to make my circuit more extended, and enables me to give our information a much wider circulation.

A short time since, it was made known on the estates of Lord Palmerston, in the County Sligo: he had given orders to his agent, he would pay the passage to Canada for any of his tenants that wished to take advantage of this liberal offer. I at once visited this locality, and furnished his Agent, and others who may be likely to emigrate, with our pamphlets, maps, statistics, &c., which there is no doubt will produce its effects in good time. I then visited Mr. Charlton, in Dublin, and was glad to learn he was also sanguine of the prospects in his locality. He shewed me several letters from applicants, with capital from one to three and four thousand pounds; there are also several of this class in my own district, and it is yet to be hoped, we will be able still to increase the

numbers. I addressed some time ago, of the shipment if the Scutching Mills, but have not heard anything of them. I should like much to know where they are, and how they were distributed; I would also find a great benefit by having a box of the Canadian woods, if there are any on hand.

Hoping to hear from you by return of mail,

I am, dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,)
John A. Donaldson.

(Copy.)-No. 183.

LONDONDERRY, 21st March, 1862.

To Secretary, Bureau of Agriculture, Quebce.

DEAR SIR,—Now that the season advances that parties intending to emigrate make up their minds to leave their native land, I have much pleasure in stating, we may safely look forward to a large increase over last year; the "Jura" takes with her nearly one hundred steerage passengers from this port. However, many of those go to the States, this will always be the case while the boats are running to Portland at this season

of the year.

Indeed, few-make up their minds to leave before the steamers commence running to Quebec, about the middle of April or the first of May; from that period onward, they will have as many as they can accommodate. We are receiving valuable aid this season from several sources we had not the benefit of before: the Grand Trunk Company in London, the British American Land Company of Sherbrooke, and several other Land Companies interested in Canada; all are furnishing more or less information in addition to the various maps and pamphlets put into our hands for circulation. I have had a correspondence with nearly all those parties, and we find it most advantageous to work together, and exchange the information with each other we possess.

You will see by paper sent the Hon. Provincial Secretary, Lord Palmerston intends sending out a number of his tenantry from his estate in County Sligo, which, I have no doubt, will be followed by many other landed proprietors of the country. I propose starting to-morrow for that locality, and will call on his agent on the spot, furnish him with our maps and pamphlets, and no doubt many will be influenced to leave when others are going.

If there are any boxes of specimens of woods on hand, I would like much to have one,

and if possible the prices of the different kinds accompanying.

Mr. Buchanan has supplied both Mr. Charlton and myself with pamphlets and maps sufficient, unless there are some other new ones out lately. I find the samples of all kinds of grain, and the few implements brought along, of great service, also the Township maps of Peel and Wellington. You will, no doubt, have received advices of the arrival of the Scutching Mills sent out by the "Norwegian," some four weeks ago. One was to be left at Kingston, the remainder to go on to Toronto. Now that spring is fast approaching, it would be well the farmers should know they are in the country, in order they may prepare their ground for flax. Many of the members of Parliament, now in Quebec, are largely engaged in agricultural pursuits, and if made known to them by an insertion in some of the leading papers, it might have a good effect, as there will be, no doubt : the cultivating of the plant in Canada will soon become a most important branch of industry. Should the troubles in the United States soon come to an end, the manufacturers here look forward to a rich harvest in the sale of linen and cambrics, which will still make the demand for the raw material greater. I herewith enclose the printed form necessary to accompany the Scutching Mills, and they would require to be forwarded to parties applying I have already suggested the propriety of getting a party sent out from here who thoroughly understands working them, for although they are simple in construction and can be easily attended, yet few men unacquainted with machinery can work it at first sight. Hoping to hear from you at your convenience,

I am, dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) JOHN A. DONALDSON.

GAND CHEF-LIEU OF WEST FLANDERS, BELGIUM, 7th April, 1862.

A. H. Verret, Emigration Agent.—To the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics, Quebec, Canada.

SIR-I have the honor to inform you that I left Paris on the 13th March last, and

that I reached Brussels on the same day.

Having inquired into the law in force in Belgium relative to emigration, I felt convinced that I could enter upon the discharge of my duties without being required to furnish security as in France; but in order to be in a position to act with greater freedom, I thought it would be better to make application to H. E. the Minister of Foreign Affairs, for an authorization, transmitting to him at the same time a letter which A. Joseph, Esq., Belgian Vice-Consul at Quebec, had kindly provided me with previous to my departure.

My communication was to the following effect:-

To the Honorable the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Brussels.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform your Excellency that I have come to Belgium to discharge the duties of Emigration Agent, under the appointment of the Government of Canada.

I enclose herewith a despatch relating to my appointment, furnished me by A. Joseph, Esq. Belgian Vice-Consul at Quebec. When your Excellency shall have perused the despatch, beg that you will be pleased to inform me whether I must obtain an authorization from the Government of Belgium, before entering upon the duties of my office; and in that case, what formalities are required.

Should your Excellency deem it necessary, I will furnish the vouchers and documents relating to my appointment, as well as a copy of the Instructions given me by my Gov.

crnment.

I have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's most obd't. humble servant,
(Signed,) A. H. VERRET,
Emigration Agent for the Government of Canada.

Brussels, 15th March, 1862.

Ten days after despatching the foregoing communication, I received the following reply:—

BRUSSELS, 24th March, 1862.

Foreign Office.

SIR,—I have received your letter, informing me that the Canadian Government has appointed you Emigration Agent, and that you have come to Belgium in order to discharge your duties as such.

I have the honor to inform you in reply, that there is no necessity for your obtaining an authorization from my Department; and that, except as regards the conditions on which emigrants are provided with passage, the Government make it an invariable rule to refrain from any interference in the matter, and to leave every one entirely free to come and goat his own risk and peril.

Receive, Sir, the assurance of my most distinguished consideration,

The Minister of Foreign Affairs.

(Signed,)

CHS. ROGIEB.

To A. H. Verret, Esq., Emigration Agent for the Government of Canada.

After receiving the above letter, I went actively to work, consulting the gentlemen to whom I had introductions. Notwithstanding that I found their opinions to vary greatly as to the means of bringing my mission to a successful issue, I must admit that their advice assisted me not a little in preparing my plan of operations; and when making my final Report on Belgium, I will give you the names of these gentlemen, to whom I owe a debt of gratitude.

During my stay in Brussels, I received from La Société Belge d'Economie Politique

an invitation to attend its meeting, on the 24th March, and having been requested to speak thereat, I described the present condition of Canada: in treating of the question of emigration I took occasion to appeal to the members of that honorable and learned Society, and all of them assured me that they would gladly see Belgian emigrants take the direction of Canada.

At the request of the Managing Director of "L' Economiste Belge," I have published a letter which constitutes a summary of what I said at the Societé Economie Politique,

and I venture to hope it will direct public attention to my errand.

As shewn in the dating of this letter, I commenced operations in Flanders, which,

from the exuberance of its population, affords a vast field for emigration.

From the information which I have been enabled to obtain, I am inclined to think that the great Flemish proprietors will not view with a favorable eye any efforts on my part to attain success in this country, inasmuch as they are interested in [maintaining, on as large a scale as possible, competition in the farming out of their lands. However, I do not deem such reasons sufficient to deter me, and in selecting these provinces, I am acting under the conviction, that if my efforts should not, at first, be crowned with full and complete success, they will, at all events, have the effect of making known the resources of Canada as a field for colonization, and that once such information is spread abroad, it will induce a current of emigration, which will, if properly conducted, assume continually increasing proportions.

I considered that a stay of twelve days at the Chef-lieu of West Flanders would not be too long, to make myself known, and to furnish replies to any applications which might be made to me; I therefore announced my arrival in the four leading newspapers of this town? [words omitted,] (one of them in the Flemish language), and I sent to the editors of each of the others, two copies of the pamphlet which I have been directed to distribute. In accordance with my instructions, I enclose herewith a copy of the advertisement which

I have caused to be inserted in the above newspapers.

I am happy to inform you that more than fifty persons have already called upon me seeking for information. The majority of them were mechanics out of employment, who stated that they possess a knowledge of agriculture, and that they were prepared to go to Canada as settlers; but that they had not the means of going at present, owing to the fact that they had been out of work for several months back. I have in addition, up to this date, been applied to by some twelve agriculturists, possessed of sufficient means to enable them to go out as settlers, and even to purchase land for themselves; they all left me, perfectly satisfied with the information I gave them, and they all told me they must take time to reflect before coming to a final determination. I need hardly say that I have kept strictly within the letter of my instructions, as regards the information which I was called upon to give.

Receive, &c. &c. (Signed,)

A. H. VERRET, Emigration Agent.

True copy of advertisement published in four Gand newspapers—(one in the Flemish language.)

Appeal of the Canadian Government to Belgian Emigrants of the Agricultural Class.

The undersigned, having been sent out by the Canadian Government in order to make known the resources of Canada, and especially to afford reliable information to Emigrants desirous of making it their home, can be seen each day at "PHotel de la Poste," from 11 to 5, up to the 11th April instant.

A pamphlet on Canada will be sent to any person applying therefor by letter, post-

paid, and enclosing five one-cent postage stamps.

(Signed,)

A. H. VERRET, Emigration Agent.

Gand, 1st April, 1862.

Paris, 23rd March, 1862.

A. H. Verret, Emigration Agent for the West of Europe respecting a security of 25,000 francs.

A. H. Verret.
22nd March, 1862.

The Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, Bureau of Agriculture
and Statistics, Quebec, Canada.

SIR,—Since I had the honor of transmitting to you my first report, dated the 5th of last month, my labors have been light, in consequence of the delay of H. E. the Minister of Agriculture, in reply to the application I made to him on the 11th!Januaryllast. With the desire of serving the cause which I represent by the means which seemed to me the most expeditious, I considered that a fresh application to the Director of Foreign Commerce would have the effect of hastening the reply for which I was waiting, and which was absolutely necessary to enable me to discharge my duties. On the 21st February, for that purpose, I wrote him the following letter:—

M. Ozeune, Director of Foreign Commerce, Rue Varennes, 78, bis., Paris.

SIR—On the 9th of last month I had the honor of having an interview with you, in the course of which I communicated to you the instructions given to me as Emigration Agent, to which office I had been appointed by the Canadian Government. I have to inform you that I conformed in every respect to your advice in writing to the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works, and in transmitting to him a copy of the instructions with which I had been furnished by my Government. The Minister should have acknowledged my letter on the 11th or 12th of the same month, and since that time I have been awaiting an answer which has not yet come to hand. As I do not know to what to attribute this delay, I take the liberty of addressing you, in order to request you to lend your influence to obtain that reply for me at as early a period as possible, so that I may subsequently transmit it to my Government.

With the greatest respect, I am, Sir, Your humble and obedient servant,

(Signed,) A. H. VERRET.

Paris, 21st February, 1862.

Four days after sending this letter, I received the following reply:

Paris, 25th February, 1862.

SIR,—You did me the honour to remind me, on the 21st of this month, of the application which you made to me on the 9th of last month, and which relates to the necessary authority for the emigration proceedings which you are about to commence.

You stated that, agreeably to my advice, you transmitted to the Minister, together with your application, a copy of the instructions of your Government. You desire an im-

mediate answer.

The documents to which you allude, Sir, have reached the Department, and the formalities of instructions usual in applications of this kind have been gone through in the matter, without loss of time.

The necessary formalities having been completed, the decision will not be delayed,

and you shall be informed of the result very shortly.

Receive, Sir, the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

THE DIRECTOR OF FOREIGN COMMERCE.

At last, six days after the receipt of the letter of the Minister of Foreign Commerce, I received the official reply of the Minister of Agriculture, which may be summed up as a demand for a security of 25,000 francs in coin, or for a bond duly and effectually secured for the same amount, as you may perceive by examining the two documents which I herewith transmit to you.

As you will now be in possession of the official reply, you will understand that under such circumstances it is impossible for me to act; I shall therefore await your reply, ready

to conform to the instructions which you may be pleased to transmit to me.

Some distinguished men, in Belgium, have heard of my arrival in Europe, and the object of my visit, have caused Mr. Jules Duval, whose name I mentioned in my first report, to write to me. I am to have an interview upon this subject with this gentleman shortly, and as soon as I shall have received some recommendations which some gentlemen in Paris have been good enough to offer me, I shall set out for Brussels, in the hope that the Belgian Government will allow me to perform my duty without compelling me to give security.

I must request you to observe, that I only send you copies of the official documents, which I hold, because I am of opinion that I ought to keep the originals in case of need.

Upon my return to Canada. I shall put you in possession of all these documents.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant. A. H. VERRET, Emigration Agent.

Paris, 5th March, 1862.

The Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics, Quebec, Canada:

SIR,—I take the liberty of again writing to you upon a separate sheet to remind you of my application for money at the time when I sent you my first report. I venture to hope that the Bill of Exchange, for which I asked, was despatched by the next mail after the receipt of my letter. In case of its having been delayed or forgotten, I beg of you to he pleased to have it sent without delay, by which you will infinitely oblige, Sir,
Your obedient, humble servant,

A. H. VERRET,

Emigration Agent. 🐎

Paris, 5th March, 1862.

Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works.

#### ORDER.

The Secretary of State for Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works. Considering Article 1st of the law of the 30th June and 18th July last. Considering Article 1st of the decree of the 9th March 1861, respecting public administration in matters of emigration,

Considering the decree of the 14th March, 1855, which establishes three classes of

amounts of security,

Considering the letter of the Minister of the Interior, dated the 6th February, instant, Upon the report of the Director of Foreign Commerce;

#### ARTICLE I.

Mr. Verret, Emigration Agent for the Canadian Government, a resident of Quebec and at present residing at Paris, Rue Notre Dame des Victories, 13, is authorized to enter upon the business of engaging and providing a passage for emigrants, upon the conditions established by the law of the 30th June, 1860, and by the decrees and regulations respecting emigration.

#### ARTICLE II.

Mr. Verret's security is fixed at 25,000 francs. It shall be paid in coin or represented by a bond duly and effectually secured, within a delay of fifteen days after the notification of the applicant, under penalty of forfeiture of this authorization.

#### ARTICLE III.

The Director of Foreign Commerce and the Perfect of Police are respectively entrusted

with the execution of this Order, a duplicate of which shall be transmitted to the Minister of the Interior.

Done at Paris, the twenty-first of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two. E. ROUHER. (Signed,)

True Copy, Le Conseiller d'Etat Secretaire Général, (Signed)

Certified a true copy of the original in my possession.

O. de Boureuille.

Emigration Agent.

A. H. VERRET,

Paris, 5th March, 1862.

### QUARTIER DU MAIL.

The year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, the third of March.

We, Pierre Alphonse Marquis, Commissary of Police of the City of Paris, specially

in charge of the Quartier du Mail,

Notify Mr. Verret, Emigration Agent of the Government of Canada, a resident of Quebec, and at present residing in Paris, Rue Notre Dame des Victories, No. 13, of the annexed duplicate of an order, dated the 21st February last, by which H. E. the Minister of the Interior authorises him to take measures for the promotion of emigration, upon the conditions established by the law of the 30th of June, 1860, and the decrees of the 9th and 15th March, and the various regulations and orders respecting emigration;

Further inform Mr. Verret, that he must, within the delay of fifteen days from the date of this notification, under the penalty of nullification, deposit the security of twenty-five thousand francs, or deposit, within the same delay, the bond duly and effectually

secured.

For his part the surety must make an engagement individually, and subject to all the conditions imposed upon sureties by the existing law, and specially by Article 1 of the decree of the 9th March, 1861.

And that Mr. Verret may not be ignorant thereof, we have left this copy with him,

and likewise a form of procuration.

The Commissary of Police.

(Signed,)

P. A. MARQUIS.

Certified a true copy of that in my possession.

A. H. VERRET, Emigration Agent.

Paris, 5th March, 1862.

Paris, 22nd February, 1862.

A. H. Verret, Emigration Agent, announcing his arrival at Paris; giving an account of his movements; of his travels to Belgium; praying for an allowance of \$400, and rendering also an account of his disbursements.

A. H. Verret. The Honorable Minister of Agriculture, Bureau of Agriculture and A. H. Verret. 22nd Feb'y, 1862. Statistics, Quebec, Canada.

Sir, -Conformably to the sixth clause of my instructions, I have the honor of rendering you an account of my proceedings up to this day, in my capacity of Emigration Agent

for the West of Europe.

Having left Quebec, on the 12th December last, I arrived at Portland on the 13th, and embarked the 14th on board the Canadian steamer "North American." After a passage of eleven days and a half, I landed at Liverpool, in the afternoon of the 26th. I left on the 27th, and arrived the same day in London, where I remained three days, in order to take some rest. On the 31st I started for Paris by way of Dover and Calais, and I arrived here on the evening of the same day.

On my arrival here I was informed that I would not be allowed to exercise my duties,

without having previously obtained leave of the French Government to do so, and the latter part of this report will convince you that this information was perfectly correct.

Previous to my departure, Monsieur the Baron Gauldrée Boilleau, French Cousul in Canada, had kindly favored me with two despatches concerning my mission, which facilitated my access to the Ministers with whom I am obliged to correspond on business. One of these despatches was addressed to Monsieur Herbet, State Councillor, in charge of the Direction of Consulates and Commercial Affairs; the other to Monsieur P. Fangère, S. Director at the Department of Foreign Affairs.

On arriving at Paris, I delivered these despatches according to their respective addresses, and the 6th of January I received from Monsieur Herbet the foll wing note:—

Paris, 6th January, 1862.

The Councillor of State, Director of Consulates and Commercial Affairs, will have the honor of receiving Mr. Verret, to-morrow, Tuesday, between noon and two o'clock.

I was punctual in complying with this invitation and during my interview with this gentleman. I had the honor of explaining to him the object of my travels in France, giving him at the same time all the intelligence he was pleased to require of mc. He informed me that the permit to engage emigrants, should the French Government deem it necessary, would not emanate from his department, but that he would place me in communication with two heads of Departments, who would make it their duty to counsel me, as my mission concerned their Departments. He immediately wrote two letters, which he requested me to deliver in person to their respective addresses, as they would serve as a means of introducing me to the gentlemen they were written to: one was for Monsieur Ozeune, Director of External Commerce, and the other for Monsieur de Nervaux, Chief Clerk in the Bureau of the Minister of State for the Home Department.

I had not the advantage of meeting the former when I called at his office, but I left the letter with my address, and in the course of the evening of the same day I received

from him the following note:-

Paris, 7th January, 1862.

The Director of External Commerce will have the honor of receiving Monsieur A. H. Verret, on Thursday next, at two o'clock, at his study, Rue des Varennes, 78, bis.

I had an interview with him at the hour and on the day above mentioned. During my interview with that gentleman, I made it my duty to give him all the information I could respecting the intentions of the Government of Canada in sending me to France to promote emigration; and I communicated to him my instructions. Having examined them, he stated to me that, in his opinion, I could not exercise the duties devolved upon me, without furnishing the security required by the law on emigration. He brought under my notice two clauses of my instructions, which came under the operation of the law, besides that which had reference to the quality under which I acted; these two clauses are, first, the one which compels me to make use of the press in order to draw public attention to the object of my mission; and second, the clause which has reference to the distribution of the pamphlets on Canada furnished me by your Department prior to my departure. I explained to him that, in my opinion, there was a great difference between emigration agents (Fermiers d' Emigration) who act on their own account, and myself, invested as I was with a special mission emanating from a Government, and having no speculative object; that the former realized great profits by the sale of passage tickets to emigrants, as well French as forcigners, who left the several ports of France, whereas the only object of my coming was to impart correct information on Canada to those desirous of going thither for settlement, being bound to the most scrupulous veracity in my statements.

After a lengthened interview, he concluded by requesting that I would address my application to the Minister of Agriculture. Commerce, and Public Works, transmitting to him at the same time a copy of my instructions. I left him with the assurance that I

would comply with his wishes.

The same day I had the honor of meeting Monsieur de Nervaux, who hastened to grant me an interview on the simple presentation of the letter I had received from Monsieur Herbet. On my intimating to him that I was already acquainted with Monsieur

Ozeune, he gave me all possible information required by emigration agents, acting as such in France. On the question of security, I observed that he perfectly agreed with Monsieur the Director of External Commerce. I am indebted to the kindness of this gentleman for a copy of the Law on Emigration, as well as of the Reports on Emigration of Monsieur Boitelle, for the years of 1859 and 1860.

In conformity, with the advice of these two gentlemen, on the 11th I addressed a copy of my instructions to the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works,

accompanied with the following letter :-

His Excellency the Minister of Commerce and Public Works, Paris.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE-

I have the honor to inform your Excellency, that having been appointed by the Government of Canada Emigration Agent for the West of Europe, I have arrived in France for the purpose of commencing my operations. I herewith transmit to your Excellency a copy of the instructions furnished me by my government. I beg that your Excellency, after perusal of them, will inform me of the formalities I shall have to comply with, in order to be authorized to exercise the functions devolved upon me. I have in my possession all the vouchers relating to my appointment, which I will communicate to your Excellency, if you see fit.

On my arrival here, I had the honor to transmit to Monsieur Herbet, Councillor, charged with the Direction of the Consulates and Commercial Affairs, and also to Monsieur P. Faugère, S. Director at the Department of Foreign Affairs, despatches relating to my mission, which had been handed to me by Monsieur the Baron Gauldrée Boilleau, French

Consul in Canada.

I am, with respect, Monsieur le Ministre,
Your Excellency's very obedient and very humble servant,
(Signed,)
A. H. VERRET,
Emigration Agent.

Paris, 11th January, 1862.

Although twenty-four days have elapsed since the foregoing letter was transmitted to the Department, I am still awaiting an answer, which I trust will not now be long delayed. Permit me, Sir, to quote the text of the first article of the law on Emigration, from

which you will be better able to judge of it than from any explanation I might submit:—

"Companies or agencies of Emigration will not be authorized to undertake the operations of engaging, and the transport of Emigrants, conformably to the 1st article of the 30 "June, 1860, unless they furnish security to be fixed by the Minister of Agriculture, Com-"merce and Public Works, at any amount not less than 15,000 nor exceeding 40,000 francs.

"The security shall be effected by payment in specie or by recognizance by which a "third party will become duly and individually liable for the whole, who will always be "obliged to pay on the requisition of the Minister, within fifteen days delay, the whole or

"a part of the sum he became bound for.

"In case of failure of execution in whole or in part by the security, the prosecution "for the recovery of the amount will be brought at the diligence of the Minister of "Finance."

Although, in my humble opinion, I still hope to be exempted from giving the security, in view of the special nature of my mission, I have determined on immediately proceeding to Belgium, if the answer of the Minister of Agriculture is unfavorable, awaiting the instructions you may be pleased to forward to me. I am free to own that I would undertake with great fear the engaging of emigrants, under the weight of such responsibility, supposing that the Canadian Government were to consent to furnish the security if it were insisted upon, because I believe that emigrants who would feel themselves supported by the security furnished by a government, would be the more exacting, and might become the source of much disagreement by their demands.

Leannot finish this letter without making special mention of the eagerness shown by the friends of Canada here to place their services at my disposal, by offering me their cooperation, and as a testimony of gratitude I take the liberty of mentioning the names of

Messieurs E. Rameau, (author of France in the Colonies); Gustave Bossange; Jules Duyal, (Proprietor of the Journal "French Economist," and one of the Editors of the "Journal des Débats"); A. de Puibusque; de Ploy (Councillor of State), and Douhane, (Director of the Journal "The Correspondent.")

I will transmit to you without delay, the answer of Monsieur the Minister, so soon as

it will reach me.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient and very humble servant, (Signed),

A. H. VERRET.

Paris, 5th February, 1862.

Emigration Agent.

P. S.—Although I left my address at your Department prior to my departure, I take the liberty of placing it on this sheet, to avoid the trouble of searching, in case it should have been lost.

A. H. VERRET, To the care of Monsieur Gustave de Bossange, Quai Voltaire, 25, Paris, France.

Honorable Minister of Agriculture,

Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics, Quebec Canada.

SIR,—As the question of finance should be distinct from my report, I beg leave to address you on a separate sheet, praying you to be pleased to receive the account I herewith transmit. I would be very grateful, if you could, within the shortest possible delay, forward to me some money, as I fear I shall be short of funds before the return of the mail, which would be to me a fresh cause of embarrassment, in addition to that I labour under with reference to the permit I am bound to obtain prior to my entering upon my duties.

I think I shall require a bill for one hundred pounds sterling at least, to enable me to

perform the amount of travelling the execution of my duties will render necessary.

Trusting that you will accede to my demand, I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very humble and very obedient servant,

(Signed,) Paris, 5th February, 1862.

A. H. VERRET, Emigration Agent.

Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics, in account with A. H. Verret, Emigration Agent

for the West of Earope.		.90.00
- 1861. (11) (11) (11) (12) (13) (13) (13) (13) (13) (13) (13) (13	\$	cts.
Decr. 11.—Passage Ticket from Point Levy to Liverpool, including extra paid for use of Sleeping Car	89	50
Trunk to contain pamphlets and other documents relating to my agency	5	50
Paid French Consulate at Quebec for the Consul's signature on my passport	2	00
Paid Belgian Consulate for do	2	00
12.—Carriage hire to the Lower Town	. 3. 1	50
14.—Paid British Consul at Portland for his visa of my passport  Do Carrying luggage at Portland from R. R. to Hotel and from Hotel to Steamer		<b>5</b> 0
26.—Do. at Liverpool from landing to the hotel and thence to station  Passage ticket on Railroad from Liverpool to London, 35s. st'g	in many	25 75
Extra for carrying luggage from Liverpool to London, 13s. 6d. st'g. Paid at London from station to hotel	*** T-	37 75
\$1.—Passage ticket per Railroad from London to Paris, via Dover and	13	75

A. 1862

Extra for luggage, 13s. st'g		37 50 00
1862.		-
anuary 4—Stationery and accessories bought of the House Gérault at Paris, according to invoice endorsed No. 1, T. 25. 85,	-5	14
upon me to frequent, f 5. 50	1	10 00
\$	341	48
1861. <i>Cr</i> .		
eer. 11.—Received prior to my leaving, from the Receiver General's Office, a		0.0
Check of	5400 341	.49
11220 and of votegoing advocation to the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the standard committee in the sta		3.0
	<b>\$</b> 58	52
_		

Copy .- No. 130.

DUBLIN, 31st January, 1862.

Hon. Minister of Agriculture, Quebec.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that in conformity to my instructions, I proceeded to Liverpool via Portland, where I arrived on the 9th instant, and having obtained from Messrs. Allan, Brothers & Co., a supply of the pamphlets, &c., left there by Mr. Buchanan, I left there on the 11th for Dublin, where I hav remained since, with the exception of a few days I was at London, and four days I occupied in a trip to Limerick and Galway.

After some consideration, I decided on opening my office at this place, and my experience since I have done so, has proved to me that I have done right in making such selection, as I have enquiries from all parts of Ireland for information, even the north, in answer to my advertisements, to which I have given good publicity in the principal Dublin newspapers. I have answered no less than 30 letters to-day from Limerick, Carlow, Cork, in fact nearly every County in Ireland, and I have had calls yesterday and to-day from a great number of persons, and I am glad to say, all of them, persons of more or less means, who expressed a determination to try Canada for a home. I have had interviews with the editors of the most influential metropolitan newspapers, and I am glad to say, have obtained promises of a cordial support from them. I have also obtained unexpected encouragement from high ecclesiastical dignitaries, and I have great pleasure in stating that Canada stands well in the opinion of all classes of the people, and were it not that there are some apprehensions of war yet breaking out between England and America, for which Canada would be the battle field, I could predict a large emigration this year. In any case it will be much larger than last year's, and of a good class of settlers. I have kept your instructions as to the discouragement of a promiscuous or very needy class in view, and have opened my office with that view in a more expensive locality. I was obliged to take it for six months, and to pay in advance, as also to buy some office furniture, which, however, can be sold again if not required, and used if required. These outlays have swelled up my expenditure, and compelled me to draw on you through Latouche & Co.'s banking house-Preget of Londonfor my two months' salary, as the £100 currency advanced me, as you will perceive by the memorandum enclosed, is nearly expended. I hope the expenses in future will be necessarily less in comparison, but I have gone to no unnecessary outlay. There are some expenses of advertising, printing, &c., which are not included in the foregoing. I hope you will remit me a further advance by first opportunity.

I should feel obliged by your sending me, by first opportunity, Sir W. Logan's Geolo-

gical Report, if ready; the Directories of the cities of Montreal, Quebec, and Toronto, for the present year, and the boxes of specimens of Canadian wood promised to be forwarded to me. They were not ready when I left Quebec.

Messrs. Martin & Son advertise a vessel to sail from here, 1st April, with emigrants for Quebec, and Messrs. Speright, of Limerick, have a notion of putting on one or two ships.

STATEMENT OF MY EXPENSES TO DATE.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed,)
E. J. CHARLTON.

STATEMENT OF MI EXPENSES TO DATE.				
	£	s	d.	
Paid for box to pack pamphlets, maps, &c	0	12	6	,
" Cartage, collecting do. at public offices	. 0	: 3	. 0	
" do. to Lower Town market place	. 0	2	6	
" Crossing self and luggage to Point Levi	1	5	0	-
" Cartage to depot	- 0	4	0	
"Hotel bill at Point Levi, dinner, &c	0	5	Ú	
do. Richmond and Island Pond	0	17	6	
" Passage, Point Levi to Portland	. 2	5	0	
" Extra luggage ticket, 6s. 3d., porterage, 5s	0	11	3	
" Hotel bill at Portland	0	. 6	3	
Currency	£6	12	Ó	
Is sterling	5	8	6	
Passage money to Liverpool	18	18	0	
Steward's fees	1	17	6	
Cab hire, &c., &c., at Liverpool	• : 0	15	0	
Hotel bill, two days' do.	2	10	-0.	
Passage money, Dublin to Liverpool, &c	1	10	0	
Porterage, &c., at Dublin	. 0	7	6	
Porterage, &c., at Dublin	3	19	0	
		<u></u>		,
Sterling	£35	5	6	
Six months' rent of office, at £48 per annum	24	0	0	
Office furniture	15	6	0	
Stationery	1.	18	4	
Railway fare to Galway, Limerick, and return	3	4	0	1
Hotel bill, Galway, 28s., Limerick, 22s. 6d	2	10	6	
Car hire	- 0	10	6	

Dublin, 31st January, 1862.

Copy.—No. 132.

25 SACKVILLE STREET, DUBLIN, 6th February, 1862.

Hon. Minister of Agriculture, Quebec.

Sir,—I wrote to you by the last Cunard steamer, since which time I have not he the honor of receiving any communication from you.

I have remained in Dublin since that date (31st January), but have not been idle, I have distributed 250 out of the 500 pamphlets obtained at Liverpool, singly, in reply

demands from all parts of Ireland for information, which demands have sprung from the advertisements and editorial articles which I have caused to be inserted. I send you a copy of the advertisement which I have ordered to be published in the "Dublin Evening Mail," "Evening Post," and "Irish Times," "Morning News," "Catholic Telegraph," and the "Nation."

To many of the letters asking for information, I have addressed carefully written replies, and affording as much information as it was in my power to give, and I have the pleasure to add, that I have in a few instances received letters of acknowledgment from clergymen and others, who have in return promised to exercise their influence to aid emigration to Canada, instead of the United States. I am glad to add that the great bulk of those who have spoken and written to me appear to have means, more or less, and that I have every reason to hope for a very favorable result from my mission, by Canada securing this year a good number of valuable settlers.

I notice in the "Chronicle" that the Census returns are far advanced. May I request that you will cause some copies of what is ready to be sent to me, as well as the other pub-

lications asked for in my last.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant, (Signed.)

E. J. CHARLTON.

Copy .- No. 136.

Cork, 22nd Feby., 1862.

Hon. Minister of Agriculture, Quebec.

SIR,—Since I wrote you from Dublin, on the 8th instant, I have not been favored with any communication from your Department, nor have I anything very special to communicate.

I continue to receive large numbers of letters at my Head Quarters at Dublin, every day, from persons about to emigrate to Canada, and as I make a point to answer all of them asking for special information, I am kept busy when there. I arrived here, via Limerick, Cashel, Roscrea, &c., this morning, having made arrangements with gentlemen in the passenger line of business to distribute pamphlets, &c., for me, at these points. The

line of steamers are well represented by agents throughout Ireland, and they take on board numbers of passengers at Queenstown, every trip, destined for Canada. The fare by rail from the south of Ireland to Derry is so high, compared with the rates charged for corresponding distances in Canada and the United States, that it operates in this way against the Derry (Canadian) boats There is, however, always a risk that persons who leave Ireland, with the intention of going to Canada, via New York, may change their minds under the advice of those whom they meet there—I have, therefore, represented to some of the shipowners in the South of Ireland, the desirability of putting on sailing ships for Quebec, and I hope to hand you in my next a list of ships advertised.

I have written a letter to the Directors of the Railway, pointing out to them that their interests would be served by making some arrangement to carry intending emigrants from Derry at something like half-fare, and also to Allan & Co., requesting them to write or assist my representations in this respect, as they would reap the benefit.

The Allan line have advertised to carry passengers to New York and Philadelphia

even cheaper than to Montreal, a much shorter distance.

They take passengers from Portland to New York for nothing! and from Portland to Philadelphia for 4s., while they get the Grand Trunk fare in addition to the ocean rate from the passengers for all parts of Canada. This arrangement, no doubt, is made for the purpose of competing with the line, but it is certainly unfair towards Canada, which pays them so much money.

I have arranged with the advertising agents or contractors on the railways in the south-west and midland counties of Ireland, to post a placard, such as I send you, in every station, in a frame, for three months. There are 138 stations, and I pay them 1s. 6d. per

month for each station.

This is the very best means of giving publicity, and together with the advertising in

the local papers, I am sure has aroused the attention of all classes, which is proved by the numbers and character of the letters I receive.

Being absent from my office so frequently, I was obliged to hire a person to remain there and answer questions, to whom I pay 16s. per week. I could not do without such a

person.

The Governments of Australia and New Zealand, through their Commissioners, are making strenuous efforts at present to induce the current of emigration, that formerly ran towards the United States, towards those Colonies, and it is therefore incumbent on us to spare no exertion, and not to be deterred by any reasonable item of expense, from making the most of the present opportunity to secure a diversion towards Canada, especially of that class of persons whom it is desirable to bring among us.

In obedience to your instructions, and in accordance with my own feelings, I have been obliged to dissuade many persons from going out, who appeared likely not to improve their own condition, and might possibly be a burden on the country instead of a benefit to it

I have the honor to be, Sir,

or to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) E. J. CHARLTON

(Copy.)-137.

LONDONDERRY, 28th July, 1862

Hon. Minister of Agriculture.

SIR,—I have not heard from you since I last wrote you per Cunard steamer. The box of specimens of Canadian wood, however, has reached me. I have come down here to see a party off, and to become acquainted by personal observation with the mode of shipping the passengers by the steamer at Lough Foyle, which is necessary for me to give proper information in that respect. I have been promised by Messrs. Speright & Co., Harvey & Co., of Limerick, and Scott & Co., and Dean, Brothers, of Cork, to consider my representations to them as to going again into the passenger trade between these ports and Quebec, in which they were formerly engaged, and which they have abandoned, sending their ships out empty in preference, but up to this time they have not advertised any of their ships, and they manifest a great disinclination to do so, except they had a certainty of filling their vessels and at high rates comparatively—say £4 to £410s. while the steamers charge but six guineas. The Imperial Act regulating passenger ships has many clauses of a vigorous character, which they complain has been still more vigorously enforced in Irish ports, more so than in Liverpool, to which port all business has gone in consequence. But it is undeniable, however, that the ships sailing from Liverpool have been of a superior class than those which usually sail to Quebec, from Irish ports. Messrs. Sable & Searle, however, who advertise vessels to sail with passengers from Liverpool to Quebec, two or three times a month during the season, have promised to make the first one the "Culloden" and such others as my advice and those of their agent at Cork, would recommend to call at Queenstown, to take passengers from there.

This would suit well enough, but, as they, acting for the Allan Line, have made arrangements to take passengers sailing from Derry in the steamers, at the same rate from the south of Ireland, as from Derry, the necessity for sailing vessels is not so great, and the remarks I made in my last, as to their plan of operations, in competing with the Jurnan Line, have in consequence less force, their plan being, when considered in all its bearings, less objectionable than it struck me at first. There is another anomaly however, which I hope to get rectified. They take people for less from Cork than from Dublin, on the principal that they have less dread of them going from the north than the south by the Jurnan Line. I have represented to them that it would simplify matters very much to charge a uniform

rate, and I think they will give orders to their local agents accordingly.

You will see therefore that it is not necessary to press the matter of sailing ships, as none but the very needy would avail themselves of them, when the difference is so trifling and so disproportionate to the superior conveyance by steamer.

I trust arrangements will be made as effective as possible to keep those who go out this year, in the country, and not allow them to be carried off to Illinois and other states. The efforts of the runners for the western lines of Railway and Land Companies at Quebec, are very detrimental; and these men boarding every ship, as they do, and clever and not over serupulous in what they state, neutralize all the good, agents in Europe may effect.

I am induced to make this remark, by the fact that I am surprised to see numbers of persons yet going from this country to the United States; the Government there of course keep back such as would tend to discourage people from going out there, or those who would feel inclined to write in that strain are afraid to do so. It is therefore quite likely that the United States Government would assist to pay agents at Quebec, to get young fellows up west, who will be likely to join their army when there, with nothing else for them to do.

As soon as the steamers begin to go to the St. Lawrence, they will go out crowded, as far

as I can judge; and perhaps the last one or two to Portland will also be full.

It is not desirable that they should go sooner.

T have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

E. J. CHARLTON,

(Copy.)-192.

DUBLIN, 22nd March, 1862.

Hon. Minister of Agriculture.

Srn,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 26th ult. Since I last addressed you, I have visited many towns and places in the south-west and midland counties of Ireland, having previously arranged with Mr. Donaldson that I should look after all south of Dundalk on one side, and Sligo on the other; but I receive applications from the extreme north for information, which arises, doubtless, from the fact that the metropolitan papers circulate all through the island, and some of the papers go into the hands of a different class from those containing Mr. Donaldson's advertisements. I have caused placards to be posted in all the places I have visited, besides many which I have not been able to visit; and have personally, and in writing, put myself in communication with every person I deemed likely to aid me in my mission, to point out to the people of this country the position and resources of Canada, and the inducements it offers to settlers.

I trust my efforts will prove to have had the desired effect, and that the number, as well as the character of the emigration from Ireland to Canada, this year, will be every way satisfactory, and compensate the country for the expense attending my agency.

The box of specimens of Canadian wood, sent to me, reached me some time ago, and you will have noticed the complimentary notices they produced in the press of this city, and how the writers estimated the value of Canadian wood in connection with the subject of emigration. I feel the want of specimens of Canadian agricultural produce, and Canadian agricultural implements, tools, &c., that is the chief ones, such as scythes, axes, &c., and the principal grains grown in Canada. If you could procure samples—say a pint of each of the grain, and specimens of the tools, and send them to me by steamer, they would be of service.

The pamphlets published by Mr. Buchanan, enclosed to nic, has been in the hands of Messrs. Sable and Searle, in considerable supply, for over a month. I understood before I left Canada, that the Bureau was preparing a pamphlet, or an improved edition of that already published, but have heard nothing of it since. If I do not hear shortly that such is in hands, and likely soon to reach me, I will condense the pamphlet of Mr. Hutton, and add the information contained in Mr. Buchanan's last publication, before alluded to, and get it printed for circulation here, as the supply of the pamphlets at Liverpool is exhausted.

I am disappointed at not receiving a remittance to enable me to pay my expenses, as

I expected, and I therefore been compelled to draw upon you through Messrs. Latouche & Co.'s Bank, on account of salary and expenses, for £50 stg. I will make up a statement to the end of this month, of all my expenses to that date, and forward it to you.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

E. J. CHARLTON.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE, Quebec, 6th March, 1862.

The Hon. Chas. Alleyn,

Provincial Secretary, &c., &c.

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit for your information extracts from letters received by me, this day, from Mr. J. A. Donaldson, Londonderry, and Mr. Wagner, at Berlin.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. C. Buchanan, Chief Agent.

Extracts from a Letter received from Mr. J. A. Donaldson, the Govenment Emigration Agent, at Londonderry, bearing date 21st February, 1862.

"This season the prospects are getting better than they were, and we are likely to have more assistance this year, as Mr. Grant, the Secretary of the Grand Trunk Railway, in London, is putting his energies to work. I have put myself in communication with him, and we are exchanging bills, &c., &c. He sent me one of his views of the Victoria Bridge with a number of circulars; in return, I sent him ours. Messis. Allan & Co., too, both in Liverpool and Glasgow, are bestirring themselves; and with all that is saying about Canada, the loyalty of her Militia, &c., &c., if people do not go there, it will not be for the want of making the country known and getting it a good name. Mr. "Charlton also writes in flattering terms from Dublin; but, in truth, the weather has been so boisterous of late, it is enough to deter parties at present, and to-day we have not as many from here as last Friday; however, the season is not in yet, and we live in hope. I have shipped the Scutching Mills on Monday for Liverpool, and suppose they are on board the "Norwegian." None of the officers have come up this morning. One of the mills I have directed to be left at Sherbrooke, one at Kingston, and the others go on to Toronto; this is the arrangement the Attorney General, and I have talked about, but "on what terms they will let parties have them, I know not."

Extracts from a Letter received from Mr. Wagner, the German Emigration Agent at Berlin, bearing date the 18th February, 1862.

"I may say we shall receive in Canada more than double the number we did last "year. Everywhere people are starting; and although I have worked them up pretty "well, there are yet districts which I will have to take before navigation commences." Most of the applicants this year have money; others intend to go on Free Grants.

"My friends from Bavaria have written again about buying 20,000 acres of land; but they want to pay by instalments, and I wish you would assist me to have it granted to them, and try to get the Commissioner to write to me about it, so that I may communicate it to them. To-day one gentleman was here, to ask, for his two sons, 400 acres, to be purchased; further, a holder of large property here intends to form a company to go over to Canada. (He will receive a letter from me to you).

"I would have remained longer in the southern district, but I had no money; and on my return to Berlin, after getting the cheque you sent me cashed, I had to pay \$152. "right away for different advertisements. The Department said, in a prior letter, that the

"advertising expenses were too much; but, in my opinion, I don't expend enough for it. "Our time is now, and no expense should be saved to bring it before the people. Up to "date, I have received at my office, since 1st of January, 102 letters. In the last year, during "the same time, I only received 48. It is very true that German emigrants will give us "much trouble yet; but get the thing once rightly started, that's the chief consideration'; "and your Department has to do something extraordinary."

Statement of Amounts paid to Foreign Emigration Agents during the years 1861 and 1862.

•	TO WHOM PAID.	RESIDENCE.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.		TOKA	DNT.
1861,	W. Wagner,	Germany,	Travelling e		<b>\$</b> 5,931	77
1862,	. do	do	-	do	839	91
From 1st Nov., \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	J. A. Donaldson,	Londonderry,		do	1,600	00
1862,	A. H. Verret,	Western Euro	pe,	do	1,200	00
	E. J. Charlton,	Dublin,	<b>.</b> ,	do	1,078	00
Bureau of Ag 28th Apr	riculture and Státist il, 1862.	ies,			,	
the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the s				•		

A considerable portion of this amount was paid by the Crown Lands Department for advertising Crown Lands, &c.

## RETURN

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 8th ultimo, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, "all papers, correspondence, and "vouchers relating to the payment, since the 1st January, 1861, of "moneys by the Province to or for the City of Hamilton, or for or "on account of the indebtedness of the City of Hamilton, or for or "on account of their Debentures, either for Principal or Interest." By Command.

C. ALLEYN, Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Quebec, 5th May, 1862.

> CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, Hamilton, 9th May, 1861.

Sir,—I have this day transmitted, by order of the Corporation of the City of Hamilton, to the Honorable the Receiver General, scrip for stock in the Great Western Railway Company, amounting to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, (\$150,000), in accordance with an arrangement made with you, at Quebec, by the Members composing the deputation of the City Council. I am further instructed to remind you that on doing this, you were pleased to say that an advance or loan of seventy-five thousand dollars would be made to this Corporation. Have the kindness to mention whether we should draw on the Honorable the Receiver General for this sum, or please to suggest such other mode that you would prefer.

It may be desirable to mention, that a part of this sum, namely, £7,155 10s. Sterling, will have to be paid in London, England, on the 1st July next, for interest on Debentures,

made payable at the City Bank, London.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, (Signed,) ROBT. W. KERR, Chamberlain.

Honorable A. T. Galt, Minister of Finance, &c., &c., &c.

> OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, Quebec, 13th May, 1861.

SIR,-I am directed by the Honorable the Minister of Finance, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, stating that you had transmitted to the Receiver General, by order of the Corporation of Hamilton, scrip for stock in the Great Western Railway Company, amounting to \$150,000, and wishing to be informed whether you should draw on the Receiver General for the advance or Loan of \$75,000, to be made to the Corporation; also, stating that the sum of £7,155 Sterling will have to be paid in London, on 1st July next.

In reply, I have to inform you, that the subject of your communication will be con-

sidered after the prorogation of Parliament.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,)
JNO. R. NASH.

Robt. W. Kerr, Esquire, Chamberlain, City of Hamilton,

> UHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, Hamilton, 9th May, 1861.

SIR,—I am instructed by the Corporation of the City of Hamilton, to transmit to you the enclosed scrip for stock in the Great Western Railway Company, amounting to thirty-seven thousand five hundred pounds, in accordance with an arrangement made by a Deputation from the City Council with the Honorable A. T. Galt, at Quebec. You will have the kindness to acknowledge receipt.

I am further instructed to ask the favor of allowing the City's indebtedness to your Department for Lunatic Asylum Tax, and for Tavern Licence duties, to remain in abeyance

for the present.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

(Signed.)

ROBT. W. KERR, Chamberlaiu.

The Honorable Geo. Sherwood,
Receiver General,
&c., &c., &c.

(No 45.)

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE, Quebec, 13th May, 1861.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 9th inst., enclosing scrip for Stock in the Great Western Railway Company, being No. 1,112, for 1,500 shares @ £25, currency, each—£37,500.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

T. D. HARINGTON,

D. R. G.

Robt. W. Kerr, Esq., Chamberlain, Hamilton, C. W.

> CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE. Hamilton, 27th May, 1861.

SIR,—Since my letter of the 9th inst., informing you of my having transmitted to the Honorable Receiver General, scrip for Great Western Railway Stock, I am in receipt of the letter of John R. Nash, Esq., of your Department, stating that the matter mentioned in my letter would be considered after the prorogation of Parliament.

I am instructed to again direct your attention to this subject, as it will soon be time for making remittance to England, to meet interest on debentures.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ROBT. W. KERR, Chamberlain.

The Honorable A. T. Galt,
Minister of Finance.
&c.. &c.. &c.

(No. of Message E, 14.)

HAMILTON, 5th June, 1861.

By Telegraph from Quebec:

To CITY CHAMBERLAIN,—Answered your letter privately, that you must send Receiver General power to transfer Stock.

(Signed,)

A. T. GALT.

[Private.]

SHERBROOKE, 1st June, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—Your letter of the 27th inst. has been sent to me here.

Several days ago the Receiver General was to have written to you, for the necessary power to transfer the Stock, as the certificates are no use without it.

The Government have no means of making the city an advance from Provincial Funds, and therefore the security afforded by the shares, must be made perfect, or nothing can be done.

Remaining truly,

(Signed,)

A. T. GALT.

R. W. Kerr. Esq.

HAMILTON, 6th June, 1861.

SIR,—Your letter of the 1st inst, marked "private," and addressed to our Chamberlain, has been handed to me by him, in which you state that the Government will not advance any money to this city without a transfer of the Great Western Railway Stock.

To meet the liabilities of the city in England and this country, on the first proximo, is of such importance that Messrs. Mathieson & Mills have this day left to meet you, with the view of carrying out the terms of the negotiations lately made between yourself and the deputation from this city.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

H. McKinstry, Mayor.

The Honorable A. T. Gait, Inspector General, Quebec.

> CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, Hamilton, 12th June, 1861.

Sir,—As a difficulty exists in perfecting the security on which it was proposed to obtain a temporary loan of \$75,000; on the Great Western Railway scrip, now in the hands of the Honorable Receiver General, I am directed by the Finance Committee, to request, on behalf of the Corporation of the City of Hamilton, that you will be pleased to direct the payment in London. of the sum of £7,155 10s. due at the City Bank, for the

half-yearly coupons of the City, payable on the 1st of July next, and will hold the said coupons until the Government are satisfied as to the contemplated arrangements. I beg to annex a copy of the Resolution of the Finance Committee.

I have, &c., (Signed,) Robt

ROBT. W. KERR, Chamberlain.

Honorable A. T. Gair,
Minister of Finance,
Sherbrooke.

Copy of Resolution of Finance Committee:-

Moved by Alderman Patterson, seconded by Councillor Stenson, "Whereas a difficulty "exists in perfecting the security on which it was proposed to obtain a temporary loan, "from the Provincial Government, of \$75,000, on the scrip for stock held by the Corporation of the City of Hamilton in the Great Western Railway Company, which said scrip "is now in the possession of the Honorable the Receiver General, be it

"Resolved, that the Chamberlain be instructed to request the Government to direct the payment, in London, of the coupons for the half-yearly interest on Debentures issued by this Corporation, due on the 1st of July next, and made payable at the City Bank, and to hold the said coupons until the Government are satisfied as to the contemplated arrangements; and that the Chamberlain direct his letter to the Honorable A. T. Galt, Minister of Finance." (Carried).

(Signed,)

JAMES MATHIESON, Chairman of Finance Committee.

(Copy.)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, Quebec, 14th June, 1861.

GENTLEMEN,—I request, on behalf of the Government, that you will cause the sum of £7,155 10s. to be deposited with the City Bank of London before 1st July, with instructions that it be applied in payment of the half-yearly coupons due on 1st July, on the the sterling bonds of the City of Hamilton. The coupons you will direct to be delivered to you on account of the Receiver General, to whom you will please remit them, for collection here.

The City of Hamilton being temporarily embarrassed, the Government desire to protect

their credit pending other arrrangements.

I have the honor to be Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble servant,

Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co., "Glyn, Mills & Co., London.

(Signed,)

A. T. GALT,

M. of F.

CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, Hamilton, (C. W.,) 17th June, 1861.

SIR,—On the 12th instant I wrote to you, requesting you to direct the payment, in London, of Coupons for Interest on Debentures issued by this Corporation, amounting to £7,155 10s. Sterling. I am now instructed, by the Finance Committee, to say that we

will have to pay, on the 1st of July next, the further sum of \$30,573, for interest. &c. (besides the orders of Council and School Trustees, for ordinary expenses), at this office, as follows, viz .:-

Interest on Debentures  Debenture	2,000	00	
Corporation Notes	3,000 \$30,573		

and to request that you will be pleased to cause to be placed to our credit, in such way as you may deem most proper, the sum mentioned to you by the Deputation, in their last conference in Montreal, viz.: \$20,000, to enable us to meet those liabilities.

(Signed,)

I have, &c., ROBT. W. KERR.

Chamberlain.

The Honorable A. T. Galt, Minister of Finance, Sherbrooke.

SHERBROOKE, 20th June, 1861.

SIR,-Yours of the 17th instant is duly received, and will be submitted to my colleagues at Quebec, for their consideration.

Instructions were sent by last mail for the payment of the Coupons in London, to be held by the Receiver General for redemption by the City.

(Signed,)

Yours truly, A. T. GALT.

Robt. W. Kerr, Esquire, Chamberlain.

## CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,

Hamilton, 11th July, 1861.

SIR,-I am instructed by the Finance Committee to remind you of the Loan or advance of \$20,000, which you were so kind as to promise, to assist us in paying the interest on Debentures due on the 1st instant.

The holders of Coupons for interest, in consequence of the delay which has already occurred, are getting uneasy and talking of legal proceedings, and it is apprehended that

unless we can soon pay, they will do so.

The Committee feel confident that, as the anxiety and hurry in consequence of the Elections are now over, you will, without delay, place us in a position to meet our pressing liabilities.

(Signed.)

I have, &c., ROBT. W. KERR, Chamberlain.

The Honorable A. T. Galt, Minister of Finance. Sherbrooke.

### SHERBROOKE, 17th July, 1861.

Sir,—I have received your letter of the 11th instant, and must remind you, that beyond the payment of your English Coupons, which has been done, I informed you that

the further advance to which you refer, would require to be again brought before the Governor in Council, as the City had proved unable to complete the security which was originally proposed.

I shall send your letter to Quebec, and I regret that the accident which has confined me to bed for the last three weeks, will prevent my seeing my colleagues on the subject.

which may, I fear, cause further delay.

I think you had better communicate with the Provincial Secretary, or Mr. Van-koughnet, as I shall be wholly unable to attend to ordinary official business for, certainly, several weeks.

(Signed,)
I am, &c.,

A. T. GALT,

Minister of Finance.

CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, Hamilton, 30th August, 1861.

SIR,—I have received your telegram in reply to mine of the 28th inst., and am again instructed by the Finance Committee to write to you on the subject matter referred to.

The Deputation who waited on you, both at Quebec and Montreal, had led us to believe that the loan of \$75,000, promised by you to the City of Hamilton, would be forthcoming at or near the time it was required to meet the interest on debentures, and this expectation seemed more confirmed, when the amount to be paid in England was remitted by your instructions. The Council, relying on the remittance of the balance, have, through me, assured their creditors that there was no doubt that we would soon be enabled to pay,—that it was only a little delay which was required; and, in consequence of this assurance, very many of our creditors have not as yet pressed their claims, so far as to take legal proceedings; but some of them, thinking that we are only trying to delay the payment, and without any hope or promise of being able ultimately to pay, have commenced legal proceedings: all will do so, if not soon paid.

Had not the Committee considered that they had just grounds for the opinion that they would be enabled to pay the interest, they would not have instructed me to give the assurance which I have mentioned; but, in addition to the report of their deputation to you, they had your own letters which seemed to say, that a little formality was only necessary,

your colleagues at Quebec seem to view it in the same way.

The newspapers have since informed us that you were at Quebec for a few days, and the Committee had hoped that you would have found time for placing this matter on a satisfactory footing—in fact, that the money would have been remitted, and we would be advised thereof.

The Council are not able to meet their engagements; the public know this to be the case. If the Council had no expectation of being able to pay, they would have candidly explained their position to their creditors, and not have subjected themselves to the imputation of having trifled and deceived them.

Without the assistance of the loan which was asked of the Government, it would have been worse than folly to suppose that we could do other than declare our inability to pay.

I am instructed to request that you will give this matter your earliest attention, and advise us of the result.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,)
ROBT. W. KERR,
Chamberlain.

The Honorable A. T. Galt,
Minister of Finance,
Sherbrooke.

### HAMILTON, 31st October, 1861.

SIR,—As instructed by you when we lately had the interview with you in Toronto, we now wait upon you with a written statement of the assistance which is immediately required to prevent the necessity of the City of Hamilton declaring itself bankrupt, and calling together its creditors.

From what you then said, we inferred that all the Government would entertain at present, is the same as was done for Hamilton last May, viz:—to acquire in England the city's half-yearly coupons, and become the city's creditor to that extent, until it is seen what

action Parliament will take in regard to the embarrassed Municipalities.

We therefore now limit our application to the simple request, that Government will acquire the coupons of the city's debentures, payable in London on 1st January next, it being now full time that provisions should be made for the payment of these, if it can be

arranged.

To shew that this is the very least assistance which can prevent the city's engagements being left unpaid in England, it is only necessary to mention that the coupons due on the 1st July last, on the city's debentures, payable in Canada, are not yet paid, and that of over due debt the city has already about \$30,000, much of which has been sued for, and is already in the shape of judgments against the city.

The utmost the city can do by the greatest effort, through asking the citizens, who are able, to pay their taxes in advance, and taking every other possible means, is to clear off the accumulation alluded to, and even then it would be certain that much if not all of the coupons, payable on 1st January next, on debentures payable in Canada, must remain tem-

porarily unpaid.

And, indeed, it is only by the Government's acceding to the present moderate request, that the city's hopeless feeling, which at present prevents even the foregoing being attempted, will be got quit of, and the citizens be made to feel that by personal sacrifice

and exertion, the city may yet struggle through financially.

We trust, therefore, that the Government will not hesitate to extend the required assistance, seeing that its not doing so, would, in a few months, be the cause of ten times the loss to the Province, from the reduction which would necessarily occur in the value of Provincial Debentures and Stock, by the people of England seeing the suicidal policy adopted, of declaring bankrupt, financially, the most flourishing locality of Canada; for it is well known in England, as well as here, that Hamilton owes its embarrassments to the bad faith of former Legislatures in breaking faith with the Great Western Railway, which was built to be a part of the main trunk line of the Province; while, it is also well known, that Hamilton possesses all the elements of prosperity and increase, and that its assessable property would soon rise to a level with its indebtedness, if only the credit of the Province is extended to it, so as to throw forward the city debt beyond the point of taxation which yearly can be paid without leading to distress and depopulation.

We have, &c.,

(Signed,) JAS. MATHIESON, Chairman, City Council Financial Committee.

The Honorable A. T. Galt,
Minister of Finance,
&c., &c., &c.

I. BUCHANAN, M. P. P. for Hamilton.

### HAMILTON, 12th November, 1861.

SIR,—I received your telegram of the 8th instant, "Has the city authority to issue Debentures, and to what amount?" and replied, "the city is authorised, by Act passed last session, to issue Debentures to amount of \$2,327,000 (see Statutes, page 112)," and then received yours of 9th—"Send down letter to me proposing to sell at fair rate, to cover July London coupons, this is absolutely necessary."

As Mr. Buchanan and I addressed you lately, for the purpose of inducing the Government to provide for the coupons, payable on 1st January next in London, I suppose

that your telegraph of 9th is intended to refer to them, and not to the July one, which has

already been paid by Government.

I called a meeting of the members of our Finance Committee, and laid the matter before them, and I am instructed to say, that in expectation of obtaining permanent relief by a Government measure next session of Parliament, and in the meantime your undertaking the payment of coupons, due at City Bank, London, 1st January next, amounting to £7084 10s. sterling, as was done for July coupons, every exertion will be made to pay off the present claims against the city, and if possible prevent a failure. A small amount, £120 sterling, will be due, 1st proximo, at City Bank, London, but in the face of part of last July interest being still unpaid, the Committee is of opinion, that it would not be just to remit to pay the amount, unless there was some assurance of Government aid for January interest. Will you be good enough to let me know at your convenience, by letter or telegram, if we may expect assistance from Government.

As far as I can see, it is an impossibility for our own resources to carry us over January. I will be glad to send you a statement in detail of our income and expenditure, if you should desire it. To give you an idea of our financial position, it is in round numbers as follows, (excluding arrears about \$50,000, and Gore Bank account, and sup-

posing that if interest were paid, no principal would be demanded):

Annual income from Water Works, Markets, Real Estate, Government Grants, Fines, Cemetery, &c. Annual expenditure for Salaries, School Trustees,	\$45,000	
Hospital, House of Refuge, Asylum, Fire, &c		20 KAA
Assessments at 15 ets. in the dollar will produce Annual interest on Debentures, &c	\$75,000	- \$2,500
200000000000000000000000000000000000000		- 71,000
Annual Deficiency		\$73,500

By reference to the Act passed last Session of Parliament, authorizing the city to issue Debentures, you will see that they cannot be offered at less than par, and then only for the purpose of redeeming others. Many schemes have been discussed among us here, whereby the Government might, without loss, come to our aid; one for instance is:—The Government to purchase our Debentures at 20 per cent discount, (being fully their value at present) and charge 5 per cent per annum on the outlay, thereby relieving the Corporation of one-third of its indebtedness. Our difficulties are caused by railway investments, and the construction of too expensive Water Works, together at a cost of somewhat over \$400,000, from which scarcely any income is derived.

I beg again to ask a reply, by letter or telegram, as soon as convenient, and

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed,)
JAMES MATHIESON,
Chairman, Finance Committee, City Council.

The Hon. A. T. Galt, Finance Minister.

#### ANSWER BY TELEGRAPH.

15th November, 1861.

Your letter received this morning; am I to understand by it that the city has no authority to sell debentures for the purpose of meeting your deficiency?

(Signed,) A. T. GALT.

HAMILTON, 19th November, 1861.

SIR,—I have now the honor to enclose herewith the opinion of the City Solicitors, Messrs. Burton, Sadlier & Buell, as to the power of the city to issue debentures.

I will be glad to hear from you, in reply, as soon as convenient.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) JAMES MATHIESON, Chairman, Finance Com., City Council.

The Honorable A. T. Galt, Minister of Finance.

> Messrs Burton, Sadlier & Buell, Canada Life Assurance Buildings, Hamilton, 18th November, 1861.

DEAR SIR, -- We entirely concur in the views you have expressed to Mr. Galt, as to the power of the city to issue Debentures. Their power is now confined to the Act of last Session, 24 Vic., cap. 55, and it is quite clear that the Debentures to be issued under its provisions must be applied to the redemption of, or in exchange for such Debentures as were outstanding at the time of the passing of the Act.

We refer, now, of course, to the \$2,327,000, authorised to be issued for the purpose above indicated. The Corporation are empowered, in addition, to raise money on the security of the Harbour Dues, but the Council, have already in deference, as we understand, to the wishes of the citizens at a public meeting, declined to impose these dues ;—the Corporation are consequently restricted to the issue above referred to, which must be applied to the redemption of existing Debentures, and to no other purpose.

Yours truly,

(Signed,)

BURTON, SADLIER & BUELL.

Jas. Mathieson, Esq., Chairman, Finance Com., Hamilton,

> FINANCE DEPARTMENT, Quebec, 20th November, 1861.

Sir,-I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letters of the 12th and 19th instant, in further relation to the application of the City of Hamilton for a loan from the Government, for the purpose of paying their January interest due in London.

In reply, I beg to state, that in the absence of any security offered by the city, it is

impossible for the Government to make the advance asked for.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant, (Signed,)

A. T. GALT, Minister of Finance

James Mathieson, Esquire, Chairman, Finance Committee.

Hamilton.

(Memorandum.)

(City of Hamilton Advance Account.)

Amount paid the City Bank of London by Financial agents, per order of the Minister of Finance, authorized by order in Council, for interest on Sterling Bonds of the City of Hamilton, £7,155 10s. sterling, \$34,823 43.

(Signed,)

W. Dickinson. Deputy Inspector General.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Quebcc, 24th September, 1861.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you, that His Excellency the Governor General has had under his consideration, in Council, your letters of the 17th June and 11th July, applying, by direction of the City Council of the City of Hamilton, for a loan from the Government to enable the City to meet the over due interest on its Debentures.

I am now to state, for the information of the City Council, that there are no means at

the disposal of the Government from which the advance prayed for can be made.

I have, &c.,

(Signed).

C. ALLEYN, Secretary.

Robt. W. Kerr, Esq., City Chamberlain. Hamilton.

(Copy.)

Quebec, 3rd April, 1862.

[10.111.-London, 17th March, 1862.]

SIR,—I am directed by the Governor General to enclose a letter from Messrs. Dawes & Sons, with a Memorial from the City of Hamilton Bondholders, and to request you will bring the matter before the Executive Council.

I have the honor to be, sir, Your obedient servant,

(Signed.) J

DENIS GODLEY, Governor's Secretary.

The Honorable C. Alleyn Provincial Secretary.

(Copy.)

Angel Court, Throgmorton Street, . London, E. C., 17th March, 1862.

My Lord:

May it please Your Excellency :

We beg to forward, on behalf of the Bondholders of the City of Hamilton, a Memorial to your Excellency, signed by many of the Bondholders, representing a large amount

of capital.

Your Excellency is, no doubt, aware of the circumstances under which the Municipality of Hamilton has refused payment of the interest due on the 1st January last, on the Bonds granted by them, and of the consequent feeling of general suspicion and mistrust in Canadian securities which that refusal has given rise to in this country.

We therefore, now, will only trouble your Excellency further, with prints of the Money Market Review of the 22nd ultimo, and of the Daily News of the the 6th, 14th and 15th inst., from which you will observe that His Grace the Duke of Newcastle has refused to receive a deputation from the Hamilton Bondholders, which was to have been introduced to him by Lord Bury, M.P., and the Honorable Mr. Justice Haliburton, M.P.

We have to request, on behalf of the Bondholders, that whatever steps may be taken in the matter, your Excellency will be pleased to protect their interests, and to support any

measures that may have the effect of restoring to the British Public the confidence that has been greatly shaken by reason of the default of the Municipality of Hamilton.

We have the honor to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's obedient humble servants,
(Signed,)
DAWES & SONS.

To His Excellency,
The Right Honorable Lord Monck,
Governor General of British N. A.,
&c. &c., &c.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Monck, Governor General of British North America, and Governor in Chief and Captain General of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, &c., &c., &c.

The Memorial of Hamilton (Canada West) Bondholders, residing in Great Britain and Ireland, humbly sheweth:—

That your Memorialists, whose names are hereunto subscribed, are holders of Debentures of the City of Hamilton, Canada West, now in default for interest due in London

on the 1st of January, 1862.

That your Memorialists have received from His Worship the Mayor of Hamilton, a circular, bearing date the 6th of December, 1861, setting forth as the reason for non-payment of such half-yearly dividend, that it would necessitate the levying of a tax of 10s. 6d. in the pound on its assessed annual value to meet them; and suggesting, "that in the event of no adequate relief being obtained from the Provincial Legislature, the Bondholders should consent to accept a much lower rate of interest, and defer the payment of the principal until such a time as a reasonable Sinking fund would accumulate to meet it."

That besides being disappointed that no sinking fund already exists, your Memorialists are indignant at any proposition of compromise being even hinted at, because of an alleged inconvenience, not inability, to meet your Memorialists' just and legal demands; and your Memorialists cannot help contrasting the Municipality of Hamilton with the State of Virginia, which, despite the horrors of civil war now concentrated upon its soil, advertizes payment of its dividends, due in London, the same time as the Hamilton divi-

dends now in default.

That while suffering as Holders of City of Hamilton Bonds, your memorialists are thus threatened with a consequent distrust and depreciation in all Colonial Securities.

Your Memorialists, therefore, in the interest of the Crown of Great Britain, the British Colonies generally, and Province of Canada in particular, respectfully but most earnestly appeal to your Excellency, that Canada may be rescued from initiating a course of repudiation as suicidal to the Colony as it would be disastrous to its creditors, as derogatory to, as it would be subversive of, British rule; and reminding your Memorialists, that in a neighboring Country, the very facts of kindred and indebtedness have been considered as giving a license towards England, such as no other power would tolerate, and all Christendom condemns.

And your Memorialists will ever pray, &c. (Signed,)

ALEXANDER MORRISON, and many others.

## REPORT

Of the Minister of Finance on the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States; also, the Memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Paul, Minnesota, and Report of Congress (U. S.) thereon.

### RECIPROCITY TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

[Copy.] No. 58.

QUEBEC, 28th March, 1862.

My Lord Duke,—I have the honour to enclose for your Grace's information a Minute of the Executive Council approved by me in reference to a Report from the Minister of Finance, on the subject of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States.

1 have forwarded a copy of the Report of the Finance Minister to Lord Lyons.

I have, &c.,

,) M

(Signed,)

MONCK.

His Grace,

The Duke of Newcastle.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 26th March, 1862.

The Committee have given their attentive consideration to the annexed Report from the Honorable the Minister of Finance, on the subject of the Report of the Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives on the reciprocity treaty, and also the memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of St. Paul, Minnesota,—and they respectfully submit their concurrence in the views and suggestions therein offered by the Minister of Finance, and advise that they be approved and adopted.

Certified.

WM. H. LEE. C. E. C.

### THE MINISTER OF FINANCE,

To whom was referred the Report of the Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives on the Reciprocity Treaty, and also the Memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Paul, Minnesota, has the honor to report to His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

The Committee base their Report on the concurrent Resolutions of the Legislature of the State of New York, respecting the Treaty, which are given in their Report. But the Committee omit entirely to give the text of the Treaty, which the undersigned now

supplies in the Appendix.

The omission of the text can be readily accounted for when it is observed, that the Committee do not venture in the slightest degree to impugn the action of Canada under the Treaty, but rest their whole case upon alleged breaches of its intention and spirit by

fiscal legislation on manufactures and other objects, which are not even incidentally alluded to in it.

It would be a sufficient reply to these complaints of the Legislature of New York, and of the Committee on Commerce, for the undersigned to point out that no accusation of an infraction of the Treaty is made, and that the other points upon which they dwell may fairly enough be subject for future discussion, in connection with the fiscal Legislation of the United States themselves, but ought not to be made the substance of complaint in connection with that to which they bear no relation.

The undersigned has, however, no desire to avoid the discussion of the points raised in the Report referred to, and it is especially his duty to correct many of the statements

therein.

Before passing to the consideration of the report, it is necessary to dispose of the al-

legation in the preamble of the Resolution of the New York Legislature, that-

"Heavy duties are now imposed upon many of those articles which the United States have to sell with the intention of excluding the United States from the Canadian Markets, as avowed by the Minister of Finance," "and similar legislation with the same official avowal has been adopted by the imposition of discriminating tells and duties in favor of an isolating and exclusive policy against our merchants and forwarders, meant and intending

to destroy the natural effects of the Treaty and contrary to its spirit."

This statement, as applied to the undersigned or to the Government of Canada, is wholly unjustifiable. The Legislation of Canada has been unquestionably designed to promote the welfare, and to foster the commerce of the country, and, if in attaining this object, trade has been diverted from American to Canadian channels, it is only proof of the wisdom of the means employed, not evidence of a design merely to injure others. To allege that the policy of this Government has been avowedly to damage our neighbours is an injurious imputation which scarcely was to be expected from the representatives of a nation whose commercial policy is itself so exclusively national and restrictive. It will, however, be hereafter shewn that the policy of Canada, both as regards the imposition of duties, and also in the abolition of tolls, is in marked contrast with that of the United States, and of the State of New York on the side of liberality, and that if complaint can justly be made of the infraction of the spirit, and it may be added, letter of the treaty, it rests with Canada to be the complainant. The mutual advantages derived from the operation of the Treaty are, however, so evident, that Canada has never sought to disturb it, and the Committee on Commerce appear also to have fully appreciated its benefits to the United States, and to desire not its abrogation, but its extension, a desire which is fully reciprocated by Canada. It is, therefore, a subject of deep regret to the undersigned that the Committee on Commerce, having this object in view, should have framed their report and recommendations in a spirit of accusation and complaint rather than upon a correct appreciation of mutual advantages in the past, inducing further progress in the same direction in the The argument of the Committee would appear to be, that admitting both countries have largely benefited, Canada has had the greater gain, and, therefore, the United States have a claim for compensation. It may, however, clearly be shown that according to the accepted principles of political economy, the very results which are indicated by the trade returns are a proof of gain to the United States, equally at least with Canada.

The conclusions of the report, pointing to an extension of commercial facilities be tween the United States and Canada, gives the undersigned the most sincere desire to avoid undue criticism, but as no new negotiations would be likely to result favorably, if one party were suffering under fancied wrong, he considers it more advisable to review the statements of the Committee, and when necessity requires to point out errors in fact, and

fallacies in argument, with which their report is chargeable.

The Committee on Commerce in no portion of their report allege an infraction of the letter of the Treaty by Canada,—nor does Canada make any similar charge against the United States. This admission is most important, as it enables both parties to judge of that which has been effected by the treaty, and removes the discussion to other subjects which affect the commercial relations of both countries, but do not impugn the good faith of either.

The Committee, however, charge upon Canada breaches of the spirit and intention of the treaty, by an increase of duties on manufactured articles, by a charge in the mode of

levying the said duties; and by the abolition of tolls on the St. Lawrence Canals and river. The undersigned proposes to shew, by a careful review of the report of the Committee, that these allegations are wholly without foundation, as affording any ground of complaint by the United States. It may perhaps be as well here, however, to dispose at once of any question arising upon the right of Canada to impose such duties as she may please on manufactured goods. The spirit and intent of any treaty can only refer either to the mode of dealing with subjects in it, or necessarily affected through it. The treaty contains no reference to manufactured articles whatever, but is expressly limited to articles, "the growth and produce" of the respective countries (of which a Schedule is attached). It is therefore an assumption for which no ground exists, to allege that either its spirit or intent could possibly be affected by the policy of either country as regards any unenumerated ar-The spirit of the treaty was, however, infringed by the United States, by the imposition of heavy consular fees on proof of origin, which thus became tantamount to a duty, and which were therefore, after nearly two years of negotiation, finally removed by Act of Congress. In proof that the United States never contemplated any latitude being given to the express words of the treaty, it may be here stated that under the article of timber and lumber, they have subjected to duty all planks and boards which were either in whole or in part planed or tongued and grooved, giving the most restricted sense to the words used "unmanufactured in whole or in part." In further evidence of the views taken by that Government, of the "spirit and intent" of the treaty, it may be stated that they subject to duty flour ground in Canada from American wheat, although Canadian flour is free. So also is lumber made in Canada, out of American saw logs, subject to duty in the United In these cases, especially in the two latter, it may well be questioned whether their decision is in conformity with the spirit of the treaty, or even its letter; it certainly does not harmonize with the allegation that there was a tacit understanding that the treaty went beyond its letter.

It is scarcely necessary to argue upon such a perfectly groundless assertion, as that manufactured goods were affected by the treaty; but admitting it were so, this obligation must have been mutual, and if Canada were debarred from increasing her duties, the United States must have been equally held bound. Their necessities have produced an enormous increase in their customs duties, against which Canada certainly pretends no right to complain; why then do they complain of what has been found needful here? Some plausible reason might have been found, had Canada imposed differential duties against American manufactures; but this is not so, her duties are levied at equal rates upon the

goods of Great Britain as upon those of the United States.

The Committee on Commerce having divided their report into several heads, it may

be convenient to follow their subdivision in such remarks as appear called forth.

Under the title of "Natural characteristics of Northern Nations, and the necessary principle of our Policy," it is stated that "sure and safe guides in the application of political economy and to our own prosperity, are to be found in the simple principles of "morality and justice, because they alone are true alike in minute and great affairs, at all "times and in every place. They imply freedom for ourselves and those rules of fraternity "or equality which enjoin us to regard our neighbors as ourselves. We can trust in no "other policy."

It is gratifying to learn that the Committee on Commerce inculcate such liberal views. Considering the wide field possessed by the United States for the exercise of true political economy, it may well be hoped their views may meet with acceptance with the American people, whose policy has thus far been generally regarded as exclusive and strictly national.

The policy of the United States of protection to home industry, through the apparent prosperity which is attributed to it—whether erroneously or not, need not now be considered—has made many converts in Canada, and it certainly has been a subject of some surprise, that a country having protection as its own commercial policy should feel so much aggrieved at the supposed application in part, however small, of its own doctrines. It would certainly seem that the Committee on Commerce do not believe in the American policy, or that they wish to deprive Canada of the opportunity of becoming great and independent by preventing her adoption of it. The undersigned desire expressly to deny that the policy of Canada, so far as directed by him, has been based upon other than free trade principles, modified to suit the circumstances of the country; but in discussing this ques-

tion with the Committee on Commerce, it may be necessary occasionally to argue from the protectionist point of view of the United States, especially as it will be his duty hereafter to point out, that their doctrine of Free Trade with Canada really means the adoption of a

more exclusive policy towards Great Britain and the rest of the world.

On pages 6 and 7 of the Report, the most liberal sentiments are quoted from eminent statesmen of the United States, advocating "fair reciprocity and equal competition" with the British Provinces. But the undersigned regrets to be compelled to observe that these liberal sentiments have not governed the policy of the United States. Canada admits the registration of foreign vessels without charge—the United States do not. Canada has for years tried to have the Great Lakes made free to vessels of both countries for coasting purposes, but without success. Canada allows American craft to pass through her whole system of canals to the ocean, free of toll or charge of any description; but no Canadian boat is allowed, even on payment of toll, to enter an American canal. Even the express stipulation in article IV of the Reciprocity Treaty, that "the Government of the United "States further engages to urge upon the State Governments to secure to the subjects of "Her Britannic Majesty, the use of the several State canals on terms of equality with the "inhabitants of the United States," has thus far remained a dead letter; and this Government is not even informed that the promised effort has been made. Foreign goods are constantly bought in the American markets, and brought into Canada, paying duty only on the original foreign invoice, but the American Customs Laws prevent any similar purchases being made in Canada. Taking the article of Tea, it has been always subjected to a duty of 20 per cent. when imported from Canada, though free if imported at the sea-Goods made in Canada have been invariably charged the high tariff duties of the United States, while similar articles have, until very recently, been admitted from thence into Canada at low duties, and under the existing Canadian Tariff, are very greatly lower than the rates charged even before the imposition of the Morrill tariff.

The undersigned cannot permit the sentiments expressed in the Report under consideration to pass as indicating the uniform action of the United States Government towards this country, as the fact stands beyond dispute, that the course of that Government has been very far from liberal or reciprocal, with the exceptions of the permission to pass Goods through the States under bond, which was enacted, not out of deference to Canada, but to secure an important carrying trade to American canals, railroads and forwarders; but in respect to the Reciprocity Treaty for which the United States received a full equivalent, not merely in the trade of Canada, but in the concessions made in regard to the

Fisheries.

That the fact is as stated, may be judged by the admission of the Committee on Com-

merce, under the head, p. 8, "complete Reciprocity recommended, &c.:"

"It will be impossible to say how far these opinions prevail in Canada, until some "more efficient indication on our part has been given of a desire to reciprocate this policy "fully and cordially, and to liberate the people on both sides from the present oppressive re- "strictions."

The Committee lay some stress upon the fact that the United States, prior to the Treaty, levied \$1,300,000 on articles of Canadian "growth and produce," while Canada levied only \$200,000 on similar articles from the States. They seem to be aware that the natural inference would be, that their own people had, through free trade, saved \$1,300,000 annually, and should be pleased; and they, therefore, make the following remarks, under the head of—

"Value of Canadian Productions increased 20 per cent. by the Treaty:"

"Here the special operation of the laws of political economy is worthy of note. Superficially, it is said that the markets of Europe regulate, for agricultural productions, the
markets of the continent, and that the duty remitted on Canadian products was a saving
to the pockets of our people; but the products of Canada and our relative position and requirements are such that the United States possess, to some extent, a monopoly of the
Canadian market, as purchasers of the products of the field. For cattle, sheep, swine, the
course grains, and certain kinds of lumber, we constitute for Canada the only market
worthy of naming; and the wheat of Canada, from its peculiar adaptation to our uses, was

^{*} By the Act of August. 1861, the discriminating duty appears to be reduced to 10 per cent.

"largely sold to us before the Treaty. Of the large amount of wheat received at Toronto, the Metropolis of Upper Canada, in 1859, the last year of which we possess any authentic statistics on the subject, which have been published, only two per cent. were sent via the St Lawrence, the rest having been received at Oswego, and other American ports; and that the duties (of 20 per cent.) were in effect paid by the Canadians prior to the treaty, is incontrovertibly established by the Report of the Select Committee on Commerce, appointed by the Legislative Assembly of Canada, in 1858, testifying that the effect of the repeal of discriminating duties on grain imported into Great Britain, was to depreciate the value of all articles grown or produced in Canada, 20 per cent. under the value of like articles grown or produced in the United States, and this difference in value continued up to the year 1854, (the year of the treaty,) a period of nearly nine years."

The Committee must certainly have felt their argument to be essentially faulty, when they feel it necessary to claim for America a special and exclusive application of the laws of political economy, contrary to those which govern the rest of the world. And the undersigned considers it quite needless, in addressing Your Excellency, to enter upon any argument upon a subject upon which all writers are now agreed. It is, however, true, that for certain articles, such as cattle, horses, and coarse grains, the New England States form the market; and the demand there regulates the price. And it is abundantly evident that if by artificial burdens, the supply from Canada is excluded, the price must rise, either till it reaches a rate that will permit importation, or till the higher price attracts, at greater cost, an increased supply from more remote regions of the Union. The consumers being the intelligent manufacturers and commercial men of New England, are too well skilled in political economy, not to know that this rise of price, thus artificially created, does not affect only the quantity supplied from Canada, but attaches itself to the whole consumption. The law of political economy, which fixes the value or price of the home produced article, at that at which the deficiency in it can be supplied from elsewhere, applies quite as strongly to New England as to Great Britain; and though the United States might undoubledly affect the value of those articles of Canadian produce, for which it may be said New England afords the market, yet the burthen would in reality fall upon Americans, to an extent vastly beyond the injury inflicted upon Canadians.

It may, however, not be amiss to point out how small a proportion of the exports from Canada to the United States are governed by this market; wheat, flour, corn, peas and lumber would not be sensibly affected by any duty imposed by the United States. The disturbance of trade would doubtless, for a time, affect their prices in Canada, but this would not be permanent. In the article of lumber, objection may be taken to this statement; but it is admitted now that the United States do not produce anything approaching their consumption, and must import from Canada; the duty would, therefore, necessarily be paid by the consumer. The following Table illustrates the state of trade in Free Goods for the last three years:

STATEMENT showing the Total Value of the undermentioned Articles exported to all Countries and to the United States, during the years 1859, 1860 and 1861.

	. 18	1859. 1860.		60.	1861.		
	Total Amount	United States.	Total Amount.	United States.	Total Amount.	United States.	
Wheat, Flour and Corn	\$ 4,342,291 2,997,507 8,556,691 2,014,833 5,191,056	\$ 3,584,031 2,694,320 3,301,819 2,014,203 2,327,941	\$ 9,564,484 4,694,741 10,051,147 2,048,005 6,003,083	\$ 6,483,994 3,529,805 3,846,611 2,047,745 2,519,813	\$ 14,560,111 3,684,520 8,693,638 1,397,034 6,381,945	\$ 6,506,582 2,137,554 2,065,870 1,396,994 2,219,427	
Total	23,102,378	13,922,314	32,361,460	18,427,968	34,717,248	14,386,427	

The Committee attach weight to a statement, that of wheat, received at Foronto in 1859, only 2 per cent went via the St. Lawrence. The undersigned doubts the accuracy

of this statement, especially as large quantities went eastward by the Grand Trunk Railway; but whether correct or not as regards a single port, the real state of the case can only be ascertained by a comparison of the whole exports by the St. Lawrence and by American channels, which as shewn above, gives the larger quantity to the St. Lawrence.

The undersigned finds the following observations under the head of "Canadian Minis-

"ter of Finance officially avows a policy adverse to Reciprocity with the United States."

"It was indeed expected, when the treaty was made, that Canada would continue to "impose moderate duties upon American manufactures; but if at that time she had an-"nounced a determination to enact laws especially discriminating against all forms of our "industry, except those which are nominated in the bond, the benefits we have conferred "upon her would never have been granted, nor can she expect their continuance beyond "the time required by the treaty. Yet this tendency and intention to isolate herself and "exclude us, except so far as we may be purchasers of her products, was not only com-"monly proclaimed by a large party in the Province, but was officially avowed by the "Canadian Minister of Finance, and various alterations have been made in the method of "levying duties on merchandize of foreign grigin, for the avowed purpose of checking the "trade of New York and Boston."

It is a matter of surprise and regret, that the Committee should have permitted themselves to make such a charge as is contained above. No policy has been avowed or acted upon, "especially discrimininating against all forms of our industry," nor has the Minister of Finance ever held or expressed a sentiment adverse to reciprocity with the United The Customs Laws of Canada apply equally and without discrimination to goods imported from Great Britain, the United States, and every foreign country. It can scarcely be seriously meant as a cause of complaint that American goods are not admitted on more favorable terms than those of Great Britain, which forms the great market for our produce, with whom we are connected by ties of allegiance and affection, and by whom Canada is protected from all foreign fees. The utmost that the United States can ask, would seem to be admission on equal terms with our own fellow-subjects, and this they have. probably the real essence of the complaint is to be found in the hope expressed by the Minister of Finance, that duties required for revenue might incidentally encourage the production of certain articles in Canada now imported. These words referred to above were-

"The fiscal policy of Canada has invariably been governed by consideration of the amount of Rovenue required. It is no doubt true that a large and influential party exists, who advocate a Protective policy, but this policy has not been adopted by either the Government or Legislature, although the necessity of increased taxation for the purposes of Revenue has to a certain extent compelled action in partial unison with their views, and has caused more attention to be given to the proper adjustment of the duties, so as neither unduly to stimulate nor depress the few branches of manufacture which exist in Canada. The policy of the present Government in readjusting the Tariff has been, in the first place, to obtain sufficient Revenue for the public wants; and secondly, to do so in such a manner as would most fairly distribute the additional burthens upon the different classes of the community; and it will undoubtedly be a subject of gratification to the Government, if they find that the duties, absolutely required to meet their engagements, should incidentally benefit and encourage the production in the country of many of those articles which we The Government have no expectation that the moderate duties imposed by Canada can produce any considerable development of manufacturing industry; the utmost that is likely to arise, is the establishment of works requiring comparatively unskilled labor, or of those competing with American makers, for the production of goods which can be equally well made in Canada, and which a duty of 20 per cent. will no doubt stimulate. That these results should flow from the necessity of increased taxation, is no subject of regret to the Canadian Government, nor can it be alleged as any departure on their part from the recognized sound principles of trade, as it will shortly be shewn that the Government were compelled to obtain increased Revenue, and it is believed that no other course could be relied on for this result than that adopted."

These words are those complained of as indicating a policy "especially discriminating against all forms of our industry," and the undersigned cannot avoid expressing his surprise that the Committee should take umbrage at the expression of a hope that duties abso

Intely necessary for revenue, might give encouragement to some branches of industry, when the whole commercial policy of the United States has been in this direction, and duties imposed for the express purpose of protection. The Committee, in speaking of a policy "adverse to Reciprocity," cannot surely have studied their own Tariff for the last thirty years, in which they will never find one instance up to this moment, when the manufactures of Canada, coarse and rude as they might be, have been admitted into the United States on any thing like as favorable terms as their goods have invariably been admitted into Canada; when the United States are prepared to place their Tariff on Canadian goods as low as our Tariff is on theirs, it will be in a more logical position to make complaint of want of reciprocity. Canada has always been, except on the articles under the present Reciprocity Treaty, absolutely debarred by high duties from the American market, and the policy of isolation with which the Committee charge her, is that of the United States.

The Committee further go on in a subsequent part of their Report to say:

"OFFICIAL AVOWAL OF DISCRIMINATING DUTIES AGAINST THE MERCHANTS AND CARRIERS
"OF THE UNITED STATES.

"Mr. Galt thus explains the change in the method of levying duties so as to divert "trade from the ports of the United States:

"'By extending the ad valorem principle to all importations, and thereby encouraging 
"'and developing the direct trade between Canada and all foreign countries by sea, and so
"'far benefiting the shipping interests of Great Brilain—an object which is partly attained
"'through the duties being taken upon the value in the market where last bought—the
"'levying of specific duties for several years had completely diverted the trade of Canada
"'in teas, sugars, &c., to the American markets, (our Atlantic Cities,) and had destroyed
"'a very valuable trade which formerly existed from the St. Lawrence to the lower pro"'vinces and West Indies. It was believed that the competition of our canals and rail"'road systems, via Portland, together with the improvements in the navigation of the
"Lower St. Lawrence, justified the belief that the supply of Canadian wants might be
"'once more made by sea, and the benefits of this commerce obtained for our own mer"'chants and forwarders. Under this conviction, it was determined by the government to
"'apply the principle of ad valorem duties."

#### "SPECIAL EXEMPTIONS IN FAVOR OF THE GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD.

"In pursuance of this discriminating system, it was also provided (see Consolidated "Statutes of Canada, chap. 17, sec. 24) that the Governor of Canada, by a departmental order, might discriminate in favor of particular routes through the United States—a singular violation of the comity or hospitality of the United States in extending unusual facilities not required by any treaty for the transfer of goods on the Grand Trunk Rail-"road, via Portland, into Canada."

It certainly required some boldness on the part of the Committee to make the foregoing statements matters of complaints; but it may be well to dispose of the latter extract first, by the simple statement that had the Committee been ingenuous enough to have given the date of the Statute, Consolidated Statutes, chapter 17, section 24, stated therein, it would have appeared as passed in 1853, more than a year before the Reciprocity Treaty, and consequently had nothing to do with recent action; moreover so far from being restricted to the Grand Trunk Railway from Portland, the departmental orders upon it apply equally and without discrimination to every canal, railway, or other route between the two countries.

In regard to the former extract, complaining of the method of levying duties, it is almost sufficiently explanatory, the fact being that at the time of passing the Reciprocity Treaty and before it—the duties on tea, sugar and molasses had been either wholly advalorem or mixed; subsequently the predecessor of the undersigned adopted the specific system, which was lately again changed, with the view, as stated, of encouraging direct importation, and British and colonial shipping and merchants—an object for which it is not considered necessary to offer either defence or apology to the United States. It is, however, wholly untrue to represent this change as discriminating against the United States forwarders, canal or railway interests, as the law permits a cargo of sugar or part thereof,

&c., to be imported via New York or Boston, on precisely the same terms as via Montreal,

and thereby places both routes on a footing of fair competition.

The complaint of the Committee is, however, the more disingenuous as they conceal the fact, that the ad valorem system of Canada is in this respect precisely their own, as regards goods generally, while in the case of the United States, no tea or sugar could be imported unless it came direct by an American vessel, except on payment of 20 per cent duty; thus conclusively establishing a discriminating duty of great weight against Canadian trade.* Americans have always been able to sell teas to Canada at the same rate of duty whether sent by Quebec or by Toronto, but Canadians could not sell teas to the United States, without payment of 20 per cent more duty, than if imported at New York. It is difficult to comprehend the precise views held by the Committee on the subject of Reciprocity, when they make that a matter of complaint against Canada, which has been, to a much

greater degree, their own uniform system. But so far from pursuing a policy of isolation, Canada has certainly, during the tenure of office by the undersigned, followed one of the utmost commercial liberality. With the single exception of an increase of duty on certain goods from 15 to 20 per cent, rendered absolutely necessary by the absence of all other available sources of revenue; no act of Canada can be cited, which is not in the direction of developing commerce. It may be sufficient to instance the perfect freedom of the St. Lawrence from the great lakes to the ocean—the absence of light dues—the repeal of tonnage dues on Lake St. Peter—the abolition of tolls on all vessels, whether American or Canadian—the opening of extensive districts, east and west, free from all custom dues whatever-the encouragement of trade with France and the Mediterranean by a marked reduction of previously very high duties on wine, dried fruits, &c. The policy of the undersigned has been not by legislation to endeavour to force trade as has been done in the United States, but to invite it by the removal of all artificial barriers, and to seek in the increasing business attracted to Canada a compensation for the sacrifices made. He has believed that the various petty burdens placed at different points of the St. Lawrence in the shape of dues, tolls, &c., amounted to a serious barrier to trade, and he has sought by their removal to make the St. Lawrence the favorite, as it is the natural outlet for the vast regions around the great lakes. That this policy has been thus far attended by a certain measure of success is shewn by the following table, shewing the tonnage and business of the St. Lawrence for the three years 1857, 8 and 9, prior to the abolition of the tolls, and for 1860-1:

STATEMENT of the Value of Exports and Imports via the St. Lawrence, with the Tonnage of Vessels, Inwards and Outwards, during the years 1857 to 1861, inclusive:

•		•				Value of	Value of	Tonnage of Vessels.	
			 		 	Exports.	Imports.	Inwards.	Outwards.
1857 .	:			•		13,756,787	14,561,884	748,425	731,367
1858 .						9,727,413	10,795,077	613,813	632,046
1859 .						8,821,662	11,549,068	641,662	640,571
1860 .						14,037,403	13,548,665	831,434	821,791
1861						22,524,735	17,249,055	1,087,128	1,059,667

N. B.—Of the Exports of 1861, no less than \$3,505,511 were the value of Goods Exported from the Western States via the St. Lawrence.

^{*}By the U. S. Customs Act of August, 1861, the previous discrimination has been altered. It is therein provided, "That all articles, goods, ware and merchandise, imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope in foreign vessels, not entitled by reciprocal treaties to be exempt from discriminating duties, tonnage and other charges; and all other articles, goods, wares and merchandise, not imported direct from the place of their growth, or production, or in foreign vessels, entitled by reciprocal treaties to be exempt from discriminating duties, tonnage and other charges, shall be subject to pay, in addition to the duties imposed by this Act, 10 per centum ad valorem; provided, that this rule shall not apply to goods, wares and merchandise imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope in American vessels."

The undersigned has no fear that this policy is misunderstood in the Great Western States of the Union; on the contrary, the Boards of Commerce, west of Buffalo, universally approve it, and rejoice in the facilities which Canada has opened to their trade. Its probable success has, however, excited the apprehensions of the Great Canal Forwarding interests of New York, and they now seek to represent that policy as inimical to the United States, which has really made the St. Lawrence as free to their craft as to those of Canada. It is a singular charge to make of discrimination on our part against them, that we do not permit one section of our public works to be used for purposes exclusively beneficial to them, when they absolutely and contrary to the engagements of the treaty, debar any Canadian vessel from entering their waters, if we except Lake Michigan specially mentioned in the Treaty. Surely Canada does enough for them, when she places them on precisely the same footing as she does her own vessels, and it is a novel doctrine that because the whole St. Lawrence is made free, therefore an injury is done to the New York route. The remedy is simple, and in their own hands; let them do as Canada has done, repeal the tolls on their canals, and admit Canadian vessels to ply on them, and then the desired state of "fair competition" will have arisen. But the Committee must have formed but a low estimate of the intelligence of their own people in the West, when they make it a subject of complaint against Canada that she has opened the St. Lawrence freely to their trade. signed apprehends that the inhabitants of those great States will be much more likely to demand from their own Government an equitable application of their own customs laws, so as to permit them to import direct via the St. Lawrence, and to buy in the Canadian market, rather than to join with the Committee in requiring a return to a system by which the entire West has hitherto been held in-vassalage to the State of New York.

The Committee on Commerce have made several extracts from the expressed opinions of the undersigned, where they could, taken singly, serve their purpose; but he wholly denies that any fair interpretation of his sentiments would justify the use that has been made The subject of the Canadian Tariff appears, however, to be either so little underof them. stood, or so studiously misrepresented, both in the United States and in England, that the undersigned proposes to offer a few remarks upon the causes for the repeated increase in Customs duties in Canada, and their operation, as he particularly desires to remove the misapprehension existing in England, where it is taken as a matter of course, that every increase in Customs duties must place the British manufacturer at increased disadvantage, as compared with a supposed local producer. The term "supposed local producer," is intentionally employed, because the fact is, that there are no manufactures in Canada, beyond those minor ones which every community must have; and consequently, the duty on cottons, silks, hardware, earthenware, &c., which are all imported, is necessarily paid by the Canadian consumer, and has no other effect on the Foreign Trade than to diminish the ability to buy to the extent of the duty-a result that would equally follow if the same amount were obtained by direct taxation or any other mode, from the same individuals. The amount available for Foreign Trade is only the balance of realized labor, after deduction of the amount required by the State; and no diminution of the national fund for foreign purchases can be effected by Customs duties in contradistinction to other duties, unless they give an artificial value to goods made at home, which could be purchased cheaper abroad. Canada does not manufacture the articles she imports, to any appreciable extent; and, therefore, her rates of Customs duties do not sensibly affect her imports, as is shown by the annexed table of imports of certain dutiable articles under the Tariff of 1859,

and for the previous three years:

STATEMENT showing the Total Value of the undermentioned articles, and the proportion imported via the St. Lawrence, for the years 1857 to 1861 inclusive.

	18	57.	18	58.	1859.	
ARTICLES.	Total	Amount via St. Lawrence.	Total	Amount ria St. Lawrence.	Totul.	
amundudikka difinas dikum suurikasuli oli taivat uurikkiitiitiin ilkululiitiitii titoodii vaistaakistus.	ŝ	s	\$	\$	\$	
Cottons.  Earthenware, Glassware, &c. Fancy Goods.  fron and Hardware of all kinds.  Silks. Satins, and Velvets.  Woollens.	608,172 2,293,331 1,025,839	4,432,866 443,147 490,774 1,245,560 982,153 3,466,518	3,315,119 386,875 268,535 3,491,510 658,090 2,557,118	2,986,660 294,545 199,189 2,765,415 579,862 2,401,718	4,863,444 418,464 318,143 2,861,761 901,856 3,432,848	

STATEMENT showing the Total Value of the undermentioned Articles, &c .- (Continued.)

	1859.	1860.		1861.		
ARTICLES.	Amount via St. Lawrence.	Total.	Amount via St.	Total Amount.	Amount via St. Lawrence.	
The second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second secon	s	\$	\$	\$	ŝ	
Cottons	242.506 2,107,134	5,750,297 502,790 265,987 3,048,964 903,958 3,824,350	5,055,676 361,797 195,034 2,137,659 865,978 3,498,003	5,690,777 618,896 328,391 2,851,014 921,152 4,271,276	5,123,076 429,763 245,419 1,942,398 875,195 4,000,077	

The point to which the undersigned particularly desires to draw the attention of political economists in Great Britain, is, that an increase of Customs duties does not necessarily injuriously affect Foreign Trade, provided it be restrained within certain limits. And the deduction he proposes to draw from this theorem, is, that such limits have not been exceeded by Canada.

The undersigned commences with two propositions which will not be denied: first, that the consumer, under all circumstances, pays the entire cost of the article he uses; and secondly, that his ability to buy depends upon the net results to him of his labor after its product has gone into consumption in any form. Assuming these points as necessarily conceded, it is evident that in a new unsettled country, such as Canada was, and to a certain extent, still is, without roads, without canals, without railroads, with an uncertain, long and perilous communication with Great Britain, the cost of British goods at the early settlement of the country was enchanced by the doubtful credit of its merchants, high ocean freight, high insurance, heavy charges for lighterage, and finally after the goods reached Canada, by the enormous charges consequent on a trade conducted in the most primitive way, by the most primitive conveyances, and subject to the profits demanded by the numerous parties through whose hands it passed before it reached the ultimate consumer. Equally were the still more bulky articles produced and forwarded in payment for goods, subject to similar deduction. Consequently not very many years ago, the settler

in Upper Canada, and in many parts of Lower Canada, paid the maximum for his goods and obtained the minimum for his produce.

It has been remarked that legitimate protection, which home manufacturers may enjoy. is that afforded by the cost of bringing foreign goods into competition. It must therefore he admitted that under the circumstances in which Canada was then placed, this legitimate protection was necessarily very large, and that British goods were at a very great disadvantage. In very many cases it may, with perfect truth, be stated that the cost of the goods imported. was enchanced to the consumer one hundred per cent., and equally that he only obtained one half the ultimate price, or much less, of his produce in England. which reference is made, the duty on British goods, generally, was two and half per cent., but the price to the consumer was raised enormously by the causes referred to, and his means of purchase in an equally important degree diminished. Now, under these circumstances, it cannot admit of a doubt, that if by an increase of five per cent. on the duty, a reduction of ten per cent. on the other charges were produced, the benefit would accrue caually to the British manufacturer and to the consumer, and the indirect but legitimate protection to the home manufacturer would be diminished; the consumer would pay five per cent. more to the Government but ten per cent. less to the merchant and forwarder. In this illustration lies the whole explanation of the Canadian Customs. The Government has increased the duties for the purpose of enabling them to meet the interest on the public works necessary to reduce all the various charges upon the imports and exports of the country. Light houses have been built, and steamships subsidized to reduce the charges for freight and insurance, the St. Lawrence has been deepened, and the canals constructed, to reduce the cost of inland navigation to a minimum. Railways have been assisted to give speed, safety and permanency to trade interrupted by the severity of winter. All these improvements have been undertaken with the two fold object of diminishing the cost to the consumer of what he imports, and of increasing the net result of the labour of the country when finally realized in Great Britain. These great improvements could not be effected without large outlays; and the burden necessarily had to be put either through direct Taxation; or by Customs Duties on the goods imported; or upon the trade by excessive tolls corresponding with the rates previously charged. Direct Taxation was the medium employed through the local Municipalities, for the construction of all minor local works, roads, court houses and gaols, education, and the vast variety of objects required in a newly settled country; and this source of taxation has thus been used to the full extent which is believed practicable without producing serious discontent. No one can, for a moment, argue that in an enlightened age, any Government could adopt such a clumsy mode of raising money, as to maintain excessive rates of tolls, nor would it have attained the object, as American channels of trade were created simultaneously, that would then The only effect, therefore, of attempting such course would have have defied competition. been to give the United States the complete control of our markets, and virtually to exclude British goods. The only other course was therefore adopted, and the producer has been required to pay, through increased custom duties, for the vastly greater deductions he secured through the improvements referred to. What then has been the result to the British manufacturer? His goods are, it is true, in many cases subjected to 20 per cent. instead of 21 per cent. but the cost to the consumer has been diminished in a very much greater degree, and the aggregate of cost, original price, duty, freight, and charges, are now very much less than when the duty was 22 per cent., and consequently the legitimate protection to the home manufacturer is to this extent diminished. Nor is this all; the interest of the British manufacturer is not merely that he shall be able to lay down his goods at the least cost to the consumer, but equally is he interested in the ability of the consumer to buy. Now this latter point is attained precisely through the same means which have cheapened the goods. The produce of Canada is now increased in value, exactly in proportion to the saving on the cost of delivering it in the market of consumption.

If the aggregate of cost to the consumer remained the same, now, as it was before the cra of Canals and Railroads in Canada, what possible difference would it make to the British manufacturers whether the excess over the cost in Great Britain, were paid to the Government, or to merchants and forwarders? It would certainly not in any way affect the question of the protection to home manufacturers. But when it can be clearly shewn that by the action of the Government, in raising funds through increased fustoms duties, the cost

to the consumer is now very much less, upon what ground can the British manufacturer

complain that these duties have been restrictive on his trade?

The undersigned might truly point to the rapid increase in the population and wealth of Canada, arising from its policy of improvement, whereby its ability of consumption has been so largely increased. He might also show that these improvements have in a great degree also tended to the rapid advance of the Western States, and to their increased ability to purchase British goods. He might point to the fact that the grain supplied from the Western States and Canada keeps down prices in Great Britain, and therefore enables the British manufacturer to produce still cheaper. But he prefers resting his case, as to the propriety of imposing increased Customs duties, solely on the one point, that through that increase, the cost of British manufactured goods including duty, has been reduced to the Canadian consumer, and that consequently the increase has, in its results, viewing the whole trade, tended to an augmentation of the market for British goods.

The foregoing immediate remarks apply rather to Canadian trade with Great Britain, than with the United States; but in proof that the alterations from time to time of the tariff have not operated oppressively on American exports, there is now subjoined the following statements, with the remark that the last tariff, against which complaint is made,

came into force in the summer of 1859:

STATEMENT of the value of Imports into Canada from the United States, for 12 years from 1850 to 1861 inclusive, distinguishing the Values upon which Customs Duties were paid, from the value of Free Goods; also the amount of Duty collected in each year, and the average percentage of Duty on dutiable Goods, and on the value of the whole Importations.

	Total Value		Amount of	Value	Average percentage.		
YEAR.	of Imports.	Value of Duty paid Goods.	Duty paid.	of Free Goods.	On Goods paying Duty.	On total value of Goods im- ported.	
1510	\$	\$	\$	\$			
1850 1851	6,594,860 8,365,765	5.803,732 6.981.735	1,069,814 1,274,762	791,128 1,384,030	18.43	16.22 15.24	
1852	8,477,693	7.613,003	1,433,195	\$64,690	18.82	16.90	
1853	11,782,147	10,656.582	1,805,812	1,125,565	16.94	15.52	
1854	15,533,098	13.449.341	2.209.173	2,083,757	16.42	14.22	
1855	20,828,676	11,449,472	1.786,032	9,379,204	15.60	S.57	
1856	22,704,509	12,770,923	2.059.826	9,933,586	16.13	9.07	
1857	20.224.651	9.966,430	1,605,164	10,258,221	16.10	7.94	
1858	15,635,565	8,473,607	1,611,711	7,161,958	19.02	10.31	
1859	17,592,916	9,0::2,861	1,825,135	8,560,055	20.20	10.37	
3860	17,273,029	8,526,230	1,759,928	8,746,799	20.64	10.19	
1861	21,069,388	8.308,620	1.584,892	12,730,768	19.00	7.52	

The above statement shows—Firstly, that the average amount of duty levied on dutiable imports from the United States, is the same as the average of the last twelve years, and that the variations have been very slight; Secondly, that including free goods, the rate per cent. was lower than any previous year, and much less than half what it was a few years ago; Thirdly, that so far from American trade, in dutiable and free goods, having fallen off within the last three years, it has steadily increased, even under the disturbed state of affairs during 1861.

The Committee on Commerce, under the head of "Natural results of the Treaty and its abrogation," assume that the treaty was made with each province separately, saying that "each made its own bargain and received its separate equivalents." It is quite unnecessary to discuss the propriety of this statement, as, if true, it only serves to shew the unreasonable prefensions now set up by the Committee. But it may be well, in the interests involved, to point out the grave error into which they have fallen, in considering the treaty as only affecting the internal trade between the two countries. Canada is a maritime province of no small importance; she possesses a larger extent of sca-coast than either New Brunswick.

or Nova Scotia, and 15,000 men and boys are employed on her own coasts. The fisheries of the whole north coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, of all Anticosti, of the whole shores of Gaspa and Bonaventure, including one half of the Bay of Chaleurs, and the most valuable fishery of the whole Gulf, that of the Magdalen Islands, belong to Canada. Of the fishing rights conveyed under the treaty, the United States therefore enjoy from Canada fully one half, and if concessions were made in favor of the cercals of Western Canada, it should not be forgotten that Eastern Canada furnished her full share of the equivalents.

In connection with the question of the fisheries, it may not be amiss to point out the strange misapprehension which the Committee have formed of the effect of the free port of Gaspé, which manifestly must yield at least equal benefit to the vast number of American ishermen frequenting these waters, as to Canadiaus, as one and all can now obtain from this district every needful supply free of all duty. As regards the free port on Lakes Huron and Superior, the object is simply to encourage the rapid settlement of a remote and comparatively inaccessible region, and it is believed that the citizens of the United States in the same districts, would rejoice if their government exercised a similar paternal fostering policy towards them in their early struggles. In both cases the duration of the free ports is limited to a short term of years.

The Committee, in more than one portion of their report, take occasion to question the propriety of measures purely internal in their nature. The undersigned cannot but regard this course as most unusual, and one to be avoided, the present position of the United States suggesting rejoinders, which might at least be equally german to the subject of the

Reciprocity Treaty.

It is scarcely needful to offer any observation upon the Report of the Committee upon the "Relations of Great Britain and the Northern American Colonies," and "Differences between the British and Colonial Governments." Recent events have shewn that the existing "Relations" are highly prized on both sides, and the "Differences" referred to have not extended beyond a discussion on the powers of Colonial Parliaments, resulting in a manner attaching Canada still more warmly to her existing institutions. The excuse offered in effect by the Committee for remarks certainly foreign to their subject, is, that the "Differences" occurred upon a remonstrance by the Imperial Government against the tanadian Tariff, upon what may be called American grounds, they use the words, p. 31—

"The Financial Minister of Canada carried into practical effect a policy avowedly restrictive, and adverse to the interests of the United States. To these efforts the Government of Great Britain, through the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary for the Colonies, objected in terms of force, unusual in diplomatic correspondence. The reply of the Canadian Government was a declaration of complete self-control, or independence in its fluan-

"cial affairs, and as regards its commercial relations with the United States, &c."

If the committee can be supposed to have read the correspondence to which they here make reference, it would be difficult too strongly to denounce the disingenuousness of the whole statement. But the undersigned is unwilling to attribute the entire misrepresentation of it to any other cause than ignorance, which he deeply regret should have arisen inasmuch as the whole of the papers were printed by order of the Canadian Parliament in 1860,* and were also very fully commented upon by the press at that time. The discussion with the Imperial Government was not because the tariff was supposed to be "adverse to the interests of the United States," but because the Chamber of Commerce of Sheffield complained that it was practically discriminative in favor of the manufacturers of the United States, as well as otherwise, in their opinion, objectionable. Their Memorial says among other things:—

"We would remind Your Grace, in the second place, that while there is a protection

"We would remind Your Grace, in the second place, that while there is a protection in favor of Canadian Manufactures against Sheffield, of from 25 to 40 per cent., consisting of land carriage, freight, insurance, commission, shipping expenses, duty, &c., that owing to the close contiguity of, and cheap transit from, the competing scats of American industry, similar goods can be sent across the Canadian frontier by the United States manu-

"facturers at a cost of from 221 to 25 per cent.

"It is therefore plain that the American manufacturer has actually an advantage over the Sheffield manufacturer of from 121 to 15 per cent. As this is a natural protection,

Sessional Papers, No. 38, 1860.

"however, and consequently one which remains about the same, be the Canadian duty what it may, we only name it to shew Your Grace how great the obstacles are, naturally, against which Sheffield has to struggle; and for the purpose of remarking, as another objection to any increase of duty, that it is actually the interest of American manufacturers that the Canadian duties should be raised, since any hindrance or confusion caused to Sheffield manufacturers can only tend to divert the demand towards markets easier of access, and with which intercourse is more quickly exchanged than with Sheffield. It is important too, to remember, that the American manufacturer has more than 1,000 miles of unguarded frontier over which he can snuggle with impunity."

The undersigned, in his reply to the Duke of Newcastle, had occasion to explain that so far from the Sheffield merchants being in a position to complain of advantages indirectly given to American competitors, they were not effected injuriously, and that in reality, if manufactures grow up under the tariff, they would compete rather with American than with Sheffield makers. The undersigned trusts the Committee will, by reference to the papers, satisfy themselves that the Duke of Newcastle never had the slightest difference with Canada on the subject of the duties imposed upon American goods, but rested his objections purely on British grounds. And the Committee will also find, in the same published correspondence, that the Imperial authorities, however much they disliked the increase of duties, admitted as regards the complaint of Sheffield that "there does not appear to be much ground "for apprehending scrious injury to the trade of Sheffield with Canada, from the recent increase of duty in that colony." And on the general question of the tariff, "My Lord "thinks that the explanations given in Mr. Galt's report of the principles upon which it "was framed, are upon the whole satisfactory." Considering that these were the final conclusions of the Imperial Government, in a correspondence which commenced with the strong disapproval of the tariff, the Committee may, it is hoped, equally reconsider their expressed opinions. But in any event the undersigned must protest against their introducing the Imperial authorities as sharers of their view, that the tariff was especially "ad-"verse to the interests of the United States."

It has been thus far the ungracious task of the Minister of Finance to question in several important respects the Report of the Committee on Commerce. He cannot but feel that it has made unwarranted allusions to and attacks upon the Government of Canada, and upon himself by name, and he deeply regrets that the Committee should have thus weakened the force of their final judgment in favor of the continuance and extension of the Treaty. The undersigned now gladly turns to the consideration of the advantages derived by both countries from the treaty, and hopes that where both enjoy so much, neither may be led by the carping complaints of sectional interests to attempt its destruction. The following official summary will show, at a glance, the immense interests depending on the Treaty, and will also prove how little cause either country has for real complaint:

STATEMENT showing the whole Trade in Imports and Exports between Canada and the United States, during eleven years.

YEARS.	Imports from United States Into Canada.	Exports from Canada to United States.	Amount of the whole Trade.	
	s	s	s	
1851	8,365,764	4,071,544	12,437,308	
1852	8,477,693	6,284,520	14,762,213	
1858	11,782,144	8,936,380	20,718,524	
1854	15,533,096	8,649,000	24,182,096	Epoch of the Reci-
1855	20,828,676	16,737,276	37,565,952	procity Treaty.
1856	22,704,508	17,979,752	40,684,260	
1857	20,224,648	13,206,436	33,431,084	
1858	15,635,565	11,930,094	27,565,659	
1859	17,592,916	13,922,314	31,515,230	
1860	17,273,029	18,427,968	35,700,997	
1861	21,069,388	14,386,427	35,455,815	

If, to this statement of the Internal Trade of Canada, be added the value of American fisheries in Canadian Waters, and also the trade existing between the Lower Provinces and the United States, the result would show the marvellous activity given to commerce by this measure of Free Trade, and the extreme folly of all those who would needlessly seek to disturb it. Rather will the undersigned unite with the Committee on Commerce, and especially with the Chamber of Commerce of St. Paul, in seeking to find means for the development of the international Trade. And entering on the subject with a mutual desire to extend the number of articles for free admission, the undersigned feels every confidence that much greater scope could be given to the treaty without compromising on the one hand the Revenue interests of the United States, or on the other the just claims to an equality in the Canadian Market, which belongs both of right and of duty to Great Britain. The abolition of the Coasting Laws of both Countries on their Inland waters, the free purchase and sale of vessels, and the removal of all discrimination on the score of nationality, the extension of the privilege in both Countries of buying Foreign Goods in bond, or by return of drawback, the addition to the free lists of all Wooden Wares, Agricultural Implements, Machinery, Books, and many other articles peculiarly of American Manufacture, and the assimilation of the Patent Laws, all these and many other topics naturally offer themselves for consideration, and do not appear calculated to cause any serious opposition.

The Committee and also the Chamber of Commerce of St. Paul have not, however, made any practical suggestion, but have advocated the adoption of a system on this Conti-

nent similar to that of the Zoll-Verein in Germany.

The undersigned can have no hesitation in stating to Your Excellency, that in his opinion the project of an American Zoll-Verein, to which the British Provinces should become parties, is one wholly inconsistent with the maintenance of their connection with Great Britain, and also opposed on its own merits, to the interest of the people of these Provinces. It requires no great foresight to perceive, that a Zoll-Verein means the imposition of duties by the confederacy, on articles produced outside of the confederation, coupled with Free Trade among its members. In other words, Canada would be required to tax British goods, while she admitted those of the United States free, a state of things that could only accompany a severance of all the ties of affection, nationality and interest that now unite Canada to the Mother Country. It would also be essentially against the interests of Canada-Great Britain is to a far greater degree than the United States the market for Canadian produce-and commercial relations should therefore be extended with her, certainly not interfered with. Besides in the consideration of the rate of duties to be levied on imports, the United States, as being the more powerful country, would necessarily impose her views upon the confederation, and the result would be a Tariff not as now based upon the simple wants of Canada, but upon those of a country now engaged in a colossal war, which must for many years demand enormous contributions from the people, among the means of obtaining which Customs duties will certainly rank as an important source of revenue.

The Minister of Finance therefore respectfully reports that he cannot recommend Your Excellency, to submit the project of a Zoll-Verein to the favorable notice of Her Majesty's Government. But he considers that there are many respects in which it would be found beneficial to extend the operation of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, and he recommends that the subject be brought before the Imperial Government with a view to

such action hereafter, as may meet with Her Majesty's approval.

A. T. GALT, Minister of Finance.

Finance Department, Quebec, 17th March, 1862.

### APPENDIX.

RECIPROCITY TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

HER MAJESTY, THE QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN, being equally desirous with the GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES to avoid further misunderstanding between their respective Subjects and Citizens, in regard to the extent of the right of Fishing on the Coasts of British North America, secured to each by Article I. of a Convention between the United States and Great Britain, signed at London on the 20th day of October, 1818, and being also desirous to regulate the Commerce and Navigation between their respective Territories and People, and more especially between Her Majesty's Possessions in North America and the United States in such manner as to render the same reciprocally beneficial and satisfactory, have respectfully named Plenipotentiaries to confer and agree thereupon, that is to say: Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, JAMES, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Lord Bruce and Elgin, a Peer of the United Kingdom, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, and Governor General in and over all Her Britannic Majesty's Provinces on the Continent of North America, and in and over the Island of Prince Edward; and the President of the United States of America, WILLIAM L. MARCY, Secretary of State of the United States, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full Powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles :-

#### ARTICLE I.

It is agreed by the High Contracting Parties, that in addition to the liberty secured to the United States fishermen by the above mentioned convention of October 20, 1818, of taking, curing, and drying fish on certain Coasts of the British North American Colonies therein defined, the inhabitants of the United States shall have in common with the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, the liberty to take fish of every kind, except shell-fish on the sea-coasts and shores, and in the bays, harbors, and creeks of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, and of the several Islands thereunto adjacent, without being restricted to any distance from the shore; with permission to land upon the coasts and shores of those Colonies and the Islands thereof, and also upon the Magdalen Islands for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish; provided that in so doing, they do not interfere with the rights of private property or British fishermen in the peaceable use of any part of the said coast in their occupancy for the same purpose.

It is understood that the above mentioned liberty applies solely to the scalishery, and that the saimon and shad fisheries, and all fisheries in rivers, and the mouths of rivers, are

hereby reserved exclusively for British fishermen.

And it is further agreed, that in order to prevent or settle any disputes as to the places to which the reservation of exclusive right to British fishermen contained in this Article, and that of fishermen of the United States contained in the next succeeding Article, apply, each of the High Contracting Parties, on the application of either to the other, shall, within six months thereafter, appoint a Commissioner. The said Commissioners before proceeding to any business, shall make and subscribe a solemn declaration that they will impartially and carefully examine and decide to the best of their judgment, and according to justice and equity, without fear, favor or affection to their own country, upon all such places as are intended to be reserved and excluded from the common liberty of fishing under this and the next succeeding Article; and such declaration shall be entered on the record of their proceedings. The Commissioners shall name some third person to act as an Arbitrator or Umpire in any case or cases, on which they may themselves differ in opinion. If they should not be able to agree upon the name of such third person, they shall each name a person, and it shall be determined by lot which of the two persons so named shall be the Arbitrator or Umpire in cases of difference or disagreement between the Commissioners. The person so to be chosen to be Arbitrator or Umpire shall, before proceeding to act as such in any case, make and subscribe a solemn declaration in a form similar to that which shall already have been made and subscribed by the Commissioners, which shall be entered on the record of their proceedings. In the event of the death, absence, or incapacity of either of the Commissioners or of the Arbitrator or Umpire, or of their or his omitting, declining or ceasing to act as such Commissioner, Arbitrator or Umpire, another and different person shall be appointed or named as aforesaid to act as such Commissioner, Arbitrator or Umpire, in the place and stead of the person so originally appointed or named as aforesaid, and shall make and subscribe such declaration as aforesaid.

Such Commissioners shall proceed to examine the Cuasts of the North American Provinces and of the United States embraced within the provisions of the first and second Articles of this treaty, and shall designate the places reserved by the said Articles from the common right of fishing therein.

The decision of the Commissioners and of the Arbitrator or Umpire shall be given in

writing in each case, and shall be signed by them respectively.

The High Contracting parties hereby solemnly engage to consider the decision of the Commissioners conjointly, or of the Arbitrator or Umpire, as the case may be, as absolutely final and conclusive in each case decided upon by them or him, respectively.

#### ARTICLE II.

It is agreed by the High Contracting Parties that British subjects shall have, in common with the citizens of the United States, the liberty to take fish of every kind, except shell-fish, on the Eastern sea coasts and shores of the United States, north of the 36th parallel of North Latitude, and on the shores of the several Islands thereunto adjacent, and in the bays, harbors, and creeks of the said sea coasts and shores of the United States and of the said Islands, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon the said coasts of the United States and of the Islands aforesaid, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish; provided that in so doing they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with the fishermen of the United States in the peaceable use of any part of the said coasts in their occupancy for the same purpose

It is understood that the above mentioned liberty applies solely to the sea fishery, and that salmon and shad fisheries, and all fisheries in rivers and mouths of rivers are hereby

reserved exclusively for fishermen of the United States.

#### ARTICLE III.

It is agreed, that the Articles enumerated in the Schedule hereunto annexed, being the growth and produce of the aforesaid British Colonies or of the United States, shall be admitted into each Country respectively free of duty:—

#### SCHEDULE.

Grain, flour, and breadstuffs of all kinds.
Animals of all kinds.
Fresh, smoked, and salted, meats.
Cotton-wool, seeds and vegetables.
Undried fruits, dried fruits.
Fish of all kinds.
Products of fish and of all other creatures living in the water.

D. Leave T. Land Co. and Control Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of Control of

Poultry, eggs.

Hides, furs, skins or tails undressed.

Stone or marble in its crude or unwrought state.

Slate.

Butter, cheese, tallow. Lard, horns, manures. Ores of metals of all kinds.

Pitch, tar, turpentine, ashes.

Timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part. Firewood.

Plants, shrubs and trees.

Pelts, wool.

*3

Rags.

Fish-oil. Rice, broom-corn, and bark. Gypsum, ground or unground. Hewn or wrought or unwrought burr or grindstones. Flax, hemp, and tow manufactured. Unmanufactured tobacco.

#### ARTICLE IV.

It is agreed that the citizens and inhabitants of the United States shall have the right to navigate the River St. Lawrence and the Canals in Canada, used as the means of communicating between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean, with their vessels, boats and crafts, as fully and freely as the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, subject only to the same tolls and other assessments as now are or may hereafter be exacted of Her Majesty's said subjects, it being understood, however, that the British Government retains the right of suspending this privilege on giving due notice thereof to the Government of the United States.

It is further agreed that if at any time the British Government should exercise the said reserved right, the Government of the United States shall have the right of suspending, if it think fit, the operation of Article III. of the present treaty in so far as the Province of Canada is affected thereby, for so long as the suspension of the free navigation of the River St. Lawrence or the Canals may continue.

It is further agreed that British subjects shall have the right freely to navigate Lake Michigan with their vessels, boats and crafts, so long as the privilege of navigating the River St. Lawrence secured to American citizens by the above clause of the present Article shall continue, and the Government of the United States further engages to urge upon the State Governments to secure to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, the use of the several State Canals on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the United States.

And it is further agreed that no Export duty or other duty shall be levied on lumber or timber of any kind cut on that portion of the American territory in the State of Maine, watered by the River St. John and its tributaries and floated down that river to the sea, when the same is shipped to the United States from the Province of New Brunswick.

#### ARTICLE V

The present treaty shall take effect as soon as the laws required to carry it into operation shall have been passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and by the Provincial Parliaments of those of the British North American Colonies which are affected by this treaty on the one hand, and by the Congress of the United States on the other. Such assent having been given, the treaty shall remain in force for ten years from the date at which it may come into operation, and further until the expiration of twelve months after either of the High Contracting Parties shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same; each of the High Contracting Parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the end of the said term of ten years, or at any time afterwards.

It is clearly understood, however, that this stipulation is not intended te affect the reservation made by Article IV. of the present treaty with regard to the right of tempora-

rily suspending the operations of Articles III. and IV. thereof.

And it is hereby further agreed that the provisions and stipulations of the foregoing Articles shall extend to the Island of Newfoundland, so far as they are applicable to that Colony. But if the Imperial Parliament, the Provincial Parliament of Newfoundland, or the Congress of the United States shall not embrace in their laws enacted for carrying this treaty into effect, the Colony of Newfoundland, then this Article shall be of no effect, but the omission to make provision by law to give it effect, by either of the legislative bodies aforesaid, shall not in any way impair the remaining Articles of this treaty.

#### ARTICLE VII.

The present treaty shall be duly ratified and the mutual exchange of ratifications shall take place in Washington within six months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible.

In faith whereof, We, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty and

have hereunto affixed our Seals.

Done in triplicate, at Washington, the 5th day of June, 1854.

(Signed,) ELGIN & KINCARDINE, L. S.

W. L. MARCY,

L. S.

Certified Copy,

L. OLIPHANT, Priv. Secy.

[Copy.]

WASHINGTON, February 24th, 1862.

My Lord,—I have the honor to transmit to your Excellency two copies of a Memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of St. Paul, Minnesota, respecting the Reciprocity Treaty; and two copies of a Report of the Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives on the same Treaty.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) Lyons.

His Excellency Viscount Monck.

### MEMORIAL

Of the Chamber of Commerce, St. Paul, Minn., remonstrating against any action at the present Session of Congress suspending the treaty between the United States and Great Britain of June 5th, 1854, commonly known as the Reciprocity Treaty.

January 27, 1862.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations; motion to print referred to the Committee on Printing.

JANUARY 29, 1862.—Reported in favor of printing.

The remonstrance of James W. Taylor and others, of the St. Paul, Minnesota, Chamber of Commerce, against any action at the present session of Congress suspending the treaty between the United States and Great Britain of June 5, 1854, commonly known as the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty, or proposing in any manner to impair the terms or obligations thereof, unless such action is the result of a new negotiation and agreement between the respective Governments.

At a special meeting of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, held at the rooms of the United States District Court, on the 17th instant, W. R. Marshall, President, occupied the chair, and S. K. Putnam was appointed Secretary pro tem.

James W. Taylor presented the following memorial, which, on motion of J. W. Cathcart, was adopted, and directed to be forwarded to the Minnesota Congressional Delegation:—

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled:

The Chamber of Commerce of St. Paul, Minnesota, would respectfully remonstrate against any action at the present session of Congress suspending the treaty between the United States and Great Britain of June 5, 1854, commonly known as the Reciprocity Treaty, or proposing in any manner to impair the terms or obligations thereof, unless such action is the result of a new negotiation and agreemeent between the respective Governments.

I. Your memorialists prefer to rest this remonstrance upon the single consideration of national good faith—the scrupulous regard for treaty obligations which the American Government has always observed and will continue to observe.

For this purpose we invite attention to the Fifth Article of the treaty which follows:

ARTICLE 5. The present treaty shall take effect as soon as the laws required to carry it into operation shall have been passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, and by the Provincial Parliaments of those of the British North American Colonies which are affected by this treaty on the one hand, and by the Congress of the United States on the other. Such assent having been given, the treaty shall remain in force for ten years from the date at which it may come into operation, and further, until the expiration of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same; each of the high contracting parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the end of said term of ten years, or at any time afterwards.

This treaty was promulgated by President Pierce on the 11th of September, 1854. The period from its date to promulgation, June 5, to September 11, was occupied in the passage of laws to carry it into operation by the United States, England and the Provinces interested. Under a special article (Article 6,) the treaty did not become applicable to

the Island of Newfoundland until December 12, 1855.

From the date of President Pierce's proclamation, September 11, 1854, the period of ten years must therefore be computed, within which the operation of the treaty is removed beyond the power of Congress. The life and obligation of the treaty extends to September 11, 1864, and neither of the contracting parties is at liberty even to give notice of its termination until after the "end of the said ten years." Twelve months must also elapse before such notice can take effect.

There is one exception, however, to this conclusion. By the first clause of Article IV it was agreed "that the citizens and inhabitants of the United States shall have the right to navigate the River St. Lawrence, and the canals in Canada used as the means of communicating between the great lakes and the Atlantic Ocean, with their vessels, boats and crafts, as fully and freely as the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty. * * It being understood, however, that the British Government retains the right of suspending this privilege on giving due notice thereof to the Government of the United States."

Article IV then proceeds to provide that if at any time the British Government shall suspend this freedom of navigation upon the St. Lawrence River and the Canadian canals, the Government of the United States may suspend, as to Canada, the third article, which admits an enumerated list of articles, the growth and produce of the colonics and

the United States, into each country respectively, free of duty.

Great Britain not having suspended the right of Americans in the St. Lawrence and the Canadian canals, Congress has no power to act under this solitary exception to the

permanent obligation of the treaty.

It is therefore submitted that, until September 11, 1864, and further or beyond that date until the lapse of a subsequent notice of twelve months, (if the Government desire to terminate the operation of the treaty,) the Congress and citizens of the United States will scrupulously observe and fulfil the obligations imposed by Article V above cited, as well

as all the other provisions of the treaty in question.

II. We venture the further statement that all parties to this treaty have hitherto observed its stipulations in good faith. The Americans possess and enjoy their enlarged rights in the British fisheries of the north-eastern coast, and the free navigation of the St. Lawrence; neither Government has interrupted the exchanges of the free list prescribed by the third article; while upon a subject purposely excluded from the provisions of the treaty, namely, the tariffs of the United States and the adjacent Provinces in respect to articles of manufacture and foreign production, there is no legitimate ground of complaint in any quarter. Prior to 1861, the duties by the Canadian tariff were considerably enlarged after 1854; but recently the American scale of duties has been advanced in a still greater proportion. In both cases, the charges have been enforced by financial necessity, and do not conflict with the treaty of 1854.

III. At the regular session of the American Congress, to be assembled on the first Monday of December, 1864—almost three years from the present time—it will be in order to take measures which shall then appear expedient in regard to our relations of revenue

and commerce with the British provinces on this continent. Within that period the discussions of our future continential policy may be expected to suggest the terms of a more definite and permanent treaty, avoiding former errors and omissions, and which, as your memorialists hope and believe, will be far more comprehensive and satisfactory than the negociation of 1854. The closing three years of the decade during which the existing treaty is irrevocable will probably disclose events bearing directly and impressively upon the question of international relations on our northern frontier. Some of these we venture to anticipate.

1. Central British America, including an inhabitable area of 300,000 square miles, and extending north-west of Minnesota, to the Rocky Mountains, will probably be organized as a crown colony of England, with the seat of Government at Selkirk. There is good reason to believe that a bill for this purpose will become an Act of Parliament at the

session now impending.

2. British Columbia on the Pacific coast, having received a similar organization in 1858, the establishment of the province of Central British America will go far to realize the hope so gracefully expressed three years since from the throne of England: "That Her Majesty's dominions in North America may ultimately be peopled, in an unbroken chain from the Atlantic to the Pacific, by a loyal and industrious population of subjects of the British Crown."

3. Minnesota, with the co-operation of the government at Washington, has relied with confidence upon the probability of such a colonization of the fertile valleys which stretch beyond the international boundary, from the lakes of Superior and Winnepeg, or the western limit of Canada, to the Pacific colony of British Columbia. Our mails, our trains of regular transportation, and our steam vessels on the Red River of the North, are already provided as important links of international communication from Toronto to St. Paul, and thence to Fort Garry. The projected railroads of Minnesota, with extensive grants of land from Congress in behalf of their construction, harmonize in a north-western trend to the valleys of the Red River of the North, and the still more remote Saskatchawan. Our whole commercial future has been projected in concert with the victories of peace, even more renowned than war, of which we still hope to witness the achievement in north-west America, irrespective of the imaginary line of an international frontier.

4. Animated by these expectations, which the march of events has hitherto justified, we invoke the "sober second thought" of the country upon the subject of our continental policy. With the suppression of the southern rebellion; with dispassionate discussions by all the parties interested; with the happy accord of minds like Cobden in England and Chase in America upon the best methods of revenue, and lastly, with the lessons and suggestions of the next three years, a treaty, eminently deserving the designation of a

Reciprocity Treaty, will probably be submitted to the Congress of 1864.

5. In conclusion, the Chamber merely reiterate the uniform utterance of the authorities and citizens of Minnesota, when we anticipate an adjustment of the relations of the United States and all the British provinces on this continent, upon a basis of mutual interest and good will. We do not deny the expediency of a revision of existing stipulations—at a proper time, this community will insist upon a revision; but always in the interest of further freedom, not additional restrictions, of commercial intercourse. We expect to urge the territorial extension of a future Reciprocity Treaty to the provinces north-west of Minnesota, and an enlargement of its provisions to the proportions of a Zoll-Verein or Customs Union.

With these impressions, the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce repeats its invitation to the senators and representatives of the United States in Congress assembled to review the stipulations of the treaty of June 5, 1854, and to avoid all action inconsistent with the public faith. If, however, with the scrupulous observance of international obligations, the Congress can find or make a way, in 1862, to the policy which your memorialits have assigned for the diplomacy and legislation of 1864, the result will be warmly welcomed by the people of Minnesota.

### RECIPROCITY TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

FEBRUARY 5, 1862.—Ordered to be printed, and recommitted to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. WARD, from the Committee on Commerce, made the following REPORT:-

The Committee on Commerce, to whom were referred the concurrent resolutions of the legislature of the State of New York in relation to the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, commonly known as the "Reciprocity Treaty," report as follows:

The subject of our commercial relations with the British Provinces and Possessions demands the most close investigation, not only as regards the population and territory of these dominions, but also because the principles and plans necessary to a mutually satisfactory solution of our existing difficulties with them, may have an important influence on the future policy of the United States, and form the basis for a system of interchange with other nations upon this continent.

The State of New York having a larger extent of co-terminous frontier with the most populous portion of Canada—the most important of all the Provinces—than is possessed by any other State in the Union, her people would naturally be the first to reap the benefits of free intercourse with Canada, the first to be injured by exclusive legislation on the part of that Province. The subject being thus brought home to the people of New York, the following resolutions were duly passed by the Legislature of that State, and have been referred to this Committee for consideration:

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS of the Legislature of the State of New York in relation to the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, commonly known as the Recip-

rocity Treaty.

Whereas, under the treaty made by the United States with Great Britain, on behalf of the British North American Colonies, for the purpose of extending reciprocal commerce, nearly all the articles which Canada has to sell are admitted into the United States free of duty, while heavy duties are now imposed upon many of those articles which the United States have to sell with the intention of excluding the United States from the Canadian markets, as avowed by the Minister of Finance and other gentlemen holding high official positions in Canada; and similar legislation with the same official avowal has been adopted by the imposition of discriminating tolls and duties in favor of an isolating and exclusive policy against our merchants and forwarders, meant and intended to destroy the natural effect of the treaty, and contrary to its spirit; and whereas we believe that free commercial intercourse between the United States and the British North American Provinces and Possessions, developing the natural, geographical, and other advantages of each, for the good of all, is conducive to the present interest of each, and is the only proper basis of our intercourse for all time to come; and whereas, the President of the United States, in the first session of the thirty-sixth Congress, caused to be submitted to the House of Representatives an official report, setting forth the gross inequality and injustice existing in our present intercourse with Canada, subversive of the true intent of the treaty, owing to the subsequent legislation of Canada; and whereas the first effects of a system of retaliation or reprisal would injure that portion of Canada known as the Upper Province, whose people have never failed in their efforts to secure a permanent and just policy for their own country and ourselves, in accordance with the desire officially expressed by Lord Napier, when British Minister at Washington, for the "confirmation and expansion of free commercial relations between the United States and British Provinces:" Therefore-

Resolved, That the senators and representatives in Congress for the State of New York are requested to take such steps, either by the appointment of commissioners to confer with persons properly appointed on behalf of Canada, or by such other means as may seem most expedient, to protect the interests of the United States from the said unequal and unjust system of commerce now existing, and to regulate the commerce and navigation between "Her Majesty's possessions in North America and United States in such manner as to render the same reciprocally beneficial and satisfactory," as was intended and expressed

by the treaty. And

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be transmitted to our senators and representatives in Congress, with a request that they be presented to both Houses thereof.

The chief points for consideration are the extent, population, position and resources of the British North American Provinces and Possessions; the present so-called "Reciprocity Treaty;" the existing condition of our commercial and fiscal relations with Canada, and the line of policy most conducive to the interest and welfare of both countries; the tendencies of modern inventions and civilization on the intercourse of nations, including the leading principles of the German Commercial Union or Zoll-Verein, and their applicability to the United States and the co-terminous or adjacent British Provinces and Possessions; the mutual relations of Great Britain and Canada, and the Colonies, so far as they affect the United states; and a method of negotiation for the removal of existing difficulties.

EXTENT, CHARACTER, RESOURCES, &C., OF THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES AND POSSESSIONS, AND CLIMATE OF THE INTERIOR.

The great and practical value of the British North American Provinces and Possessions is seldom appreciated. Stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, they contain an area of at least 3,478,380 square miles—more than is owned by the United States, and not much less than the whole of Europe, with its family of nations. No small portion of these British territories consists of barren and inhospitable regions in the extreme north; but, as a recompense, the arid plains extending through Texas, and thence northward beyond the limits of the United States, are comparatively insignificant as they enter the British Possessions, where the Rocky Mountains are less elevated and have a more The isothermal line of 60° for summer rises on the interior plains of this continent as high as the sixty-first parallel, its average position in Europe; and a favorable comparison may also be traced for winter and the other seasons of the year. Spring opens almost simultaneously on the vast plains reaching from St. Paul's to the Mackenzie rivera distance northerly of about 1,200 miles. Westward from these regions—now scarcely inhabited, but of incalculable value in the future—are countries of yet milder climate, on the Pacific slope and in Vancouver's island, whose relations to California are already important. On the eastward, but yet far distant from other abodes of civilization, are the small settlements enjoying the rich lands and pleasant climate of the Red River of the North, a stream capable of steamboat navigation for four hundred miles.

It is asserted by those who add personal knowledge of the subject to scientific investigation, that the habitable but undeveloped area of the British possessions westerly from Lake Superior and Hudson's Bay, comprises sufficient territory to make twenty-five States, equal in size to Illinois. Bold as this assertion is, it meets with confirmation in the isothermal charts of Blodgett, the testimony of Richardson, Simpson, Mackenzie, the maps published by the Government of Canada, and the recent explorations of Professor Hind, of Toronto.

North of a line drawn from the northern limit of Lake Superior to the coast at the southern limit of Labrador exists a vast region, possessing in its best parts a climate barely endurable, and reaching into the Arctic regions. This country, even more cold, desolate, and barren on the Atlantic coast than in the interior latitudes, becoming first known to travellers, has given character in public estimation to the whole north.

Another line, drawn from the northern limit of Minnesota to that of Maine, includes nearly all the inhabited portion of Canada, a Province extending opposite the Territory of Dakota and States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine, possessing a climate identical with that of our northern States.

The "Maritime Provinces" on the Atlantic coast include New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland. Geographically they may be regarded as a north easterly prolongation of the New England system. Unitedly they include an area of at least 86,000 square miles, and are capable of supporting a larger population than that at present existing in the United States or Great Britain. They are equal in extent to the united territory of Holland, Greece, Belgium, Portugal, and Switzerland.

New Brunswick is 190 miles in length and 150 in breadth. Its interests are inseparably connected with those of the adjacent State of Maine. It has an area of 22,000,000 acres, and a sea-coast 400 miles in extent and abounding in harbors. Its population some years ago numbered 210,000, whose chief occupations are connected with ship-building, the fisheries, and the timber trade. Commissioners appointed by the Government of Great Britain affirm that it is impossible to speak too highly of its climate, soil, and capabilities. Few countries are so well wooded and watered. On its unreclaimed surface is an abundant stock of the finest timber; beneath are coal fields. The rivers, lakes, and sea-coast abound with fish.

Nova Scotia, a long peninsula, united to the American continent by an isthmus only lifteen miles wide, is 280 miles in length. The numerous indentations on its coast form harbors unsurpassed in any part of the world. Including Cape Breton, it has an area of 12,000,000 acres. Wheat, and the usual cereals and fruits of the northern States, flourish in many parts of it. Its population in 1851 was declared by the census to be 276,117. Besides possessing productive fisheries and agricultural resources, it is rich in mineral wealth, having beneath its surface coal, iron, manganese, gypsum, and gold.

The province of Prince Edward's Island is separated from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, by straits only nine miles in width. It is crescent-shaped, 130 miles in length, and at its broadest part is 34 miles wide. It is a level region, of a more moderate temperature than that of Lower Canada, and well adapted to agricultural purposes. Its population in

1848 was 62,678.

The Island of Newfoundland has a sea-coast 1,000 miles in extent. It has an area of 23,040,000 acres, of which only a small portion is cultivated. Its spring is late, its summer short, but the frost of winter is less severe than in many parts of our own northern States and Territories. It is only 1,665 miles distant from Ireland. It possesses a large trade with various countries, including Spain, Portugal, Italy, the West Indies, and the Brazila.

The chief wealth of Newfoundland and of the Labrador coast is to be found in their extensive and inexhaustible fisheries, in which the other Provinces also partake. The future products of these, when properly developed by human ingenuity and industry, defy human calculation. The Gulf Stream is met near the shores of Newfoundland by a current from the Polar Basin, vast deposits are formed by the meeting of the opposing waters, the great submarine islands known as "The Banks" are formed, and the rich pastures created in Ireland by the warm and humid influences of the Gulf stream are compensated by the "rich sea-pastures of Newfoundland." The fishes of warm or tropical waters, inferior in quality and scarcely capable of preservation, cannot form an article of commerce like those produced in inexhaustible quantities in these cold and shallow seas. The abundance of these marine resources is unequalled in any portion of the globe.

Canada, rather a nation than a province, in any common acceptation of the term, includes not less than 346,863 square miles of territory, independently of its North-western possessions not yet open for settlement. It is three times as large as Great Britain and Ireland, and more than three times as large as Prussia. It intervenes between the Great North-west and the Maritime Provinces, and consists chiefly of a vast territorial projection into the territory of the United States, although it possesses a coast of nearly 1,000 miles on the river and gulf of the St. Lawrence, where fisheries of cod, herring, mackerel, and salmon are carried on successfully. Valuable fisheries exist also in its lakes. It is rich in metalic ore and in the resources of its forests. Large portions of its territory are peculiarly favorable to the growth of wheat, barley, and the other cereals of the north. During the life of the present generation, or the last quarter of a century, its population has increased

more than four-fold, or from 582,000 to 2,500,000.

The population of all the provinces may be fairly estimated as numbering 3,500,000. Many of the inhabitants are of French extraction, and a few German settlements exist; but two-thirds of the people of the provinces owe their origin either to the United States or to the British Islands, whose language we speak, and who "people the world with men

industrious and free."

NATURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF NOBTHERN NATIONS, AND THE NECESSARY PRINCIPLE OF OUR POLICY.

The climate and soil of these Provinces and Possessions, seemingly less indulgent than those of tropical regions, are precisely those by which the skill, energy, and virtues of the human race are best developed. Nature there demands thought and labor from man, as conditions of his existence, but yields abundant rewards to wise industry. Those causes which, in our age of the world, determine the wealth of nations are those which render man most active; and it cannot be too often or too closely remembered in discussing subjects so vast as these, where the human mind may be misled if it attempts to comprehend them in their boundless variety of detail, that sure and safe guides in the application of political economy, and to our own prosperity, are to be found in the simple principles of morality and justice, because they alone are true alike in minute and great affairs, at all times and in every place. They imply freedom for ourselves, and those rules of fraternity or equality which enjoin us to regard our neighbors as ourselves. We can trust in no other policy.

FRINCIPLE OF RECIPROCITY—ITS NECESSITY FOR THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS, AND APPROVAL BY AMERICAN STATESMEN.

While free access to the markets of the United States is mutually valuable to the maritime provinces and ourselves, by far the most extensive portion of the British possessions is behind the territory of the United States, and, under an unwise and illiberal system, would be debarred from direct communication with the Atlantic Ocean and those southern regions whence it must always derive many daily necessaries of civilized life in exchange for the products of its own northern industry. Let us not inquire curiously which of the two would render the most useful service to the other under a just system and perfect development of actual reciprocity. The various parts of the American continent, like those of the human body, are wonderfully adapted to each other. The different pertions of the continent do not profitably admit of any commercial separation, and the principle of unrestricted commercial intercourse with the British North American Possessions has been approved alike by the free traders and protectionists at all periods of our national existence.

DATE OF THE TREATY, AND POLICY ADVISED BY AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

With the intention of establishing a system thus mutually advantageous, a treaty was made in 1854 by the United States with Great Britain on behalf of the Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island and Newfoundland.

Various representations having been made as to the unfriendly, adverse, or restrictive legislation of Canada, the Honorable I. T. Hatch, of the State of New York, and James W. Taylor, of Minnesota, were appointed as agents of the Treasury Department of the United States to inquire into the operations of the Reciprocity Treaty. They reported the results of their investigations in 1860. Minor differences of opinion exist between the two commissioners, but they fully agree as to the ultimate object of our national policy towards the Provinces, that of unrestricted commercial intercourse.

#### COMPREHENSIVE STATEMENT BY HON. I. T. HATCH.

Mr. Hatch briefly sketches the chief causes of the uniformity of opinion among all political parties in this country, at all times, by the following comprehensive statement:

"The territory of the Provinces is indented with our own along a line extending across the continent from ocean to ocean. The wages of labor (the great modern test of one phase of national equality) are nearly equal in both countries. The cost in the production of wheat and other cereals differ but little on both sides of the boundary line. Shown thus to be apparently commercially alike by these leading considerations, and minor parallels confirming the similitude, it is not singular that at various periods of our national existence the idea of reciprocity in trade between the two countries has received the favorable regard of eminent men."

#### DECIDED OPINION OF MR. VAN BUREN.

"The policy of the United States," wrote Mr. Van Buren, referring especially to the North American Colonies, to Mr. McLean, who was then our minister at the Court of St James, in 1829 during the Presidency of General Jackson, "in relation to their commercial intercourse with other nations, is founded on principles of perfect equality and reciprocity. By the adoption of these principles they have endeavored to relieve themselves from the discussions discontents, and embarrassments inseparable from the imposition of burdensome discriminations. These principles were avowed while they were yet struggling for their in teperalence; are recorded in their first treaty, and have been adhered to with the most so upulous fiderity."

#### MUTUAL ADVANTAGES OF A HOME MARKET.

The consideration which have led many American statesmen to advocate a "protective" system, and establish "home markets," dictate the adoption of unrestricted intercourse with the province. A "home market" is the market nearest home, and this is furnished by our respective possessions to each other at every point of our neighbouring or co-terminous territory.

# ADVANTAGES OF A CONTINENTAL OR AMERICAN POLICY APPRECIATED BY BOTH POLITICAL PARTIES.

The recent increase of facilities for communications by canals, railroads, bridges, steamboats and telegraphs, assisting the transfer of merchandise, the travel of passengers, and the free interchange of thought between the United States and the British provinces, add to this policy a value which we cannot estimate too highly, and of which we cannot for see the future greatness. Long before these additional considerations pressed upon public attention and brought home a knowledge of our true continential policy to almost every inhabitant of our vast northern frontier, by the common experience of his daily life, the exceptional character of our natural relations with the provinces had been duly observed by those American statesmen who have advocated a protective policy.

#### OPINIONS AND TESTIMONY OF HENRY CLAY.

Among the foremost advocates of this system was Mr. Clay, who, in his letter dated October 11, 1826, to Mr. Vaughan, alike expressed his own convictions and added his valuable testimony to the uniformity of opinion among American statesmen in his time, and of the policy by which this government has always been guided. He said in his letter to Mr. Vaughan, dated October 11, 1826, "the government of the United States has always been anxious that the trade between them and the British colonies should be placed on a liberal and equitable basis. There has not been a moment since the adoption of the present Constitution when they have not been willing to apply to it principles of fair reciprocity and equal competition."

#### UNANIMITY OF THE AGENTS APPOINTED BY THE TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Hatch maintains "that no commercial arrangement can be permanently advantageous to one party without being so to both; that the basis of virtual, if not of literal, reciprocity is the only solid ground of international relations; and that the increased prosperity of one of the family of nations only offers an enlarged market for the industry, and an expanded field for the commerce of every other," and that with reciprocal free tind; we should present to the world the "sublime example of two contiguous nations abandoning suspicion of injury from each other, and practising in their intercourse the best principles professed in modern civilization."

To these opinions Mr. Taylor gives a hearty assent, quoting in his support, the opinions of various eminent statesmen. He presents to the consideration of the Government of the United States the removal of all restrictions upon the commerce of these kindred communities, and brings forward a suggestion which has long engaged the attention of many intelligent men on both sides of the frontier—to extend the principle of reciprocity to manufacturers as it now exists in raw or unmanufactured products, and "establish an American Zoli-Verein, each country adopting the policy of unlimited free trade with the other."

#### COMPLETE BECIPROCITY RECOMMENDED BY THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE in 1858.

The same plan has, on more than one occasion, received the sanction of the Canadian parliamentary committee on commerce. In 1858, taking cognizance also of the restrictions checking the mutual intercourse of the different provinces which have been aptly termed "countries foreign to each other without diplomatic relations," the same committee adv sed the removal of all duties on the productions of the British Possessions in America, so that "precisely the same principle as exists in the intercourse between the different States of the American Union may be established in these colonies," and also that "the principle of reciprocity with the United States may be extended to manufactures, the regist at on of Canadian and United States built vessels, and to the shipping and coasting trade, in the same manner as to the production of the soil."

In the Canadian Parliament a desire has frequently been expressed to do away with four or five currencies and the four or five different tariffs now existing in the Provinces, and to remove obstacles to trade with the United States, thereby mitigating many evils which are injurious to the national interests of the Provinces, and tend to dwaif the minds and patriotism of their people. It will be impossible to say how far these opinions prevail in Canada, until some more efficient indication on our part has been given of a desire to reciprocate this policy fully and cordially, and to liberate the people on both sides from the present oppressive restrictions. The market to be created by free access to our citizens for all the products of Canadian Industry is duly appreciated by many influential men in all parts of the Province. In Upper Canada the chief journals of both political parties are alike in favor of a liberal system of commerce with the United States, although many inequalities and much injustice towards this country now exist in consequence of the acverse and restrictive policy of Canada, adopted since the date of the treaty.

#### FORMER REVENUE ON ARTICLES MADE FREE BY THE TREATY.

The amount contributed to our revenue by taxes on Canadian products on articles rendered free by the treaty was, during the previous year, nearly \$1,300,000, while the amount contributed to the Canadian revenue on the corresponding articles was less than \$200,000.*

#### VALUE OF CANADIAN PRODUCTIONS INCREASED TWENTY PER CENT. BY THE TREATY.

Here the special operation of the laws of political economy is worthy of note. Superficially, it is said that the markets of Europe regulate for agricultural productions the markets of this continent, and that duty remitted on Canadian products was a saving to the pockets of our people; but the products of Canada and our relative position and requirements are such that the United States possess, to some extent, a monopoly of the Canadian market as purchasers of the products of the field. For cattle, sheep swine, the coarse grains, and certain kinds of lumber, we constitute for Canada the may market worthy of naming; and the wheat of Canada, from its peculiar adaptation to our uses, was largery sold to us before the treaty. Of the large amount of wheat received at Toronto, the metropolis of Upper Canada, in 1859—the last year of which we possess any authentic statistics on the subject, which have been published—only two per cent. were sent via the St. Lawrence; the rest having been received at Oswego and other American ports; † and that the duties (of 20 per cent.) were, in effect, paid by the Canadians prior to the ireaty is incontroverribly established by the report of the select Committee on Commerc, appointed by the Legislative Assembly of Canada in 1858, testifying that the effect of the repeal of discriminating duties on grain imported into Great Britain was to "deprecia e the value of a l axticles grown or produced in Canada 20 per cent. under the value of like art cles grown or produced in the United States, and this difference in value continued up to the year 1.51, (the year of the treaty,) a period of nearly nine years."

#### RIGHT OF THE UNITED STATES TO A JUST BECIPROCITY.

The "reciprocity treaty" is thus shewn to have been productive of extraordinary

As nearly as can be ascertained.—See report of Canadian Commissioners of Castoma See report of Canadian Commissioners of Public Works, page 7.

advantages to Canadian industry, which is chiefly employed in agricultural pursuits. From Canada, as from the newer States of this Union, the chief articles of export are raw products; but a considerable share of the exports naturally made from the United States to Canada consists of the products of manufacturing industry; and it does not admit of any doubt or question that commercial reciprocity, apart from the confusion arising from a conventional and technical construction of the words—actual reciprocity of commerce between the two countries—implies a free and fair exchange on equal terms of all the products of labor in both. In admitting Canada to the commercial advantages she would enjoy if she were a State of the Union, we have a right to expect from her in return the same commercial privileges which each State of the Union confers upon the others.

CANADIAN MINISTER OF FINANCE OFFICIALLY AVOWS A POLICY ADVERSE TO RECI-PROCITY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

It was indeed expected, when the treaty was made, that Canada would continue to impose moderate duties upon American manufactures; but if at that time she had announced a determination to enact laws especially discriminating against all forms of our industry, except those which are nominated in the bond, the benefits we have conferred upon her would never have been granted, nor can she expect their continuance beyond the time required by the treaty. Yet this tendency and intention to isolate herself and exclude us, except so far as we may be purchasers of her products, was not only commonly proclaimed by a large party in the Province, but was officially avowed by the Canadian Minister of Finance,* and various alterations have been made in the method of levying duties on merchandise of foreign origin for the avowed purpose of checking the trade of New-York and Boston.

#### CANADIAN TAXATION OF AMERICAN PRODUCTIONS IN CONTRAST.

The statistics of the Canadian government show that for the first three years after the treaty Canada taxed forty-five times as large an amount of American productions as the United States taxed of Canadian production. Since that time our exports of manufactures to Canada have diminished. Having deducted from the importations from Canada into this country the articles of iron, hardware, and salt, as they are not produced for exportation in Canada in appreciable quantities, but are evidently of foreign origin, the following is a tabular statement for each fiscal year since the treaty went into full effect in January 1, 1861:

	1855.	1857.	1859.	1.859.	1869.
Products of the United States on which duty was paid in Canada	\$7,981,284 136,370	\$6,203,320 160,086	\$4,524,503 119,355	\$4,197,316 173,478	\$4,425,001 174,259
Value of American products charged with duty in Canada above that of Canadian products charged with duty in the United States	7,844,914	6,043,234	4.405,115	4,023,838	4,250,742

THE UNITED STATES TAX CANADIAN PRODUCTIONS ONLY \$40,000, WHILE AMERICAN PRODUCTIONS ARE TAXED \$1,000,000 ANNUALLY IN CANADA.

While we have levied annually since the treaty only about \$40,000 on Canadian productions,† the average amount of duties levied on American productions in Canada has been more than \$1,000,000 annually.

^{*} See Report, May 1, 1860, pp. 34, 36, and elsewhere.

[†] The foregoing table is too favorable to Canada, and includes many articles evidently not of Canadian origin.

If the policy of the United States towards Canada had been founded upon the theory of free imports only, our objections to this state of things would have no weight, but as our intention was to act upon the principle of reciprocity in the common sense of the term, the giving and receiving of equivalents on each side, any intentional adoption of the spirit of isolation or exclusion on either side is a departure from that system of mutual liberality and profit which the treaty was intended to inaugurate.

#### INTENTIONS FORMERLY EXPRESSED IN CANADA.

In those diplomatic positions where official changes are frequent, and where those who are the chief agents in important negotiations are frequently removed to distant spheres of labor, verbal understandings are readily forgotten; but when delay occurred in the negotiations leading to this treaty, Canada, through the British Minister at Washington, emphatically declared "the disappointment was the greater, inasmuch as the Canadian Government has always adopted the most liberal commercial policy with respect to the United States, as well in regard to the transit through its canals as in regard to the admission of manufactured goods coming from this country," and alleged, upon the official authority of the Canadian Government, that if the natural products of Canada should be admitted duty free, that Government would be willing to carry out still further the same liberal commercial policy already pursued towards the manufactures of the United States, adding that, in the event of our refusal, "the Canadian Government and Legislature are likely forthwith to take certain measures which, both in themselves and their consequences, will effect a considerable change in the commercial intercourse between the Canadas and the United States."

#### NATURAL EXCHANGES OF CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Canada is in many respects like our new north-western country; her farms and forests yielding a great variety of products, which, under a fair system of reciprocity, would be exchanged for articles manufactured in the eastern and older States. So different are the relative circumstances of the two countries, that, under the moderate Canadian tariff in operation when the treaty was made, we exported to Canada manufactures to the value of nearly eight millions of dollars in one year, while the manufactures of Canada sold to us have never exceeded about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in value, so far as they can be ascertained. The free admission of the products of Canada is injurious to our farming and lumbering interests, while our manufacturers, shippers and merchants are attacked by the unjust and restrictive laws of that province.*

#### UNFAIR SYSTEM OF CANADIAN TOLLS DISCRIMINATING AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

Under the stipulations of the treaty Canada granted the use of her Canals to American vessels on the same terms as those enjoyed by British vessels. The Welland Canal, connecting Lake Erie and Ontario, is extensively used by American shipping. Under an enactment of 1860, if vessels and goods having paid toll on the Welland canal entered the St. Lawrence canals or any Canadian port, all except ten per cent. of the Welland charges is refunded; thus creating a discrimination of ninety per cent. against vessels going to American ports, besides a free passage through the canals of the Galops, Point Iroquois, Rapid Flat, Favian's Point, Cornwall, Beauharnois and Lachine—a discrimination against the forwarders and millers of Rochester, Oswego and Ogdensburg, the carrying systems of New York, and the shippers and merchants of that port. In the same way, vessels from Canadian ports on Lake Ontario or the St. Lawrence are charged only one-tenth of the Welland tolls exacted if they pass from American ports.

These enactments are evidently inconsistent with our just expectations. They clearly discriminate in favor of the route via the St. Lawrence, and against the great carrying systems of the United States. By thus throwing off a large amount of its revenue, and at the same time unnecessarily assuming large debts already incurred by municipal incorporations for a similar purpose, the Canadian Government has lost all claim to the plea frequently urged on its behalf, of financial necessity, as a reason for its high tariffs on American

manufactures.

^{*}See report of J. D. Colver, 1860, adopted by the Chamber of Commerce at Milwaukie.

THE LATE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA REPRESENTS DISCRIMINATING TOLLS AS A FREE TRADE MOVEMENT.

Although the policy of Canada in reference to her canals is thus plainly restrictive and adverse to American shipping and ports, Sir Edmund Head, lately the governor of the province, in a despatch to the Secretary of State for the Colonies of Great Britain, dated July 26, 1860, represented these discriminating measures, subversive of the intentions of the treaty, as steps towards greater freedom of trade.

#### CANADIAN SYSTEM OF FREE PORTS.

Canada is also deprived of the plea of insufficient revenue, the excuse usually alleged by the apologists for her adverse tariff, by having given up the collection of customs duties in different parts of her territory, throughout lines of frontier extending for some thou-

sands of miles, evidently to the injury of her revenue and our own.

By proclamation dated November 30, 1860, and published in the Canadian Gazette, it was officially declared, in pursuance of an act of the Provincial Parliament, passed the previous session, that the hurbor of Gaspé Basin, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and on the southern side of that river, was constituted a free port, where goods, wares and merchandize of every description may be imported either for consumption or exportation without being liable to any duties of customs; and the limits of this port were practically extended so as to include so much of the promontory on the southern side of the St. Lawrence as is eastward of a line formed by and from the river Nouvelle, in the Bay of Chaleurs, to the headwaters of the river Chatte, and thence down that river to the river St. Lawrence-a region which, measuring from its chief headlands, has a sea-coast of about 220 miles; and the privileges thus conferred upon this section of the district of Gaspé are also extended to the Magdalen Islands and the Island of Anticosti, and also to the north shore of the river St. Lawrence from Point des Monts eastward to the eastern limits of Canada on the coast of Labrador, including an additional line of sea-coast of more than five hundred miles;* measuring on the water from the chief headlands; the whole, following the line of indentations on the shore, presenting a sea-coast of 1,200 or 1,500 miles, where goods from all parts of the world can be bought free of customs' duties at the entrance to the river St. Lawrence, and near the other British Provinces and the United States.

It is more important to the United States that by a similar proclamation another "free port" has been established, under the name of the port of Sault St. Marie, so as to include practically not only that port itself, but also nearly the whole Canadian coast of Lakes Huron and Superior, beginning at the point of intersection of the principal meridian line with the waters of Lake Huron, extending westerly and northerly along the line of Canada to the westerly boundary of the Province, and including the adjacent islands. All goods, wares, and increhandize from any part of the world can be brought into this port, and thence exported or taken to any part of a coast which, by land measurement, commencing from the chief headlands, is not less than 400 miles, and including the islands is more than 1,000 miles in extent. A wholesale merchant from the North Western States, or the region of the lakes, may purchase goods in bond in New York, convey them free of duty to Sault St. Marie and the territory fiscally attached to that port, and thence smuggle them into the United States—a process of which the risk of insurance by responsible parties is asserted to be no more than from five to ten per cent., according to the nature of the

commodities themselves.

Besides the injury which such a state of things must inflict upon the revenue of the United States, and the great expense of maintaining a sufficient number of officers to check illegal traffic, injuries no less serious will arise from the demoralizing influence of the vast army of smugglers which in a few years will thus be called into existence, and who, both by day and night, will be engaged in a system of continual secret warfare against the laws of the United States.

² The extent of these free ports has been carefully estimated from maps published under the official authority of the Canadian Government; and it is intended, as no accurate measurement can be given, to give tee low, rather than too exaggerated a statement.

#### FISCAL REASONS FOR A CONTINENTAL SYSTEM.

A valid reason for a fiscal system which should embrace the whole American continent is to be found in the extreme difficulty which must always attend the collection of revenue on both sides of any boundary in the interior, and the comparative ease with which smuggling on the Atlantic coast can be prevented. An army of functionaries, maintained at vast expense, would be needed on both sides of our northern frontier, if under a system of retaliation, aiming at injury to each other, each nation should endeavor to promote a system by which the revenue of the other will be defrauded of its just dues.

## DEBT OF CANADA CREATED IN EFFORTS TO DIVERT THE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

While it is to be regretted that the Canadian Government, having thought proper to diminish its own revenue in various methods known to be injurious to the revenue and commerce of the United States, should also have relied for its own revenue chiefly upon a tariff avowedly adverse to the interests of the United States, although many other usual sources of revenue remained untouched, the justice of this complaint becomes yet more clear upon examination of the report intituled: "Canada, 1849 to 1859, by Hon. A. T. Galt, finance minister of Canada, 1860," showing that the direct public debt of the province then amounted to £8,884,672 or \$43,001,812; all of which, except \$107,796, was contracted by making canals and railroads in Canada to compete with American interests, and in fruitless but persistent efforts to divert the trade of the Western States from the natural channels it had already formed.

## OFFICIAL AVOWAL OF DISCRIMINATING DUTIES AGAINST THE MERCHANTS AND CARPIERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Galt thus explains the change in the method of levying duties so as to divert

trade from the ports of the United States:

"By extending the advalorem principle to all importations, and thereby encouraging and developing the direct trade between Canada and all foreign countries by sea, and so far benefitting the shipping interests of Great Britain—an object which is partly attained through the duties being taken upon the value in the market where last bought—the levy of specific duties for several years had completely diverted the trade of Canada in teas, sugars, &c., to the American markets, (our Atlantic cities,) and had destroyed a very valuable trade which formerly existed from the St. Lawrence to the lower provinces, and West Indies. It was believed that the competition of our canals and railroad systems, via Portland, together with the improvements in the navigation of the Lower St. Lawrence, justified the belief that the supply of Canadian wants might be once more made by sea, and the benefits of this commerce obtained for our own merchants and forwarders. Under this conviction, it was determined by the government to apply the principle of ad valorem duties."

#### SPECIAL EXEMPTIONS IN FAVOR OF THE GRAND TRUNK BAILROAD.

In pursuance of this discriminating system, it was also provided (see Consolidated Statutes of Canada, chap. 17, see 24) that the governor of Canada, by a departmental order, might discriminate in favor of particular routes through the United States—a singular violation of the comity or hospitality of the United States in extending unusual facilities not required by any treaty for the transfer of goods on the Grand Trunk Railroad, via Portland, into Canada.

#### VALUE OF THE ST. LAWRENCE HITHERTO.

During the debates in Congress on the subject of the treaty, great stress was laid on the use of the St. Lawrence. One honorable member, expressing only the general expectation of many others, said:

"The free navigation of the St. Lawrence is only necessary to show us, in the fall of every year, long lines of vessels seeking the Atlantic, through Canada, laden with western produce, and in the spring making their way back with foreign wares, and with the avails of profitable labor for nearly half a year."

Hope seldom told a more flattering tale than on this subject. Sixteen hundred vessels, with an aggregate burden of 400,000 tons, were, so long ago as 1856, employed on our northern "inland seas;" but from the date of the treaty to 1860, a period of nearly six years, only forty American vessels, with a burden of no more than 12,550 tons, passed seaward through the St. Lawrence, and less than one-half of them ever returned, while in 1857 alone no less than 109 British vessels cleared from Chicago alone, on Lake Michigan—a privilege which they only enjoy by means of the treaty.

Remembering that the treaty had no practical effect until 1855, the following table of the imports and exports into and from Canada, viā the St. Lawrence, from 1853 to 1859, inclusive of those years, affords the best data for an accurate comparison of the value of the St. Lawrence and those routes through the United States through which free transit was granted to Canadian productions by the treaty. It is compiled from the official returns

published by the Canadian government.

Comparative imports and exports into and from Canada, by way of the St. Lawrence river, from 1853 to 1860, inclusive.

	Imports.	Goods in transitu for United States.	Exports.
L853*	\$19.268.260	\$1.047.964	<b>\$</b> 15.556.59 <b>4</b>
L854	21.171.735	495.326	14.709.621
.s55	11.494.028	18.014	8.195.500
.856	15.319.361	13.492	11.817.137
.857	14.561.884	183.789	13.756.786
	10.795.077	26.916	9.727.418
859	11.472.754	76.314	8.983.773
.860	13.527.160	21.505	8.400.096

Since 1855, the first year when freedom of import, export and transit through the United States was granted to Canada for all her raw products, her people, as is shown by the foregoing table, chose routes through our territory as most conducive to their own interests; and this diminution of trade viā the St. Lawrence has occurred when the aggregate of the imports and exports of Conada, from all sources together, has greatly increased.

The "reciprocity treaty" removed many impediments to our use of the St. Lawrence, and the free use by the Canadians of the routes through the territory of the United States.

In 1854, the year before the treaty, the value of imports by the St.  Lawrence was	\$21,171,756 12,501,372
Total value of trade	<b>\$</b> 33, <b>6</b> 73, <b>1</b> 28
In 1855, the year after the treaty, the value of imports by the St. Law rence decreased to	.\$11,494,828
Total value of trade	

The decrease thus exhibited, so soon as the routes and markets of the United States were opened, was \$15,203,600, and the whole was transferred to our carriers, for in the same time the trade to the United States increased \$15,856,624, or from \$24,971,096 to \$40,827,720. In these estimates no notice is taken of heavy differential duties in Great

^{*} We find no statistics on this subject provious to 1853.

Britain in favor of colonial timber sent by way of the St. Lawrence, tending to increase

the shipments by that route.

The ready access to New York at all times of the year, alike from southern and northern regions, making it a market for the products of all, gives it insuperable advantages over ports in the St. Lawrence, shut out from all connection with the south except by a route always circuitous, and entirely closed by ice for nearly half the year. Let us at least concur in the belief that a system of free competition will best solve the question, and that the cheapest and safest route is the best for both countries.

## TRADE OF CANADA WITH THE UNITED STATES GREATER THAN WITH ALL OTHER COUNTRIES TOGETHER.

The natural commercial relations of Canada and the neighboring States are so great that they may justly be said to arise from geographical necessities; conditions not indeed necessary to existence, but absolutely necessary to the full development of the prosperity of each country. They are amply shown by the statistics of the Canadian government. Every year since the treaty, to January 1, 1861, she has sold a larger amount of her productions to us than to all other countries together. The relative value of our markets to Canada is already increased by the removal, in 1860, of very important duties discriminating in favor of colonial timber in the markets of Great Britain. Timber is a very large item in the exports of Canada, and the effect of the change in the English law must be to increase the sales to the United States.

Summary showing an annual excess of exportations from Canada to the United States, above those to all other countries together, from December 31, 1854, to January 1, 1861.

Years.	Total exports from Canada to the United States, Great Britain, and all other countries.	Canada to the United States.
1855	32,047,016 27,006,624 23,472,609 23,102,378	\$20,002,290 20,218,653 14,762,641 13,373,188 13,922,314 20,698,398
Total exports	97,955,504	97,955,564

Although our importations into Canada have been made under legislative restrictions, they yet exceed those from all other countries together, as is shown by the following table:

Summary showing an annual excess of importations into Canada from the United States, above those from all other countries together, from December 31, 1854, to January 1, 1861.

Yents.	Imports into Canada from the United States and all other countries.	Imports into Canada from the United States.
1855	43,584,387 39,430,597	20,224,650 15,635,565 17,592,916
Total imports	114,259,345 101,723,431	114.259,345

#### NATURAL RESULTS OF THE TREATY AND ITS ABROGATION.

A great and mutually beneficial increase in our commerce with Canada was the natural and primary result of the treaty. Many causes of irritation were removed, and a large accession to our trade was acquired, through the treaty, with the Maritime Provinces.* Arguments founded upon the results of the treaty, as a whole, with the various Provinces, have a valid and incontrovertible application against the unconditional and complete abrogation of the treaty, so far as it refers to Provinces against which no complaint is made. The isolated and disconnected condition of the various governments of these Provinces to each other, and the absence of their real responsibility to any common centre, are little understood. No fault is found with the acts of Newfoundland, Prince Edward's Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. These separate Provinces and that of Canada have each a separate tariff and legislature, and neither of them is accountable to or for any other. An abrogation of the treaty, as a whole, would therefore be a breach of good faith towards the other Provinces, even if it were expedient to adopt such a course towards Canada, but no advantages gained by the treaty with the Maritime Provinces can be admitted as offsets in favor of Canada. Each province made its own bargain, and gave and received its separate equivalents.

^{*}See Appendix Nos. 1 and 2.

#### EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The following presents a comparative view of all the imports and exports to and from the United States and Canada, from December 31, 1849, to January 1, 1861:

	1850.	1851.	1852.	1855.	1851	1855.
Imports into Canada Imports into the United States	\$6,594,860 4,951,159	\$8,365,765 4,071,514	\$8,477,693 6,284,521	\$11.752,147 8.936.382		
Excess of Imports into Canada Other imports into U. States*	1,643,701	4.294.221	2.193.172 1,251.632	2.845.765	6.584,02	4,091,399
Estimated excess of im- ports into Canada from the United States above	802,000	010.000	1,201,1102	1,100,010	1.700,00	0.200,013
Canadian imports into	\$661.618	3.148.388	016.140	1,056,692	5,114,21	826,385
	1856,	1857.	185	6.	1859.	1860.
Imports into Canada Imports into the United	\$22,704,509 17,979,75;;	i			17,592,916	\$17,273.029 18,427,968
Excess of imports into Canada	4.724,756			05,471	3,670,602	10,424,400
States*	2.238,900	1,536,2	05 1,4	43,044	1.664.603	2,270,430
Estimated excess of imports into Canada from the United States above Canadian imports into the United States	\$2,485,856	5,162,0	09 2.2	69,427	2,005,999	1,115,491

The following table shows the import and exports between Canada and the United States of articles free under the treaty to January 1, 1861:

	1855.	18	5 <b>6</b> .	1857	•	1858.
Imports into the United States from Canada	\$16.476.093 7,725.561		10,684 09,554			\$11,514,364 5,564,615
Excess of imports tree under the treaty in favor of	8,750,582	9.9	01,130	4,170,	278	5,042,749
	1859.		180	KO.		Totals.
Imports into the United States from Canada	\$15,289 7,108			0,365.829 7,069.689	-	\$94,268,348 44,017.565
Excess of imports free under the treaty in favor of Canada	\$8.182	.954	1:	3.296,140	-	50,250,783

^{*} These amounts are named in the statistics published under the sanction of the Canadian government as returned not reported at island ports in Canada, and it may be inferred were chiefly sent to the United States.

CONTINUED INCREASE IN CANADIAN TARIFFS, SINCE THE TREATY, AND THEIR INJURIOUS EFFECT ON OUR NORTHERN FRONTIER.

During this unequal condition of trade few complaints were made until the Canadian tariff of 1859 was enacted. Until that time, when a tariff against American manufactures reached its maximum, Canada had increased her tariff every year since the treaty, as will be seen by the following sketch of the Canadian tariff from 1855, the year when the treaty went into effect:

Articles.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Molasses	Per cent.  16 32 27½ 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½	Per cent.  11 28 20 14½ 17 13½ 18½ 13½ 14	Per cent.  11 25 17½ 20 20 15 15 15	Per cent.  18 26½ 21 21 21 15 16 17 18	Per cent. 30 40 30 25 25 20 20 20

The duties now levied in Canada on many of our manufactures—such as boots and shows, harness and saddlery, wearing apparel, &c.,—are a hundred per cent, heavier than in 1854, when the treaty was signed, and on nearly all our other manufactures—such as woollens, cottons, leather, hats, household furniture, hand-bills, glass, agricultural implements, edge tools, fire-arms, carriages, nails and other hardware, India rubber goods, manufactures of brass, copper, lead, tin, &c., and almost all our other manufactures—it has been increased sixty-two and a-half per cent. The injury thus inflicted upon our people is avowed by the Hon. A. T. Galt, the financial minister of Canada, to be "no subject of regret to the Canadian government." The tariff of which Mr. Galt speaks with so much complacency, extinguished the trade of our frontier cities with Canada in their own manufactures. Many manufacturing establishments on our side dismissed their workmen and were closed, and many were removed to Canada in order to avoid the payment of duty on their productions.

It can create no surprise that much indignation was excited, without exception. in all those cities on the Canadian frontier which are daily and hourly witnesses of the one-sided nature of our dealings with Canada in the products of American labor. Some parts of Buffalo, for instance, are scarcely half a mile from the Canadian shore. Fort Porter, until lately unoccupied on this side, and Fort Erie, in ruins on the other, attest the long cessation of warlike aggression on both sides. But the natural benefits of peace do not exist. Under the full operation of these causes Buffalo would be the commercial and manufacturing metropolis of a large region in Canada, greatly for the common good. view to this natural advantage she advocated the enactment of this treaty. She expended large sums of money on a railroad extending across Canada from Niagara river to Lake Huron, and has been ready to assist in constructing a bridge over the river. citizens, and those of Rochester also, have been compelled by the Canadian tariffs to leave their homes and remove their families to Cauada. The daily and hourly view of a country close to their own doors, and into which their manufactures and goods are almost forbidden to enter, although the chief products of that country are admitted free of duty, under the name and disguise of "reciprocity," into all ports of the United States, must be a cause of frequent irritation to the citizens of Buffalo, and in the early periods of this discussion such projects of a retaliatory policy naturally arose as, from other points of view, seem less likely than more moderate counsels to accomplish the desired object.

#### REMONSTRANCES FROM BOARDS OF TRADE IN CANADA WEST.

The origin of the tariff, tolls, and discriminating duties, of which the people of our northern States complain, is not with their neighbors of the Upper Province, who have always opposed this legislation, but with those of the Lower Province, who have endeavored, in violation of the laws of trade, to force the trade of Canada West and of the Western States to Montreal and Quebec, instead of allowing New York and Boston to compete on equal terms with the ports on the St. Lawrence. As the chief exports of Canada to the United States are made from the Upper Province, to stop the importation of these productions into the United States would injure most that section of Canada against which no complaint has been made.

The chief cities of Canada West, through their Boards of Trade, presented petitions

against the objectionable tariff, of which the following is an example:

"Your petitioners are of opinion that so uncalled for and unwise a scheme is calculated to affect the existing pleasant commercial relationship between Canada and the United States in the working of the reciprocity treaty, the great advantage of which to this Province is well known to your honorable house, inasmuch as the proposed policy of the Inspector General practically shuts the door to the admission into Canada of the leading articles of commerce hitherto purchased in the great markets of the United States, and forcing Upper Canada to import via the St. Lawrence, or otherwise pay an enormous increase of duty."

#### RETALIATION CONSIDERED.

Commercial retaliation is justified by the highest authorities and precedents, but only when it is the best course towards the desired end. It is not always the shortest or safest road to our objects. As in a war of arms, so also in a war of legislation, the influence of reason is diminished. Passion and prejudice are excited, and, often, in pursuit of a temporary and doubtful gratification, we commit lasting and incurable evils. It may turn triends into enemies, and strengthen our opponents. As in the common business of life, and in reference to conflicts of any kind, so also on this occasion, some effort at negotiation should be made before recourse is had to hostilities. Afriendly feeling assists negotiation, and in this case more than half the permanent value of victory is in the sentiment of concord, if for no other reason than that moral forces have great material power. Besides, there is difference of opinion among ourselves as to the justice of retaliation, but from one end of our feontier to the other there is practically no difference of opinion as to the object to be gained for the mutual benefit of Ganada and ourselves—a reciprocity of commerce not only in name but in substance, giving neither party the vantage ground.*

#### LEGISLATION SHOULD PROMOTE SUBSTANTIAL RECIPROCITY.

The adoption of this policy on both sides would at once put an end to many causes of expense and irritation. The material barriers which have divided the people of the British Provinces from those of the United States have already been practically removed by the increase of neighboring settlements and the progress of modern methods of intercourse by means of steam and electricity. In the power of these agents we have a guarantee for the indestructibility of the beneficent civilization we desire to establish; and from their agency, seconded and advanced in mutual alliance by the power of the printing press, arises from one end of the northern frontier to the other an universal knowledge of the advantages to be gained in both countries by a removal of the legislative barriers to our commercial and just regard to their interests and rights. Let practical legislation secure the beneficent results of this wisdom.

#### PREVALENT OPINIONS THROUGHOUT THE NORTHERN FRONTIER OF THE UNITED STATES.

In Minnesota and Dakota, where a knowledge of the climate and fertility of the British north-western Possessions prevails, a strong and uniform feeling as to the value of this commerce exists. At Milwaukie, the Chamber of Commerce reported in favor of recipro-

See Report of Detroit Board of Trade.

city, but stated its inability to discover any fair or equitable equivalents for the present advantages given by us to Canada. Chicago, conscious that, by the interposition of the great chain of lakes stretching northward from her through seven degrees of latitude, she is the "inevitable gateway to and from the British Possessions in the north-west." and that being within striking distance of the navigable waters falling into the Gulf of Mexico, and having both railway and water communication with it, she will collect within her storehouses the products of every zone, as the great commercial metropolis between the north and south, the east and west,* "demands even a much more liberal reciprocity treaty." Detroit, of which the neighboring region of Canada is naturally a suburb or a part, finds that the sale of her manufactures and goods of foreign origin is almost prohibited in Canada, while the winter wheat and other products of her State meet those of Canada in castern markets free of duty. Her Board of Trade expressed its preference of a cessation of intercourse with Canada to the present system, but is in favor of a fair and equal reciprocity. Cleveland desires a complete and harmonious development of the resources of each country. Buffalo and Rochester see, in their proximity to the coal of Pennsylvania, and the absence of this valuable mineral in the geological formations of Canada West, and in other causes, an inexhaustible source of mutually profitable commerce between themselves and Canada, but cannot deem that system reciprocally free which admits the products of the Province free of duty, but closes American manufactories and removes them to a foreign country. At Oswego, the Board of Trade declared itself in favor of a Zoll-Verein. Ogdensburg. ever liberal towards Canada. finds itself, like the other frontier cities, permitted to buy from, but prevented from selling to, that Province. The interests of Maine, necessarily, from her geographical projection into the territory of the Provinces, tend strongly towards commercial unity with the Provinces. No State is more interested than Massachusetts, whose manufacturing industry would thus become free throughout the entire north. The conclusion at which the people of the frontier have thus unanimously arrived has not been reached at any moment of passing excitement. It is the deliberate opinion of practical men, whose daily interests are involved in the question, who perceive that the attainment of the objects at which they aim may be retarded, but cannot be prevented, and who ask of the statesmen of their country to east the sentiment of the frontier into a useful and permanent form, by the removal of restrictive laws, and by opening such channels of trade as, beginning at the frontier, will enrich the interior of their various States, concentrating wealth and commerce at our scaports, increasing our shipping, and adding materially to our national resources.

#### OUR MUTUAL INTERESTS.

The British Possessions on this continent have a population nearly equal in number to that of our Union at the time of its origin, and nearly twice as large as that of the seven originally seceding States. Sprung from the two great rival nations of the Old World, their people so closely resemble our own that they mingle with us unobserved, and almost without distinction, in our daily thoroughfares, wondering, it may be, why they and their vast country, close to our own doors, should have less importance, as may superficially appear, in the estimation of the United States, than has been awarded to the small and remote island of Japan and its oriental inhabitants, on whom we have lavished large sums for luxurious entertainments and costly embassies.

It is computed that Canada alone, if her past and present rate of increase is continued, will have twenty million of inhabitants at the end of this present century, numerically ex-

eccding the population of Great Britain when this century began.

Adding our own territories to those of Great Britain on this continent, we find-that instead of discussing only the interests of a few frontier cities, our attention is directed to the commercial relations of one-eighth of the habitable surface of the world. There is no part of the globe where greater natural advantages await the use of civilized man.

Such are the physical proportions of the subject, but the political ideas and moral agencies which public opinion desires to apply to it are yet more comprehensive, sublime, and perpetual. It seeks a unity "not of governments but of people." It desires to extend to the Provinces and ourselves the same system of mutual and material benefits which has

^{*} Report of the Board of Trade at Chicago.

been found so beneficial to the various States of this Union. It is the system by which the present enlightened rulers of England and France are endeavoring to reverse the political estrangement of "those two great nations whose conflicts have often shaken the world, by undoing for their purpose that which their fore-fathers did for a different purpose, and

pursuing, with equal consistency, an end that is more beneficial."*

The Provinces may be said to be foreign countries, but each of them is less distant from the United States than many of our own States are from each other; and while Providence has thus made us neighbors, and by the indentations of our respective territories has rendered mutual rights of transit almost necessary to both, it has also given to us, as northern and southern nations, so great a variety of climate and productions as to render us capable of conferring upon each other such benefits as we cannot estimate too highly. The timber, wheat, and other grains, water power and asheries of the Provinces, furnish abundant material of beneficial exchange for the corn, cotton, tobucco, coffee, sugar, fruits, and mineral wealth of the more southern portions of this continent.

With full development of these material interests, social relations and the beneficial interchange of ideas will increase. It was an object worthy of European statesmen, and honorable to our common nature, to eclipse the glories of former history by endeavoring to substitute between France and England the realities of peace and those true and mutual interests which, when understood, are always found to be harmonious, for the memories of false glory and " a policy founded upon war, conquest, expenditure, and patronage." us a wider and clearer field is open on a new continent. We and the British Provinces, young as nations, are comparatively unimpeded by petty interests and hostile traditions. A policy based upon the best and surest foundation will grow with our growth and strengthen as we become stronger. The traveller on our joint frontier has been accustomed to see our forts in ruins or without garrisons. The standing armies of Europe are computed to include more than 3,000,000 of men, withdrawn permanently from productive pursuits. Less than 20,000 men have hitherto sufficed for defence on both sides of our frontier.

In the Old World the enormous evils resulting from the system of isolation, although deplored by all who deserve the name of statesmen, have been continued through mutual ignorance and fear, forming a vast international aggregation of crimes which all civilized men abhor in detail, and among individuals; for war, when it is the habitual condition of mankind, bequeatling legacies of hatred and revenge from one generation to another, is not only demoralization and death to multitudes of men, but brings with it degradation, It is adverse to those social and domestic ties misery, and vice to women and children. by which all real civilization is connected.

If the treasure and lives of men wasted by mutual destruction in Europe, since the discovery of America, had been spent in a war upon the wilderness we are considering, instead of a war upon mankind, many other new and prosperous states would now have existed upon this continent. The annual expense of government in Great Britain alone, with a population of nearly the same number as that of the United States, is more than three hundred and fifty million of dollars. Taking only one item from the vast European and Asiatic aggregate of military expenditure, and applying it to a subject which has frequently engaged the attention of the American people, it is computed, upon medium estimates, that the amount now remaining as the national debt of Great Britain alone would suffice to construct fifty railroads from the cities of the western States to the Pacific ocean.

It is not utopian to believe that the world may be better governed than it has been heretofore, or that nations, for the purposes of peaceful policy, should avail themselves of the new discoveries and material agencies known and useful to individuals in common daily life.

Free intercommunication and the great material interests of our continent are, under a wise guidance, the true medium for its government. Instead of garrisons and armies, our policy should be to substitute those mutual interests and quiet forces by means of which each individual, even when he seeks only his own personal welfare, is, perhaps unconsciously, subserving the great decrees of Providence.

^{*} See the memorable speech of Mr. Gladstone, Chancellor of the British Exchequer, February 10, 1860.

THE ZOLL-VERBIN, OR GERMAN COMMERCIAL UNION-ITS ORIGIN, SUCCESS, EXTENSION, CHARACTER, AND TENDENCIES.

By adopting the principles embodied in the Zoll-Verein, or Prussian confederacy of the German states, we and the British possessions can obtain all the commercial advantages of union without political entanglement, leaving each country free to practise in its own self-government such rules as it believes to be most in accordance with the genius of its people, and best adapted to promote its own interests.

The principle of the Zoll-Verein, Toll-Alliance, or Custom's Union, is an uniformity

among its component States as to IMPORTS, EXPORTS, and TRANSIT.

It allows and encourages among its members as complete freedom of communication and exchange as exists between different counties of the same State, or between different States of the American Union, and commends itself to the approbation of all who comprehend the spirit of the age. It facilitates the collection of revenue, by collecting only on the frontier of its confederated States. The payment of duties in one of the States is sufficient to procure a free sale or transit in each other, and the revenue was originally divided among its members in proportion to the number of their respective inhabitants.

In the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the custom house laws, which formerly separated Scotland and Ireland from England, have been superseded by a general system of taxation applicable to the whole. In France, local barriers have given way to a general system of taxation. These two empires have now entered upon a system of legisla-

tion for their mutual benefit; but the Zoll-Verein itself arose in Germany.

The wisdom of its founders is demonstrated by the great test of time. No material alteration has been made in the principles, or even in the details, of the laws established at

its origin. Many additional States have voluntarily become members of its union.

It began in 1818—forty-four years ago—when Prussia formed a commercial union with a few minor States. The alliance arose from no hostility to other powers, but from a desire to get rid of those obstacles to intercourse which separate fiscal laws created among people whom natural feelings and commercial interests would otherwise connect more inti-

mately together. The Prussian tariff of 1818 was adopted.

In 1834 the experience of its benefits had given strength to its influence. Statesmen perceived that Prussia had, by her liberal policy, conferred upon Germany advantages second only to those she had initiated by the diffusion of education and intelligence. At that time the Zoll-Verein was joined by other states, and thenceforward included Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony. Wurtemburg, the Grand Duchy of Baden, the Electorate and also the Grand Duchy of Hesse, and the Thuringian Association; representing, in all, a population of 26,000,000. It was regarded by philosophic minds throughout Europe as having brought many liberal and patriotic ideas out of the realms of hope and fancy into those of positive and material interests.

The political consequences which must arise from it did not escape the notice of its founders. They pursued no aggressive policy, but could not avoid the knowledge that it tended to lessen the hostility of differently constituted governments, and that a powerful political alliance would arise upon the basis of pecuniary interests and intimate social inter-

course.

It effected so great a saving in the collection of revenue that in three years—from 1834 to 1836—the expenses of the fiscal establishments were reduced from \$18,000;000 to \$14,500,000. Advantageous to all, this result was especially beneficial to the smaller States, whose revenue service, like that of Canada, was spread along extensive frontiers, and absorbed a large proportion of their income.

Owing to increased prosperity, and the consequently increased consumption of tax-paying articles, the revenue of Prussia rose from 18.3 silver gros. per head in 1834, to

23.4 in 1838.

The saving in the expense of collection, the increased prosperity of our people, and the additional demand for foreign goods consequent upon it, would afford a basis for a friendly and satisfactory arrangement with European powers, so far as they might be affected by the adoption of a policy which could not fail to be beneficial to the Provinces and the United States.

The laws of the Zoll-Verein provide for the means of mutual investigation, so as to

insure accurate returns of revenue from each place of collection. They contemplate the extension of its operations to other States, and provide for retaliation where commercial

restrictions adverse to it are adopted.

Its influence has continued to spread more and more widely. On September 7, 1851, a treaty was made with a rival association, called the Stenecrein, and consisting of Banover, Oldenburg, and Brunswick, by which, from the 1st of January, 1854, both were included in one revenue system—the Zoll-Verein—thus extending its operation to 36,000,000 of Germans; and a treaty for limited reciprocal trade has been made with Austria, to last for twelve years from February 19, 1853. It is believed by many that this treaty will lead to the actual consolidation of the whole Germanic race now existing in Europe.

#### REASONS FOR ADOPTING A SIMILAR SYSTEM.

At the present period of history, assuming that the popular sentiment of the Canadian people is monarchial, and not republican or democratic, the benefits of reciprocal trade can only be enjoyed by the United States and the British North American possessions under a system resembling that of the Zoll-Verein. It might include other regulations necessary for the freedom and convenience of our commercial and social intercourse, such as a uniform system of light-houses, copyrights, postage, patents, telegraphs, weights, measures and coinage.

Neither country is ready to adopt the plan of collecting a revenue entirely by direct

taxation. Duties on imports are at present necessary for the government of each.

It is desirable that the principle of reciprocity should be extended to manufactures as well as to the products of the field and forest; but to do this fairly there must be an uniformity of duties on the materials forming the component parts of the articles manufactured. If of two manufacturers, one purchases his material free of duty, and the materials used by the other are subject to a high duty, there is no equal competition. The same is true of every consideration affecting the price of labor; hence an identity of tariffs is necessary.

The ease with which revenue can be collected on the Atlantic frontier, and the difficulties which attend its collection in the interior of the continent, and in the neighbor-

hood of countries commercially hostile, have already been indicated.

Nor can the natural, geographical, and other advantages of our respective countries, in their several parts, be developed upon a proper continental plan, unless a system of free purchase and sale is extended through all their parts, in reference to productions of foreign as well as of domestic origin. There is a great difference between a bonded system and a The annoyances, vexations and system of perfect freedom, as to exports or imports. delays necessarily attached to any bonded system are often sufficient in this day of easy communication to turn away business from its natural and best centre. It is also to be remembered that hitherto the Government of the United States has not thought it expedient to refund duties on the re-exportation of foreign merchandize in less quantities than the original package, thus creating an obstacle, often amounting to prohibition, to the jobbing and retailing of goods. This is felt every day on our frontier, where it has caused ruin to some merchants and serious loss to many others, while at the same time it injures those who, under a free and natural system, would consult their interests by purchasing the commodities sold by these merchants.

So far as can be ascertained, the whole amount of revenue collected by the United States on the north-western lakes, from 1855 to 1859, inclusively, was less by \$189,730

than the expense of collecting it.

A mere identity of tariffs would not suffice for the exigencies of the case. Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Portland would frequently receive duties on articles consumed in Canada and the North-western Possessions; and Montreal and Quebec would frequently receive duties on commodities used in the Western States. Thus the best port might collect nearly all the duties, and the region in which it is situated would have a large income derived from the goods consumed in other parts of the continent.

To those British settlements, of which the capital of Minnesota is the general emporium for merchantable commodities of every description, this commercial unity is the only system by which connection with Great Britain can long be maintained. For the whole

vast and yet almost unoccupied expanse of the North-West, so far exceeding the present Provinces in extent, fertility, and the means of supporting human life, and for Canada West, the Zoll-Verein would secure an uninterrupted access to the southern and tropical regions of both American continents and the adjacent islands, affording markets for the products of their labor, and contributing to their social and domestic comforts. It would give them in the several regions a free choice between the Mississippi, the Hudson, the St. Lawrence, and the various systems of artificial communication in the valleys of these rivers. If compelled by the United States, as a barrier, or by the laws of Lower Canada, to import from Cuba to Toronto via the St. Lawrence, a distance must be traversed nearly three times as great as if free transit were given and secured through the United States. The increase of 20 per cent. in the value of the agricultural productions of Canada would be continued, and those manufactures for which she is naturally adapted would find a market increased by the addition of the population of the United States.

#### RELATIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

As the present so called "reciprocity treaty" was made between the United States and Great Britain, and not with Canada, although it received the approbation of the government of each Province before it went into effect in that Province, the relations of Great Britain and Canada require some consideration.

The progress of self-government in the British Colonies has advanced until the control of Great Britain is little more than nominal. The ancient theory of colonial possessions was that Great Britain should control their trade, and have the exclusive privilege of supplying them with manufactures, in return for which she was expected to defend them by force of arms upon any and every occasion of real or imaginary wrong. The most simple principles of human intercourse were at variance with these doctrines. The manufacture of the commonest articles was treated as a felony in one at least of the former American Colonies of Great Britain; but at the present time the British merchant has not any advantage over those of foreign countries in the Colonies. The tax-payers of Great Britain yet furnish armies and navies for the real or supposed benefit of the Colonies, but receive no benefit in return.

In accordance with the report of Lord Durham, Governor General of the Provinces, and a special commissioner appointed to enquire into their condition soon after the rebellion of 1837-38, a system of gradual concession began. In 1846 England abandoned the cid colonial system of trade; the "corn laws" were repealed, and most of the productions of Canada were placed on the same footing as those of other countries. In the same year, under Lord John Russell, the principle of colonial self-government was fully admitted. It was a natural result of the withdrawal of special privileges in favor of colonial products. In 1848 the differential duties in the Colonies in favor of British goods were repealed, and in 1849 the privilege of entirely controlling her own trade and her own customs dues was awarded to Canada. From that time the same duty was charged on goods manufactured in Great Britain as on those manufactured in the United States.

When the preferential laws in the British markets in favor of colonial produce were abolished, Canada became increasingly solicitous for the admission of her products into the American markets, and the "reciprocity treaty" took effect in 1855.

PROPOSALS OF THE BRITISH MINISTER, IN 1859, FOR FREE COMMERCIAL RELATIONS RETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE PROVINCES.

In 1859, when many complaints were made, representing the legislation of Canada as adverse to the treaty, Lord Napier, then British Minister at Washington, submitted proposals for the "confirmation and expansion of free commercial relations between the United States and the British Provinces."

#### DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS.

In the same year, on the 27th of August, the Canadian government having urged a law inflicting certain disabilities on our shipping, the Duke of Newcastle, Sceretary of the Colonies, on behalf of the government of Great Britain, transmitted to the Colony an offical despatch, of which the following is part:—

"The highest respect for colonial self-government in domestic matters is not inconsistent with the rule that commercial freedom cannot be maintained by the Imperial Legislature, while systems of exclusion, protection, or retaliation are maintained, or rather recommended, by that of a portion of the empire. It trust that the Canadian government and legislature will fully weigh the force of these reasons, and will acknowledge that (all discussion on speculative truth in political economy left aside) the advisers of the Crown in this country could do no less than maintain, as far as in them lies, unity of legislation on this most important subject throughout Her Majesty's dominions.

" An order in Council disallowing the Bill will be accordingly forwarded to you by

an early opportunity.

"I have, &c.,

" NEWCASTLE.

"Right Hon. Sir E. W. HEAD, &c., &c., &c."

The tendency of the tariff enacted by the Canadian parliament in 1859 having been, as was admitted by Mr. Galt, the Financial Minister of Canada, "somewhat to interfere with the existing close commercial relations between Western Canada and the United States,"* and, as he also stated, to exclude certain articles of American manufacture, "which could be no cause of regret," and it being subversive of the spirit and intentions of the treaty for reciprocity of trade between the United States and Canada, and likely to produce suspicion as to the liberal commercial policy of Great Britain in the minds of those who do not know how little control she exercises over her colonies, the course of the Canadian government excited much attention. Its inconsistency with the avowed policy of the British empire drew from the Colonial Sceretary a remonstrance, on the same grounds as those named in his despatch of August 27, 1859. The nature of this despatch, and of the reply of the colonial government to it, were related by the Minister of Finance in the Canadian parliament, April 17, 1860. He said:

"The Colonial Secret: y took occasion to express views of rather a strong character in reference to the measure "o which I allude—the tariff—and even went so far as to intimate that under certain circumstances, although he did not absolutely state that they existed in regard to this measure, the question of the right of the colonial legislature to decide upon its own measures of taxation might come before the Imperial Government, and that Her Majesty might possibly be advised to disallow acts of this kind. (Hear, hear.) I will read a part of the answer the government of this country thought it their duty to

make to these remarks. (Hear, hear)

" From expressions used by his Grace in reference to the sanction of the Provincial Customs Act, it would appear that he had even entertained the suggestions of its disallowance; and though happily Her Majesty has not been so advised, yet the question having been thus raised, and the consequences of such a step, if ever adopted, being of the most serious character, it becomes the duty of the Provincial Government distinctly to state what they consider to be the position and rights of the Canadian Legislature. (Hear, Respect to the Imperial Government must always dictate the desire to satisfy them that the policy of this country is neither hastily nor unwisely formed, and that due regard is had to the interest of the mother country as well as of the Province. But the Government of Canada, acting for its legislature and people, cannot, through those feelings of deference which they owe to the Imperial authorities, in any manner waive or diminish the right of the people of Canada to decide for themselves both as to the mode and extent to which taxation shall be imposed. The Provincial Ministry are at all times ready to afford explanations in regard to the acts of the legislature to which they are a party, but subject to their duty and allegiance to Her Majesty, their responsibility in all general questions of policy must be to the Provincial Parliament, by whose confidence they administer the affairs of the And in the imposition of taxation it is so plainly necessary that the administration and the people should be in accord, that the former cannot admit responsibility or require approval beyond that of the local legislature. Self-government would be utterly annihilated, if the views of the Imperial Government were to be preferred to those of the

[&]quot; See his letter to the Duke of Newcastle, October 25, 1859.

people of Canada. It is therefore the duty of the present government distinctly to affirm the right of the Canadian Legislature to adjust the taxation of the people in the way they doem best, even if it should unfortunately happen to meet the disapproval of the Imperial Ministry. Her Majesty cannot be advised to disallow such acts, unless her advisers are prepared to assume the administration of the affairs of the Colony irrespective of the views of its inhabitants.

"'The Provincial Government believes that His Grace must share their own convictions on this important subject, but as serious evil would have resulted had His Grace taken a different course, it is wiser to prevent future complication by distinctly stating the position

that must be maintained by every Canadian administration.' (Applause.)

"These, Mr. Chairman, are the views the government felt it their duty to lay before the Imperial authorities, (hear,) and I am gratified to be able to add that when these papers are read by members of the House, it will be found that on the point on which they objected to the twiff they have been obliged to admit that we were in the right, and that any assumed interference with our rights and privileges is not for one moment to be entertained." (Hear, hear.)

So far as can be ascertained, no further correspondence between the Government of Great Britain and the Government of Canada as to the restrictive and adverse policy of the Province has been made public; but some other questions having arisen on another subject, the Governor General of Canada, at the opening of the Canadian Parliament in March, 1861, declared it was expedient for that assembly to "define by statutory enactments of your own the nature and extent of the laws and customs of Parliament, as

they shall exist in Canada."

The intentions expressed in the words of the "reciprocity treaty" made by the United States with Great Britain in 1854, were to "regulate the commerce and navigation" between Her Majesty's possessions in North America and the United States in such manner as to render the same reciprocally beneficial and satisfactory." The financial minister of Canada carried into practical effect a policy avowedly restrictive and adverse to the interests of the United States. To these efforts the government of Great Britain, through the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary for the Colonies, objected in terms of force unusual in diplomatic correspondence. The reply of the Canadian government was a declaration of complete self-control or independence in its financial affairs, and as regards its commercial relations with the United States. It seems that Great Britain, acquiescing in the principle of colonial self-government, made no further public attempt to regulate the tariff of Canada, retaining only the power to make treaties on behalf of the Provinces, while Canada assumes and exercises a right to make laws in opposition to their spirit and intentions, the enactments of the Canadian government being opposed to the development of those mutual interests which on both sides of our vast and co-terminous frontier contribute no little to the best system of national defence, although it yet relies to a considerable extent for military protection upon the arms and expenditures of a power whose policy and wishes it disrecards.

NO BASIS OF SETTLEMENT HITHERTO OFFERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

The government of the United States has never yet presented to Great Britain on behalf of the Provinces any basis or means of negotiation by which the existing causes of complaint on both sides may be removed, and a system established enabling the people to enjoy all the reciprocal advantages which they and their posterity must be capable of conferring upon each other so long as the relative geographical position of their respective territories remains unchanged, increasing the liberties and rights of each, and strengthening the sense of honorable patriotism by demonstrating its consistency with international goodwill.

The Committee on Commerce believe, with the Legislature of the State of New York, that "free commercial intercourse between the United States and the British North American Provinces and possessions, developing the natural, geographical, and other advantages of each for the good of all, is conducive to the present interests of each, and is the proper basis of our intercourse for all time to come."

#### APPENDIN.

In No. 1 of the following tables the commerce of the United States with Canada and the other Provinces is shown distinctly and apart, masmuch as no complaint is made against the "Maritime Provinces." In No. 2 a general view is given of the trade with all the Provinces together.

#### No. 1.

Table showing the exports from the United States to Canada and the other British North American Provinces, and the impacts into the United States from the same places from 1850 to 1859, inclusive.

Date.	Provinces.	Domestic ex- ports.	Of foreign origin.	Total.	Imports.
1851 1852 1853 1851 1855 1856	Canada	5.535,834	\$1,289,370 501,374 2,093,306 \$01,230 2,712,097 1,141,822 3,523,587 1,912,968 6,790,333 2,572,383 8,769,580 3,229,798 6,688,453 626,199 3,550,187 776,182	\$5,930,821 3,618,214 7,929,140 4,085,783 6,717,760 3,791,956 7,829,099 5,311,543 17,300,708 7,266,154 18,720,344 9,085,676 20,883,241 8,146,108 16,574,895 7,637,587	\$4,225,470 1,355,992 4,956,471 1,736,651 4,589,969 1,520,330 5,278,116 2,272,602 0,721,539 2,206,021 12,152,312 2,954,420 17,485,197 3,822,224 18,296,834 3,835,462
1858	Canada	13,663,465 5,975,494 13,439,667 8,329,960	3,365,789 646,979 5,501,125 883,422	17,029,254 6,622,473 18,940,792 9,213,382	11,581,571 4,224,945 14,208,717 5,518,834

#### No. 2.

#### TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE BRITISH PROVINCES

Statement exhibiting the increase in the exports to, and the imports from Canada and other British possessions in North America from the 30th day of June, 1851, to the 1st day of July, 1859.

Years ending-		Exports.			Increase each successive year over 1852.	
:	Foreigu.	Domestic.	Total.		Exports.	Imports:
June 30, 1852	\$3,\$53,919 5,786,555 9,302,716 11,999,378 0,314,652 4,326,369 4,012,768 6,622,473	\$6,655,097 7,404,087 15,204,144 15,806,642 22,714,697 19,936,113 19,638,959 17,029,254	\$10,509,016 13,140,642 24,566,860 27,806,020 29,029,349 24,262,482 23,651,727 28,154,174	\$6,110,299 7,550,718 8,927,560 15,136,734 21,310,421 22,124,296 15,806,519 19,727,551	\$2,631,626 14,057,844 17,297,004 18,520,333 13,753,466 13,142,711 17,654,158	\$1,440,419 2,817,261 9,026,435 15,200,122 16,013,997 9,696,220 13,617,252
	\$52,228,830	124,388,993	181,120,270	116,594,098	97,057,142	67,811,706

## RETURN

FROM THE

# CLERK OF THE CROWN

IN CHANCERY.

Prepared from the Records of the Elections

TO THE PRESENT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, SHEWING THE AGGREGATE

## NUMBER OF VOTES POLLED

FOR EACH CANDIDATE.

IN EACH COUNTY, RIDING, TOWNSHIP, CITY, TOWN, PARISH, PRECINCT OR DIVISION, IN WHICH THERE HAS BEEN A CONTEST, WITH THE TOTAL NUMBER POLLED IN EACH SUCH DIVISION, AND THE NUMBER OF VOTERS ON THE VOTERS' LISTS OF THE SAME RESPECTIVELY; AND ALSO, SHEWING IN CONTRAST THE NUMBER POLLED AT EACH OP THE SAID POLLING PLACES,

AT THE GENERAL ELECTION OF 1858, AND THE POPULATION IN

EACH CONSTITUENCY, ACCORDING TO THE LATE

CENSUS, AS CALLED FOR BY AN ORDER OF

THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATIVE

ASSEMBLY, OF THE 8TH

APRIL, 1862.

Brinted by Order of the Legislative Assembly.



QUEBEC:

PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & LEMIEUX, ST. URSULE STREET, 1862.



### LIST OF MEMBERS ELECTED

AT THE

## LAST GENERAL ELECTION,

## 1861.

COUNTIES.	MEMBERS ELECTED.
rgenteuil	John J. C. Abbott.
Bg0t	Maurice Laframbolse,
PRIICE	Henri Elzasr Taschereau.
eau harnois	Paul Denis.
ellechasse	Ed: Rémillard.
erthier	'Pierre Eustache Dostaler.
ppaventure	Théodore Robitaille,
rant, (East Riding)	John Young Bows,
rant, (West Riding)	:William Ryerson,
rockville, (Town)	Hon. George Sherwood,
rome	C. Dunkin.
srleton	
ariesonambly	William Frederick Powell,
namoly namplain	Taba Tanas Page
anjevoix	Adalaha Caman
nesignay	Manus Stanna
bicoutimi and Saguenay	David Edward Price
microscope and negatively	John Henry Pone
ornwall, (Town)	Hon. John S. Macdonald.
orchester	Hector Louis Langevin.
rummond and Arthabasks	Yean Bantiste Eric Dorion.
undas	John Sylvester Ross.
urham, (East Riding)	
urham, (West Riding)	Henry Munro.
lgip, (East Riding)	Leonidas Burwell.
lgin. (West Riding)	George Macbeth.
BBX	Arthur Rankin.
rontenac	James Morton.
ssp6	John LeBoutillier.
lengarry	Donald Alexander McDonald,
renville. (South Riding)	William Patrick,
ny	George Jackson.
aldimand	
allon	
amilton, (City)	Isase Buchanan,
astings. (North Riding)	George Benjamin,
astings, (South Riding)	IT amin Wallhaidea

## LIST OF MEMBERS, &c.—(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	MEMBERS ELECTED.
Huntingdon Huron and Bruce	Robert Brown Somerville, James Dickson.
Iberville	Alexaudre Dufresne.
Jacques Cartier	François Zéphirin Tassé, Joseph Hilarion Jobin.
Kamouraska Kent Kingston	Archibald McKellar,
Lambton	Alexander Mackenzie, Robert Roll
Lanark, (South Riding) Laprairie L'Assumption	Alexander Morris, Hon. Thomas J. J. Loranger, Alexandre Archambault
Laval Lennox and Addington Leeds and Grenville, (North Riding) Leeds, (South Riding)	14 F Uneper
Leeds, (South Riding) Lincoln L'Islet Lévis	Liona Charles Expert.
London, (City)	John Carling, Henri Gustave Joly.
Maskinongé	George Caron, Noël Hébert, Hon, Maurice Berkeley Portuge
Missisquoi. Montealm	James O'Halloran,
Montmagny	Joseph Octave Beaubien,
Montreat (City) West	
Napierville	Jacques Olivier Bureau, John Simpson.
Norfolk Norfolk Northumberland, (East Riding) Northumberland, (West Riding)	Aquila Walsh, James Lyons Biggar,
Ontario, (North Riding)	Matthew Crooks Cameron,
Ontario, (North Riding) Ontario, (South Riding) Ottawa, (City) Ottawa, (County) Oxford, (North Riding) Oxford, (South Riding)	Richard William Scott, William McDonell Dawson, William McDonell
Oxford, (South Riding)	Skeffington Connor.
Peterborough	Hon. Michael Hamilton Foley, Frederick Wm. Haultain,
Portneuf Prescott Prince Edward	Jean Tarcide Brousseau,
Quebec, (East)Quebec, (Centre)Quebec, (West)Quebec, (Centre)Quebec, (Centre)Quebec	Reorge Honoré Simard, Hon: Charles Allevn.
Quebec, (County)	François Evanturel.

## LIST OF MEMBERS, &c.—(Concluded.)

COUNTIES.	MEMBERS ELECTED.
Renfrew	Charles de Cazes, Joseph Beaudreau, George Sylvain, Hon. Lewis Thomas Drummond,
St. Hyacinthe St. John's St. Maurice Shefford. Sherbrooke, (Town) Simcoe, (North Riding) Simcoe, (South Riding) Soulanges Stanstead Stormont	François Bourassa, Junr., Louis Léon Lesieur Desaulniers, Lucius Seth Huntington, Hon. Alexander Tilloch Galt, Angus Morrison, Thomas Roberts Ferguson, Jean Baptiste Jules Prévost, Albert Knight,
Temiscouata. Terrebonne Three Rivers, (City). Toronto, (West). Toronto, (East). Two Mountains.	Ls. Labreche-Viger, Joseph Edouard Turcette, John Eeverley Robinson, John Crawford,
Vaudreuil	Alexandre Edouard Kiczzkowski,
Waterloe, (North Riding) Waterloe, (South Riding) Welland Wellington, (North Riding) Wellington, (South Riding) Wentworth, (North Riding) Wentworth, (South Riding)	James Cowan, Thomas Clarke Street, William Clark, David Stirton, William Notman,
Yamaska York, (North Riding) York, (East Riding) York, (West Riding)	Amos Wright,

RETURN from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, prepared from the Records of the for each Candidate in each County, Riding, Township, City. Town. Parish, Precinct, Division, and the number of Voters on the Voters' Lists of the same respectively; and eral Election of 1858, and the population in each Constituency, according to the 8th April, 1862.

Mem.—The Returns for the uncontested Elections are included.

25 Victoria.

County.	Township, City, Town, Parish, Precinct, or Division.	CANDIDATES.	
			11
ARGENTEUIL		JOHN J. C. ABBOTT, Esq.,	

. 1	1	LAFRAMBOISE.	1	PERRAULT.
BAGOT	St. Liboire	65		30
	St. Dominique	90		103
	St. Pie	234	1	176
į:	St. Rosalie	70		81
į.	St. Simon	70	1	101
	St. Hugues	97	1	124
	St. Helène	37	1	49
	St. Ephrem d'Upton	110	1	
	St. Theodore d'Upton	96	1	7
	St. Andr é d'Acton and			1
ĺ	Acton Vale	203	1	12
i			-i	
Majority for M.	LAFRAMBOISE, Esq389	1,072		683

St. François St. Frederic St. Joseph Ste. Marie St. George St. Evariste de Forsyth St. Vital de Lambton	TASCHEREAU. 153 79 194 358 44 16	Ross.	BERTRAND. 1 1 25 36
Majority for H. E. TASCHEREAU, Esq798	861	54	63

BEAUHARNOIS		DENIS.	DAOUST.	Ouimer.
DIA GIANTING CO.	St. Clement	121 162 125 111 108	130 10 182 25 33	1_6 61 77 61 2
Majority for Paul	DENIS, Esq.,237.	627	390	387

Elections to the resent Legislative Assembly, shewing the aggregate number of Votes polled or Division in which there has been a contest, with the total number polled in each such also, shewing in contrast the number polled at each of the said Polling places, at the Genlate Census, as called for by an order of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of the

otalnumber of otes polled in ach Division.	Number of Voters on the Voters' Lists in each Division.	at the last	Cor acc		REMARKS.
By acclamation		2,000		12,897	
95 193 410 151 171 221 80 110	183 346 561 282 230 327 176 154 284	99 354 688 286 239 358 160 94 189	>	960 2,393 4,254 2,064 2,062 2,568 931	
215 1,755	282	2,467	5	2,703	
1.54 80 194 358 69 52 71	294 ' 148 365 409 180 83 93	383 113 315 429 206 83 324 Elzear, 244 Aylmer, 311 Tring, 251 Linière, 73		3,302 1,051 3,079 3,395 1,770 677 880 2,305 865 2,077 394 58	No Return for these places, 1861.
978	1,572	2,735		8 70 164 29 50 242	Dorsot. Gayhurst. Jersey. Marlow. Price. Shenley.
		1	! - —	20,416	
437 233 384 207 143	188 542 324 510 409 217	517 343 504 248 145		1,641 3,563 2,959 4,184 2,220 1,175	Beauharnois.
1,404	2,190	1.757	_	15.742	

RETURN from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, prepared from

County.	Township, City, Town, Parish, Precinct, or Division.	CANDIDATES.		
	St. Vallier	FORTIER. 31 20 21		REMILLARD. 93 69 63
🕶	St. Lazsre	60 30 134 69 51 130		89. 78. 56 95 161 131.
Majority for Ep. I	REMILLARD, Esq283.	552		835

BERTHIER		DOSTALER	1	PICHE.
DUNIBLES	Berthier	339 72 104 74 69 232		26. 15. 125. 62. 19. 183.
	St. CuthbertSt. Barthelemi	49 92		198 150
Majority for P. E.	Dostaler, Esq253.	1031	1	778

BONAVENTURE	Metapediac	ROBITAILLE.	 Meyner.
	Restigouche	51 18 28 45 86 87 94 95 72 74	11 5 56 48 89 85 19 12 2
Majority for T. R	OBITAILLE, Esq328.	668	 338

RANT,	O'REILLY.	1	Bown.
EAST RIDING East Brantford	189		208
Onondaga	173		86
South Dumfries	156		269
Paris (Town),			**
King's Ward	53:		56 39
North do	37 <u>.</u> 50.		36
South do	41		36
-			
Majority for John Y. Bown, Hsq31.	699		730

the Records of the Elections in each County, &c .- (Continued).

Total number of Votes polled in each Division.	on the Voters'	Votes polled at the last	Popl'n in each Constituency according to the last Census of 1861.	REMARKS.
124	2023	89	1,409	•
89 84	142	102 23	1,229 648	
1.49	129 1 175	319	2,083	
114 190	193 ± 248	232	800 2,369	
164	252	221	2,631	
212	255	183	2,176	
261	295 · ·	309	2,717	
1,387	1,891	1,478	16,062	

Sessional Papers (No. 24).

			. •	
			Parish <b>§ 2</b> 581	
365	537	455	1581	Village and Convent.
87	131	83	1081	
229	315	213	2057	
136	193	167	1307	-
88	119	· 180	1500	
415 St.	Gabriel 563	426	3350	)
	St. Felix	-		Brandon.
	de Valois 70		612	
247	328	369	3110	
242	347	210	2429	•
1809	2603	2103	19608	

1004	1514	Polled 1004	13092
77	111	1	1155
74	130		992
107	216		2161
113	194		1309
172	246		1510
175	235		1823
93	124		958
84	116		1561
23	38		792
62	77		521
1		in 1858	310
24	27	No Contesta-	

397 259 425	473 282 527	393 240 401	2064 3916	Included in return of population for West Brant- ford in the West Riding.
109 76 86 77	173 142 134 124	85 66 76 76	2373	
1429	1855	1337	8353	

## RETURN from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, prepared from

County.	Township, City, Town, Parish, Precinct, or Division.	CANDIDATES.			
BRANT, West Riding	Brantford (Town), Queen's Ward North do Brant do East do King's do Burford (Township) Oakland do West Brantford	RYERSON.  106 86 96 107 67 352 23 240		BIGGAR.  \$2 127 \$7 61 38 338 101.	
Majority for Wm.	RYERSON, Esq53.	1077		1024	

BROCKVILLE, (Town of.)	Elizabethtown	SHERWOOD.	 Row. 293
	Brockville, West Ward Centre do East do	ļ S5	 54 62 3S
Majority for Hon.	GEO. SHERWOOD159.	606	 447.

	East Farnham. Brome. Sutton. Potton. Bolton.	290 369 169	 AUSTIN- 74 124 44 73 229
Majority for C. Du	NKIN, Esq530	1074	 544

	l is	Powell.	1 1	Lyon. II
CARLETON	Nepean	217		82
	March	79		10
	Goulburn	152		101
	Huntley	142		30
	Fitzroy	178 "		58
	Marlborough	116		87
	North Gower	113		80
	Torbolton	20		18
	Richmond (Village)	- 11 -		28
	1 2 2 2 1 1		_	
Majority for W. F	. Powell, Esq534	1028-		494

HAMBLY	CHS. BOUCHER DE BOUCHERVILLE, Esq	•

the Records of the Election in each County, &c .- (Continued.)

	in the interest	series of the		The state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the s
Total number of Votes polled in each Division.	No. of Voters' on the Voters' Lists in each Division.	Number of Votes polled at the last Election in 1858.	Pop'n in eac Constituency according to the last Censu of 1861.	REMARKS.
188 213 183 168 105 690 124 430	311 344 313 264 168 942 165 558	143 181 109 128 99 678 116 388	6251 5599 1087 9048 21985	Including the Township of East Brantford and  Tuscarora.
	1			
632	737	633	6101	
143 147	307	122 132	} 4i12	-
131	313	141	5	'   -
1053	1725	1028	10213	
	1			.1
223 414	327 557	253 385	1925 3136	
413 242	598 333	362 210	3151	: Ĵ
326 1618	2235	273 1483	12732	
(013	1 2200	1 1400	1 12/02	in the second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second se
***************************************		·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	1	1	1	1
299 89	415 115	345 158	4410 1454	
253 172 236	341 261 310	348 241 328	2914 2651 3239	
203 193	253 238	216 235	2331 2576	•
3S 39	54 53	. 87 53	675 516	
	Í	<u> </u>		<b>-</b>

By Acclamation No Contestation | 1504 |

1522

2011

13132

20766

### RETURN from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, prepared from

County.	Township, City, Town, Parish, Precinct. or Division.		CANDID	ATES.	ı
		Ross.	PACAUD.	PHILLIPS.	ROCHELEAU.
HAMPLAIN	. Cap de la Magdelaine	8	1		92
	Champlain	37	96	3	3
	St. Luc	1	73		ļ <u>.</u>
	Ste. Geneviève	20	77	76	2 3
	St. Prosper	106 .			
	Mt. Carmel	10	29 3	10	
*	St. François Xavier St. Narcisse	72	48	66	1.
	St. Maurice	28	256	1 1	l î
	Ste. Flore	40	250	1 *	*
	Fermont Village	42	1		
	Ste. Anne.	254	1	1	1
	St. Stanislas	35	5	119	li
	St. Tite.	23	2	27	l
	1		-	} -	1.
					i
Majority for J. J.	. Ross, Esq45.	636	591	303	104
	1	Cimon.	ı	1	GAQNON.
HARLEVOIX	Ste. Agnès	142	i		41
	St. Urbain	31			53
	St. Etienne de la Malbaie	183			136
	Baie St. Paul	17			435
	St. Hilarion.	31			35
	Les Eboulemens	106			110
	St. François Xavier	1			71
	Isle aux Coudres	10			69
	Ste. Irenee	54			25
	St. Fidèle	75			26
					1001
Majority for A. (	FAGNON, Esq354	650			1004
HATEAUGUAY.	.	l	H. Starne	s, Esquire.	
HICOUTIMI an	d }		D. E. Pric	er, Esquire.	,
	•				
COMPTON	1		J. H. Por	. Esquire.	5.4
VALL EVALUATION				-,,	
	•			:	
					<del></del>
	<b>}</b>	J. S. MACDONA	ALD.		ELLIOTT.
ORNWALL	Cornwall-Township of.	281		••••	152
	Cornwall—Town of			j	
	East Ward	18	***************************************		32
	Centre do	48			47
	West do	27	••••••		29
	1				

the Records of the Elections in each County, &c.—(Continued.)

By acclamation.   708   10478   Chicoutimi. Saguenay.	tal number of	on the Voters' Lists in each	Votes polled	Popl'n in each Constituency according to the last Census of 1861.		REMARKS.	
74			113	1027	ĺ		**
176			195	2177	1		
109				2171	,	•	
S5	109	139	100	1028	ĺ	*	
115			83			• • •	•
183		171				*	•
183	286	405	480				
256	43	44		303			
St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.   St. Justin.	256	293	377				
1634   2282   2060   20008   St. Justin.			278		1		
183	. 02	, , , , , ,	91		St. Justin.		
183	1894	0000	9040	20000	1 .		
132	1094	2202	1 2000	20003	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
132		1	1 , .	1 .	[		
319	183	289	375	1324		for any financial	
A55					-	,	
66     99     423     540     Stettrington.       216     326     291     2335     De Sales.       72     91     70     728       79     114     107     998       101     182     144     232       1654     2329     2505     15223       Y Acclamation							
216				540	Stettrington.		
72     91     70     728       79     114     107     998       101     182     144     836       273     2505     15223       1654     2329     2505     15223       Acclamation	216	326	291				
Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Total   Tota	72	91	70		,		*
101	79			700	La jaron de la		
273   Carneres.   273     Carneres.						•	
By acclamation.   708   \$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c	101	102	144		Callières.		*
By acclamation.   708	1654	2329	2505	15223		•	
By acclamation.   708	y Acclamatio	n	2133	17837	l		
10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   10210   1021	By accla	mation.	708				
433     584     471     5000       50     75     52       95     142     86       56     83     55       634     884     664       6915	By accla	umation. <	uon.	10210		: · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	: · · ·
50 75 52 95 142 86 56 83 55 634 884 664 6915		1	471	ì	1		
56 83 55 <b>)</b> 634 884 664 6915	50	75	52	,			-
634 884 664 6915		83		1912			
the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the co			1	6015	•		
		1 : 88 <del>/</del>	1 004	ı oato	1		
		و چاک درون او داد دی ا		<del></del>		<del></del>	

## RETURN from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, prepared from

County.	Township, City, Town, Parish, Precinct. or Division.		CANDIDATES.	
	Durham Grantham Simpson	Dunkin. 161 93		
and	Kingsey	152 32 43 - 29		
	Total of Drummond	490		615
	St. Norbert St. Christophe Warwick, Tsp. Arthabaskaville Chester West Stanfold Princeville Bulstrode, and Horton Blandford, and Aston Tingwick	79 26 35 49 20 39 43		11
İ	Total of Arthabaska	509		518
Total of both Di	rummond & Arthabaska	999		1133

Majority for J. B. E. Dorion, Esq......134.

25 Victoria.

	Iroquois Village	C00K. 33 250 262 83 164 211	J. S. Ross. 23 282 297 29 218 285
Majority for J. S.	Ross, Esq131.	1003	 1134

DURHAM, EAST RIDING Port He	nne.	Bunton.		Smith.
Ward do	No. 1 No. 2 No. 3	92 64 71		94 102 140
Townsh do do do	ip of Hope Cavan Manyers	200 416 338		476 257 117
Majority for J. S. Smith,	Esq5.	1181	2777	1186

the Records of the Elections in each County, &c.—(Continued.)

Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.		Votes polled at the last	Popl'n in each Constituency according to the last Census of 1861.	REMARKS.
353 114 	482 251 270 270 470 124 200	350 170 341 401 102	31.52 23.95 27.1 33.7 24.03 2942 \$56	⁸ Included in Grantham,
95 151 105- 50 73 122 136 50.	135 309 154 65 133 213 } 281 }	166 } 236 } 668 150 263 S1	2319 1380 608 1876 1524 2150	
35 41- 125	158 52 145 266	243 114 205	191 310 339 2227 13473	
2132	3760	3520	25829	

56 532 559 112 382 496	72 679 608 144 428 567	55 583 584 349 505	618 4675 4855 4855 855 3683 4091
2137	2498	2076	18777

186 166 211: 676. 678 455	*61 196 209 239 771 777 522	159 168 195 743 694	4162 5883 4901 4205
2367	2775	2403	19151

Non Resident.

### RETURN from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, prepared from

County.	Township, City, Town, Parish, Precinct, or Division.		CANDIDATES.	
DURHAM, WEST RIDING	Clarke	MUNRO. 336 44 61 90 87 73		Wilmor. 301 283 94 -13 19 15 146
Majority for H. M	UNRO, Esq319.	1190		871

				*, '
ELGIN,		BURWELL.	1 . 1	McCausland.
EAST RIDING	Vienna Village	60		34
(F	Bayham	375		165
4	dalahide	374		243
	outh Dorchester	146		121
12	armouth	337		309
	t. Thomas.	4		
	St. Patrick's Ward	13		47
	St. George's do	29		80
l	St. Andrew's do	2		56
	[!		_	
Majority for L. Bu	RWELL, Esq281.	1336		1055

. !	Aldborough	187	 Scott. 188 190 335
Majority for Geor	GE MACBETH, Esq13.	726	713

	1	O'CONNOR, JR.	A : A = A	RANKIN.
E88EX	Amherstburg, Town	176		<b>82</b> :
•	Anderdon, Township	94		20
	Colchester do	112		88
	Gosfield do	55		200
	Malden do	118		29
	Mersea do	-4		215
	Maidstone do	91		60
	Rochester do !	. 76	1	44
*	Town of Sandwich	30		75
	West	48		98
	East	126		106
	Tilbury West	49		58
	Tewn of Windsor, 1	18		37
	2	88		41
	3	18		
Majority for A. R.	ANKIN, Esq51.	1103		1154

the Records of the Elections in each County, &c. (Continued.)

on the Voters'	Votes polled at the last	Constituency according to	REMARKS.	
838 414 210	777 824 145	6575 2727 1029		
198 183	505	2721		
				•
	on the Voters' Lists in each Division.  838 414 210 176 198	on the Voters' Votes polled Lists in each Division.  838 414 210 178 198 198 183 880 932	on the Voters' Votes polled Constituency at the last Census of 1861.    Sas	Lists in each Division. Election in 1858. according to Election in 1858. according to the last Census of 1861.    838

94 540 617 267 616	116 658 728 525 873	123 487 559 232 642	908 5141 5320 2204 6166
60 109 58	85 147 74	} 224	1631
2391	3006	2267	21370

	1	· 1	
341	424	250	2325
377	526	337	2888
721	819	682	<b>54</b> 67.
1439	1779	1269	10680

	_		
258	303	407	2360
114	183	191	1505
200	295	522	2656
255	327	294	2355
147	200	212	1563
219	271	285	2143
251	203	398	1652
120	155	207	1349
105	152	1	988
146	1	842	1816
232	536		3133
107	124	196	1190
55	94	12	
129	232	200	3501
19	24		
2257	8099	3754	5211

RETURN from the Clerk	of	the Crown	in	Chancery,	prepared	from
-----------------------	----	-----------	----	-----------	----------	------

County.	Township, City, Town, Parish, Precinct, or Division.		CANDIDATES.	**
FRONTENAC	Township Wolfe Island do Portland { Bedford Olden Palmerston Township Loughborough do Pittsburgh and Howe Island do Kingston			Sмітв. 122 143 42 123 265 322
	do Storrington Do. Barrie & Clarendon Village of Portemouth Township Hitchinbrook	114	7 2 32	150 27
Majority for Jame	and Kennebec	26		1227

GASPÉ,	John Le Boutillier, Esquire.
l ,	

### GLENGARRY ....!

### D. A. MACDONALD, Esquire.

GRENVILLE, South Riding	Township Edwardsburg. do Augusta	PATRICK. 306 294	 JESSUP. 210 262
	Prescott, Town, East Ward West do South do	34 60 98	 55 57 54
Majority for Will	LIAM PATRICE, Esq94.	732	 638

• • • •	. 11	GOWAN.	JACKSON. 1	PURDY. II
GREY	Owen Sound-			11
	Bay Ward	15	48	22
	Centre do	18	30	40
	River do	11	34	52
	Derby	50	27	72
	Holland	110	88	67
	Sydenham	42	96	179
	Sullivan	56	39	85
	St. Vincent	41	54	170
	Euphrasia	39	18	50
	Collingwood	80	5	38
	Keppel, Sarawak, and	•••		11
	Brooke	.3	4	7
	Bentinck	11	285	78
	Gleneig	21	245	70
	Egremont	. 53~	82	156
	Normanby	81	191	102
	Proton	9	35	37
	Melanothon	28	-19	21
•	Osprey	99	24	41
	Artemisis	91	71	61
Majerity for Gro	BGE JACKSON, Esq27,	851	1975	1949

the Records of the Elections in each County, &c. - (Continued.)

-Sessional Papers (No. 24).

the record	s.or me i	uécnona u	i each Cot	inty, &c.—(Continuea.)
Total number of Votes polled in each Division.	No. of Voters' on the Voters' Lists in each Division.	Votes polled at the last	Popl'n in each Constituency according to the last Census of 1861.	REMARKS.
294 317 68 260 534 579 264 15 1:9	348 383 80 3 5 1 298 628 628 697 296 19 175	No Contesta- tion.	2836 1691 435 349 127 2452 4394 4587 2894 463 892 760 429 68 1369	Miller and Canonto. Forts Henry, Frederick Penitentiary; and Luna tic Asylum.
2529	3015		27347	1
By accla	mation.	No Contesta- tion. (1854—1076)	14077	
By acclar	mation.	1802	21187	
516 536	639 678	573 566	5545 35 <del>62</del>	•
\$9 117 92	120 157 114	84 113 69	2501	
1370	1708	1405	13698	
\$5 88 77 149	126 123 107 235	102 83 89	2216	Included, in 1858, with Keppel and Sarawak.
265 317 180 265 107	387 433 274 310 229	233 301 85 258 175	2317 3021 1736 	
123 12 374 336	206 25 532 469	79 122 286 321	1492 592 3331 3065	Township of Derby included in 1858.
291 374 - 81 - 63 164 - 223	446 678 253 147 368 378	140 146 102 185 38 195	2934 3963 1249 1359 2201 2575	
357 <b>4</b>		2840	87750	

A. 1862

RLTUIN from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, prepared from

County.	Township. City. Town, Parish, Precinct, or Division.		CANDIDATES.	
		HARCOURT	1 1	Ausden.
JALDIMAND	Canborough	101	(	51
	Cayuga, North	175		76
	do Village	42		. 33
	do South	56		50
	Caledonia, Village	4.4		106
	Dung	17		91
	Moniton and Sherbrooke.	95		108
	Dunnville, Village	50		130
	O.:eida	188		102
	Rainbam	125		98
•	Walpole	268	1	329
	Scheea	233		140
Mileri'y fer M. I	ARCOURT, E.cSO.	139 £	77.000	1314

EALTON	Esquesing	White. 356	.	McCallun. 200
	Nassagaweya	209 170 249		63 233 142
	2-Evide-Ward Ido 2do 2do 3	14 '.8 20		32 40 49
	Milton—North Ward East do South do	34 31 23		8 9 17
Mejority for a	Join White, Esq321.	1124		793

CITT OF	Виспанан.	1	FREEMAN.
HAMILTON St. George's Ward	166		105
St. Patrick's do	203		72
St. Mary's do	212		212
St. Lawrence do	202		160
St. Andrew's do Majority for Islad Buchanan, Esq325.	208	-	666

HASTINGS,	1	Denjamin.	1	Wallbridge
	Stirling, Village	29		24
TORTH TUDING	awdon Township	126		3(1
	luntingdon do	54		214
	Hungerford do	278		1:8
	lauve i'o	254		-92
i	izevir do	41		14
	Judor	.23		24
	Marmora and Lake	:82		5
Majority for Ozeza	.: Bersamir, Esq108.	857	**************************************	762

the Records of the Elections in each County, &c. - (Continued.)

Total number of Votes polled in each Division.	on the Voters'	Votes polled at the last	according to the last Census of 1861.	REMARKS.
152 251 75 106 150 108 203 180 290 223 597 373	183 331 100 140 218 149 268 245 314 257 726 444	182 238 115 127 133 408 224 239 606 270	1252 2019 038 ± 955 1791 1268 3050 2116 4842 4577	‡ Population included in Seneca.

Sessional Papers (No. 24).

656	827	656	5 6076	-
j			1158	Georgetown Village.
272	325	314	2800	i
403	531	492	4559	}
391	528	580	5846	1
46	91	48	)	
58	149	92	1450	1,
69	133	77	<b>\</b>	
42	75	29	<b>`</b>	}
40	70		905	1
	71	49 52	{	· [
40	(4		<i>,</i>	_
1917	2303	2389	22794	

		į	
271	608	437	8345
275	550	423	3089
424	825	545	.5050
362	728	616	4243
325	759	491	3363
1657	3470	2512	19096

	1	. 1		1
63 427 258	148 623 308	489 {	753 3591 2917	
406 346 55	503 388 102	838 546	4354 3590 1309 848	Tudor and Lake.
87	108	158	1499	
1669	2211	1834	18861	1

RETURN from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, prepared from

Sessional Papers (No. 24).

County.	Township, City, Town, Parish, Precinct, or Bivision.		CANDIDATES.	
HASTINGS, SOUTH RIDING	Belleville— Samson Ward Ketcheson do Baldwin do Coleman do Trenton, Village Thurlow, Township Tyandinaga do Sidney	WALLBRIDGE.  96 59 58 128 61 326 331 288		BROWN.  36 80 118 170 88 128 347 204
Majority for L. W	ALLBRIDGE, Esq126.	1347		1221

HOCHELAGA Sault au Recollet Pointe aux Trembles Longue Peinto Rivière des Prairies Montreal Parish	FALKNER. 129 2 36 314	LAPORTE. 87 109 60 99 81	HUBERT. 18 38 5 24 275
Majority for J. P. FALENER, Eaq45.	481	436	360

HUNTINGDON....

R. B. SOMERVILLE, Esquire.

		CATLEY.	1 . I	Dickson.
IURON	Ashfield	193		160
1011011	Biddulph	269		38
<b></b> 3	Colborne	108		117
and Eva	Tuckersmith	47		284
		64		. 75
RUCE.	Clinton	281		104
	Goderich - Township	201	***************************************	
	Goderich — Town,		1	50
	St. Andrew's Ward	53 59		63
	St. David's do			
	St. Patrick's do	32		65
	St. George's do	39		43
	Grey	64		246
	Нау	63	· /	239 ***
	Hullett	107	1	226
	Howick	214		121
	McGillivray	184		273
	McKillop	75		125
	McKinop	193		145
	Morris	197		218
	Stanley		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	<b>85</b>
	Stephen	114		94
	Turnberry	60		229
	Usborne	.149		
	Wawanosh	196		194
	Carried forward	2761		3194

the Records of the Elections in each County, &c. - (Continued.)

Total number of Votes polled in each Division.	No. of Voters on the Voters' Lists in each Division.	Votes polled at the last	Popl'n in each Constituency according to the last Census of 1861.	REMARKS.
182 139 176	313 245 362	142 97 106	8277	
298 149 454 678	481 225 591 713	222 176 565 675	1398 4864 7812	Thurlow and Belleville Seminary.
492	592	669	508 <b>2</b> 676	Hastings Road.
2568	3522	2652	26109	
	295	289	2601	
234 149	177	163	1362 1055	
	177 131 158 1067 Côte St.	163 140 150 817	1055 1056 6385	Montreal Parish.
149 101 123	177 131 158 1067	140 150	1055 1056	Montreal Parish.  Côte St. Louis. St. Jean Baptiste.
149 101 123	177 131 158 1067 Côte St.	140 150	1055 1056 6385 1746	Côte St. Louis.
149 101 123 670	177 131 158 1067 Côte St. Louis484	140 150 817	1055 1056 6385 1746 2269	Côte St. Louis.

5955	8061	4363	5195
390	566	168	315
378	423	346	3219
154	225	3	126
199	322	254	2826
415	505	450	3428
338	463	55	2333
200	263	221	2425
457	590	368	3921
335	423	44	2252
333	452	274	2704
302	37 <b>2</b>	176	3054
310	558	19	2461
82	133	52	1).
97	168	57	1 ( 3221
122	210	81	3227
103	159	72	1
385	503	490	3582
139	179	•	1000
331	350	375	\$ 3226
225	290	207	1868
307	438	457	3401
353	469	194	2617

A. 1862

and the

A. 1862

RETURN from	the Clerk	of the	Crown	in	Chancery,	prepared	from

=		<del></del>		
		-		
	Township, City, Town,			** ·
Canalin	Parish, Precinct,	! /	CANDIDATES.	
County.	or Division.	1	VIII. D. I. I. I. I. I. I. I. I. I. I. I. I. I.	*
	of Division.	}		
<u> </u>	Action to the contract of			<u> </u>
		CAYLEY.		DICKSON.
	Brought forward		l	3194
RUCE	Amahel and Albemarle.	,		15
3HUUL	Arran	195		123
	Brant	328		111
		31		237
	Bruce.	160		148
	Carrick	146		124
	Culross	67		171
;	Elderslic		*******	58
	Greenock	148		183
	Huron	138	, ,	
	Kincardine-Township	128		285
	Kincardine - Village	45		79
i	Kinloss	99		172
	Saugeen	53		160
	Southampton	34		28 -
	•			
Majority for Jame	s Dickson, Esq755.	4333	!	5088
		DUFRESNE.	DEMERS.	CHEVALIER.
BERVILLE	St. Athanase	446	40	8
BEKAILLE	3t. Athanaso	220		-
	71 43 3	123	65	77
	St. Alexandre		538	•••
	St. George de Henryville	20		71
	St. Gregoire	157	31 104	49
	St. Bridget	36	104	40
Majority for ALEX	DUFRESNE, Esq12.	790	778	203
JACQUES CARTII	ER	]	F. Z. Tassn, Esquire.	
		Jonin.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	DE LANAUDIERE.
*** *******	~ ~		l	30
JOLIETTE	St Jean de Matha			67
	Ste. Elizabeth	125		
			1	105
	St. Charles Borromée	81		125
	1	1	j : 1	
	St. Paul	176	]	17
	Ste. Melanie			39
	St. Felix de Valois	128		57 .
	St. Thomas	7.00		r :
		1 108	·	51 -
		108		31
	1 .			31
	St. Alphonse	3		2
	St. Alphonse	3		<b>3</b>
	1 .			2
Medicate for T 77	St. Alphonse	3 91		3 68
Majority for J. H	St. Alphonse	3		65
Majority for J. H	St. Alphonse	3 91		3 68 457
Majority for J. H	St. Alphonse	3 91		3 68 457 Dessaint.
	St. Alphonse	3 91 818		3 68 457 Dessaint.
	St. Alphonse	3 91 818		3 68 457 DESSAINT. 18 1
	St. Alphonse	91 818 CHAPAIS.		3 68 457 Dessaint.
	St. Alphonse	3 91 818 CHAPAIS. 305 110		3 68 457 DESSAINT. 18 1
	St. Alphonse	91 818 CHAPAIS. 305 110 119 54		3 68 457 DESSAINT. 18 1 47 103
	St. Alphonse	3 91 818 CHAPAIS. 305 110 119		3 68 457 DESSAINT. 18 1 47
	St. Alphonse	3 91 818 CHAPAIS. 305 110 119 54 116		3 68 457 DESSAINT. 18 1 47 103 112
	St. Alphonse	3 91 818 CHAPAIS. 305 110 119 54 116		3 68 457 DESSAINT. 18 1 47 103
	St. Alphonse	3 91 818 CHAPAIS. 305 110 119 54 116 195 85		3 68 457 DESSAINT. 18 1 47 103 112
	St. Alphonse	3 91 818 CHAPAIS. 305 110 119 54 116		3 68 457 DESSAINT. 18 1 47 103 112
	St. Alphonse	3 91 818 CHAPAIS. 305 110 119 54 116 195 85 96		3 68 457 DESSAINT. 18 1 47 103 112 4
	St. Alphonse	3 91 818 CHAPAIS. 305 110 119 54 116 195 85 96		3 68 457 DESSAINT. 18 1 47 103 112 4
	St. Alphonse	3 91 818 CHAPAIS. 305 110 110 54 116 195 85 96		5 68 457 DESSAINT. 18 1 47 103 112 4 268
	St. Alphonse	3 91 818 CHAPAIS. 305 110 119 54 116 195 85 96		3 68 457 DESSAINT. 18 1 47 103 112 4
KAMOURASKA	St. Alphonse	3 91 818 CHAPAIS. 305 110 110 54 116 195 85 96		3 68 457 DESSAINT. 18 1 47 103 112 4 268

the Records of the Elections in each County, &c.—(Continued.)

Fotal number of Votes polled in	No. of Voters on the Voters' Lists in each	Votes polled	Popl'n in each Constituency according to	REMA	RKS.
each Division.		Election in 1858.	the last Census of 1861.		-
5955	8061	4363	51954		
15 318	55 386	138	236 2551		
439	610	210	3125		
268	497	39	2250		
308 ; 270 ;	477 360	3 24	3163 2266		
238	358	62	1774		
206	350]	81	1847	ĺ	
321 413	484 535	15	2429 § 2906		÷
124	150	309	981		
271	330	26	1842	1	
213	261	} 193-	§ 1520		*
62.	148		2 609		
9421	13062	5463	79453		
492	425	,	(2602	St. Athanase.	* *
702	Iberville 272	511	1590,	Iberville.	
265	384	262	2890	1	
566	740	567	5389 2581	1	
259 189	388° 353	270 218	1839		
1771	2562	1828	16891		
By acclar	mation.	1091	11218		
100	1.0-	). 15-	1010		
123 192	187 248	157 364	1346 2936	•	
	,		73	Convent.	
206	315	256	3651	30	
193	268	301	331 2073	College and Convent.	•
52	62	239	2298		
185	293-	265	2086		
159	246	200	2003	Paranatiin Catheart	
G	7	135	1260 647	Township Catheart.	
			305	Joliette.	•
159		252	2189		•
1275	1626	2269	18655	<u> </u>	
i					
323	479	547	3406		
111	236	120	784	• 1	1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	284 276	352 267	1821 2081		
166 157		318	1697	5	*
157 228	( 273		842	Kamouraska Village.	
157 228	104			,	
157 228 199	104 257	294	1782		1
157 228 199 85	104 257 111	294 1 <b>24</b>		)	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e
157 228 199 85 364	{ 104 257 111 462	294 124 { 407 { 68	1782 598 2883 500	} Woodbridge Township.	
157 228 199 85	104 257 111	294 124 ∫ 407	1782 598 2883	)	

### RETURN from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, prepared from

County.	Township, City, Town, Parish, Precinct, or Division.	CANDIDATES.		
		McKellar.		PRINCE.
ENT	Chatham—(Town)		1	
	Chrysler Ward	77		76
	Ebert's do	67		77
	Northwood do	77		81
	Chatham	199		207
	Camden	167		133
	Harwich	316		268
	Harwich	314		240
	Howard			
	Raleigh	182		162
	Romney	33		23
	Tilbury East	90		78
	Orford	199		79
	Zone	78	[	82
	Dover, East and West	84		117
fajority for A. M	KELLAR, Esq260.	1883		1623

Ontario do . Victoria do . Sydenham do . Rideau do .	J. A.	MACDONALD. 78 117 110 122 110 118 130	MOWAT. 56 61 42 61 61 102	
Majority for Hon. J. A. MACDONALD 3	311.	785	 474	

	1	MACKENZIE.	1 1	VIDAL.
LAMBTON	Bosanquet			107
	Brooke			109
	Dawn			56
	Enniskillen	59		78
	Euphemia			185
-	Moore	208		229
	Plympton			202
	Sarnia.			86
	Sombra	130		113
	Warwick			216
	Sarnia—(Town)	404		210
	North Ward	33	1	40
	Middle do	55		62
	South do	43		35
	Bouth do	33	***************************************	39
Majority for ALES	MACKENZIE, Esq196.	1714		1518

LANARK, North Riding		
	( ·	•

R. Bull, Esquire.

the Records of the Elections in each County, &c.—(Continued.)

			1		<u> </u>			·
Total number of Votes polled in each Division.	Lists in each	Votes polled	Popl'n in each Constituency according to the last Census of 1861.		RI	EMARKS		
153 144 158 406 300 584 554 344 56 168 278 160 201	265 296 245 508 382 722 641 491 70 195 336 200 270	109 128 106 231 212 464 498 366 58 153 226 89 238	4466 3585 2744 4556 3976 3750 470 1267 2554 1159 2656	A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONTRACTOR AND A CONT				
3506	4621	2878	31183					-
134	242	102	1035					
178 152 183 171 220 221	306 271 280 282 353 362	219 146 143 137 218 234	2812 1553 1669 1874 2213 2298 289	Asylum,	Nunneries,	&c.		
1259	2096	1199	13743	1			• ,	

3232	4043	3132	24916
78	122	])	
117	181	206	2091
73	119	h l	100
450	541	458	3388
243	278	311	3116
198	267	201	1560
478	578	450	3287
437	484	414	2873
320	387	319	2100
137	190	94	1069
109	136	156	726
254	315	185	1600
338	445	338	3097

By acclamation.

12667

## RETURN from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, prepared from

County.	Township, City, Town. Parish, Precinct, or Division.	•	CANDIDATES.	
ANARK.		Morris.		Doran.
	Montague	170	1	105
	Beckwith	316		23
	Smith's Falls, Village	70		56
	Elmsley, North	.133		34
	Drummond	211		140
	Perth-East Ward	5 <b>2</b>		73
	Centre do	45	•••••	62
	West do	- 65		44
	Burgess, North	36		48
	Bathurst	146		226
	Sherbrooke, South	21		17
Majority for ALEX	. Morris, Esq437.	1265		828

	St. Isidore St. Constant	Loranger. 162 106	 GAGNON. 15 148
	St. Philippe	99 89 276	88 160 28
Majority for Hon. T.	J. J. Loranger293.	732	 439

L'ASSOMPTION	St. Sulpice	Louis Archambault. 24 22 38 102	 ALEX. ARCHANBAULT. 86 89 35 253
	St. Roch	151 130 128 72 74	 98 30 73 25 F15
Majority for ALEX.	ARCHAMBAULT, Esq43.	741	 784

	St. François de Sales Ste. Rose	197	Bellerose. 88 52 217 154
•			- Wa
Majority for Hon.	Ls. S. MORIN165.	671	 506

	on the Voters'	Votes polled at the last	Popl'n in each Constituency according to the last Census of 1861.	REMARKS.	
275 339 126 167 351 125 107 109 84 372 38	352 380 174 218 450 201 170 169 99 424 62	391 355 92 174 316 (South) 97 73 80 147 465	3478 2551 1137 1399 2657 2465 1312 3273 731		
2093	2699	2190	18972		
177 254	267 389 274	247 357 288	1992 \$ 2388 \$ 1664 2344	Sault St. Louis.	
249 304	342 328 228	320 439	2330 2234 1523	l } ¡Laprairie Village.	

		7	•	
110 91 73	149 114 95	141 103 120 422	1015 773 1006	
355	Village 151	•••••	2031 1279 193	College.
249 160 201	314 198 256	412 191 544	2784 1486 2843	
97 189 1525	144 260 1961	127 432 2492	945 3000 17355	-

116 349 414 298	133 340 107 513 341	105 254  402 292	1027 2849  4093 2422 88	Village.
1177	1434	1053	28 10507	College

A. 1862

542

# RETURN from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, prepared from

Hooper.   Roblin.   19   110   163   362   244   31   44   525   273   112   18   110   59   101   105   112   27   159   238   54   43   61   127   1744   1360     Smith.   Jones.   Jones.     Smith.   Jones.   Jones.     33   52   184   120   175   265   66   176   203   83   69     776   787     Richards     Richards     360     376   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378   378	NONOX and ADDINGTON.   Sheffield   110   110   163   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164   164		
110	DINGTON.   Kaladar and Anglesca   7		Roblin.
362     244       31     44       525     273       112     18       110     59       101     105       112     27       159     238       54     43       61     127       1744     1360       SNITE.     JONES.       59     17       33     52       184     120       175     265       66     61       176     203       83     69       776     787	Ernestown   362   244   8ath Village	NGTON.   Kaladar and Anglesca   7	19
31     44       525     273       112     18       110     59       101     105       112     27       159     238       54     43       61     127       1744     1360       SMITE.     JONES.       59     17       33     52       184     120       175     265       66     61       176     203       83     69       776     787	Bath Village		
525         273           112         18           110         59           101         105           112         27           159         238           54         43           61         127           1744         1360           SNITE.         JONES.           59         17           33         52           184         120           175         265           66         61           176         203           83         69           776         787	Camdon		
112	Newburgh   112   18   59   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   105   1		
110   59   101   105   105   112   277   159   238   43   61   127   1744   1360	South Fredericksburgh.   110   59   North Fredericksburgh.   101   105   Amherst Island   112   27   238   Adolphustown   54   43   43   Napanee Village.   66   127   127   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   1360   13		
112	Amherst Island 112 27 Richmond 159 238 Adolphustown 54 43 Napanee Village 66 127  Iajority for A. F. Hooper, Esq384. 1744 1360  EDS and GREN- FILLE— NORTH RIDING 67  Kemptville 59 17  Kemptville 333 52 Wolford 184 120 Oxford 184 120 Oxford 66 61  Kitley 176 265 South Gower 66 61  Kitley 176 203 Elmsley 83 69  Iajority for F. Jones, Esq11. 776 787  EDS— OUTH RIDING North Crosby 119 94 Front of Yonge 56 171 Front of Escott 91 121 Rear of Yongo and Escott 115 188 Front of Leeds and Lansdowne 322 229	South Fredericksburgh 110	
159	Richmond		
54     43       61     127       1744     1360       SNITE.     JONES.       59     17       33     52       184     120       175     265       66     61       176     203       83     69       776     787	Adolphustown   54	Amherst Island 112	
61     127       1744     1360       SNITE.     JONES.       59     17       33     52       184     120       175     265       66     61       176     203       83     69       776     787	Napanee Village		
1744	EDS and GREN-VILLE —   NORTH RIDING   Merrickville   59		
SNITE. JONES.  59 33 52 184 175 66 176 83 69 776 787	SNITE   JONES		121
59     17       33     52       184     120       175     265       66     61       176     203       83     69       776     787	EDS and GREN-VILLE— NORTH RIDING. Merrickville. 59 17 Kemptville. 33 52 Wolford 184 120 Oxford. 175 2655 South Gower 66 61 Kitley 176 203 Elmsley 83 69 fajority for F. Jones, Esq. 11. 776 787  EDS— OUTH RIDING. North Crosby 119 94 Front of Yonge 56 171 Front of Escott. 91 121 Rear of Yongo and Escott 115 188 Front of Leeds and Lansdowne. 322 229	rity for A. F. Hooper, Esq384.	1360
33     52       184     120       175     265       66     61       176     203       83     69       776     787	Merrickville		Jones.
33     52       184     120       175     265       66     61       176     203       83     69       776     787	Kemptville	.E—	
184      120       175      265       66      61       176      203       83      69       776      787	Wolford	TH RIDING Merrickville	17
175	Oxford		
66     61       176     203       776     787	South Gower   66		
176     203       83     69       776     787	Kitley		
83	Elmsley		
776 787	Tett.   Richards.   Pront of Yonge		
	EDS— OUTH RIDING. North Crosby. 137 53 South Crosby. 119 94 Front of Yonge. 55 171 Front of Escott. 91 121 Rear of Yongo and Escott 115 188 Front of Leeds and Lansdowne. 322 229		
TETT.   RTCHIDDO	EDS— OUTH RIDING. North Crosby. 137 53 South Crosby. 119 94 Front of Yonge. 56 171 Front of Escott. 91 121 Rear of Yongo and Escott 115 188 Front of Leeds and Lansdowne. 322 229		
INICHARDS.	North Crosby   137   53   54   55   55   56   57   57   57   57   57		RICHARDS.
777	South Crosby		
	Front of Yonge	South Croshy	
	Front of Escott		
	Rear of Yongo and Escott 115 188 Front of Leeds and Lansdowne		
122	Lansdowne	Rear of Yonge and Escott 115	
202		Lansdowne 322	229
229			
		Lansdowne 169	101
	Lansdowne 169	Bastard and Burgess 245	280
169 101		ity for B. Turr. Ford. 17	100%
137 119 9 56 17 91 12 115 18		Elmsley	FICHAR  5 9 17 12 18 22 10 28
	Lansdowne	j 1	
169 101		Dastalt and Dargestini	200
169 101		rity for B. Tett, Esq17. 1254	1237

615

Majority for Cus. F. Fournier, Esq...73.

the Records of the Elections in each County, &c. - (Continued.)

			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Fotal number of Votes polled in each Division.	Lists in each	Votes polled	Popl'n in each Constituency according to the last Census of 1861.	REMARKS.
		-		
26	35	268	{ 186 1080	Anglesea. Kaladar.
273	333		2925	Sheffield.
606	919	711	5450	!
75 798	117 1016	848	7516	
130	193	}	175	Denbigh and Abinger.
169	238	<b>}</b> 416	3376	
206 139	271	1)	1270	<b>i</b>
397	173 516	117 389	3450	
97	119	133	801	
188	283	175	1773	
3104	4213	3055	28002	
				•
76	. 96		908	
85	116	. 99	1068	
30 <b>4</b> 440	369 551	339 273	2961 4467	
127	165	213 86	1089	· ·
379	.458	388	3448	
152	187	133	1400	
1563	1942	1318	15341	
,	. !	l !		
190	219	195	2121	
213	245	225	2117	
227		1		
212	259 248	331	Escott1755	
303	343	293	Yonge3884	
551	639	495 )	-	
	, 000	100	Lansdown3105	1.
270	312	225	Leeds3709	
525	580	520	SBastard3655	
020		. 520	Burgess 341	
2491	2845	2294	20689	
2481	2043	2284	2003#	<u> </u>
By acclar	nation.	2152	27625	
			<del></del>	
77	111	1497	659	
326	470	514	652 4093	* -
243	319	351	2975	
206	319 304	351 211	2158	
165	318	186	•••••	
140	288	160	1325	lam 1: 0 A 3 G 3
		‡ 62	<b>± 1097</b>	Township of Ashford.
			***************************************	*** ** *
1157	1810	2981	12300	

A. 1862

RETURN from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, prepared from

County.	Township, City, Town, Parish, Precinct, or Division.	-	CANDID	ATES.	- 4
		BLANCHET.			LEMIEUX.
LÉVIS	St. Etienne St. Joseph, Pointe Levy. Notre Dame de la Vic-	168			147
	toire	380			218
	St. Romuald	110			57 68
	St. Lambert	106			143
	St. Jean Chrisostome	21			126
	St. Henri	108			151
Majority for J. G.	BLANCRET, Esq77.	987			910
LONDON—City			J. CARLING		
	ı	Joly.			MULLEN.
LOTBINIERE	Lotbinière	416			1 129
	St. Antoine	43			61
	St. FlavienSt. Apollinaire	9			134
	St. Jean	145			1
	St. Croix	123			30
	St. Giles	No retu	ırn for these I	ownships	
Majority for H. G	St. Agathe	797			356
					Houde.
	l-a	CARON.		HER.	HOUDE.
MASKINONGE	Maskinonge	28 94		5	129
	Rivière du Loup St. Leon	187	1	5	18
	St. Justin	4	1	122	
	Ste. Ursule	72	į	38	29
	St. Paulin	33		1	<b>6</b> .
	St. Didace	40		12	
Majority for Geo.	CARON, Esq145.	458		313	
the manners, and it is an institution related a farther.		HEBERT.	Poudrier.	Ross.	O'NEILL.
MEGANTIC	Somerset-North	107	7	3	7.0
	Inverness	30	25	120 52	12
	Ireland	33 76	168	32	
	Somerset -South	10	100		
	Halifax-North	199	86	6	
	Halifax—South	130	6	13	22
	Melson	37	14	2	6
Majority for Non	L HEBERT, Esq306.	612	306	196	44
MIDDLESEX-		PORTMAN.		l	CRAIK.
EAST RIDING	West Nissouri	234			149
	London	734			359 <u>}</u>
					204
	North Dorchester	238			488
		238 297			1200

the Records of the Elections in each County, &c.—(Continued.)

Sessional Papers (No. 24).

otal number of fotes polled in ach Division.	No. of Voters on the Voters' Lists in each Division,	Number of Votes policd at the last Election in 1858.	Popl'n in each Constituency according to the last Census of 1861.	REMARKS.
315	424	439	762 3014	A Poll was opened at St. Etienne, but as n Electoral List had been delivered to the Re turning Officer, it was at once closed.
578	951	S11	6694	
167 182	227 303	187 209	2600 1646	•
249	361	321	2219	
147 259	278 339	217 356	2500 2656	
1897	2883	2540	22091	
Dy acclan	<del></del>	1236	11555	
	attion.	1200	11000	1
417	476	551	3980	·
172	281	741	2000	
122 143	211 307	112 217	1025 1559	
146	275	500	2423	
153	249	259	2212	
		121	(203	<b>;</b>
	*********	2255 177	4107 1509	·
1153	1799	4933	20018	,
				1
158 228	221 341	315 328	2325 2980	
210	281	58	2218	
126	151		1646	
139	215	178	2191	Hunterstown.
40	49		711 1065	itunterstown.
		232	<i>.</i>	St. Paulin.
52	70	131	1654	
953 I	1331	1142	14790	
	140		1000	
117 187	148 392	454 288		
ss	165	360		
244	106	120	2598	
292	245	423	Thetford 282 2470	:
171	242	Brought'n 109 565	1689 2353	
59	167	Lecds 311 178	2550	
1158	1465	2808	ļ	
	and a second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second			i
	452	407	3147	
382		1	0000	,
383 1093	1442	1 1269	1 5000	<u> </u>
1003 442	$\frac{1442}{522}$	1269 448	9666 4027	
1003	1442	1269 448 739	4027 6285	

## RETURN from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, prepared from

County.	Township, City, Town, Parish, Precinct, or Division.		CANDIDATES.	-
MIDDLESEX-		SCATCHERD.		Machonald.
	Adelaide	177	1	147
	Caradoc	219		199
	Delaware	127		81
	[Ekfrid]	181	1	180
	Lobo	214		78
	Metcalfe	60	\\	175
	Mosa	161	·	187
	(East Williams)	165	\\	103
	West Williams	100	1	145
	Strathroy (Village)	28	\\	31
fatority for Thom.	S SCATCHERP, Esq 190.	1532		1342

	1!	O'HALLORAN.	1	Woon.
MISSISQUOI	Stanbridge	268	1	166
	Notre Dame Des Auges	15	1	34
	Dunbam	258	1	228
	St. Armand. East	102		73
	do West	149		46 (
	Philipsburgh Village	33		10
	Clarenceville	81	(	94 (
	St. Thomas	45	1	88
	Farnham West	216		49
Majority for James	O'HALLORAN, Esq.,.381.	1167		786

MONTCALMStc. JulienneSt. EspritSt. Alexis	Dufresne. 125 25 208		Dugas. 41 104 11
St. Jacques St. Lignori Rawdon Chertsey Kilkenuy	74 19 133 40 186		285 146 64 47 58
Wexford	37 ————————————————————————————————————	-	770

MONTMAGNY	St. Thomas	Beaunien.	 Gendreau.
	Montmagny Village Cap. St. Ignace St. Autoine	214 48	 1
	St. Pierre	59	 
	L'Assomption de Berthier Montmagny Township	9	 2
Majority for J. O.	Beaubien, Esq447.	550	 3

MONTMORENCY	-	Hon. Joseph Cauchon.	 , ll ,

the Records of the Elections in each County, &c .- (Continued.)

otal number of otes polled in such Division.	No. of Voters on the Voters' Lists in each Division.	Number of Votes polled at the last Election in 1858.	Popl'n in each Constituency according to the last Censu of 1861.	REMARKS.
324 418 218 361 392 235 348 274 245 59	375 472 275 437 436 257 472 227 293 76	355 466 225 321 486 238 431 659	2509 4422 2324 2574 3556 1746 3033 2475 2221 751	
**************************************		9411	25611	1
434 499 496 173 195 43 175 133 265	704 82 691 265 261 67 260 157	366 301 569 250 243 252 149 270	5277 780 3903 1925 1328 393 1761 811 2530	
1953	2850	2430	18608	
166 129 219 359 165 197 87 214 31	218 453 243 Ste. Epi- phanie 24 473 231 260 110 355 SS	174 146 178 St. Pa- trie 193 381 196 73 213	1399 1820 1500 1500 8254 1523 1979 919 1520 34 707 103	Doncaster. Convent of Sie. Anne.
240 214 49 39 11	470 247 390 87 145	580 403 71 182 281 161 22	1425	Small Islands. St. François.

## RETURN from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, prepared from

NIAGARA	County.	Township, City, Town, Parish, Precinct, or Division.		CANDIDATES.	
St. James, No. 1		St. Mary's No. 1	188 107 150 234		195 137 6 149
Rosp.   Holmes.   Holmes.   Holmes.   Centre do   188   146   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   186   18		St. James, No. 1	193 147		214 103
MONTREAL	Majority for Hon-	GEO. E. CARTIER25.	1527		1502
Majority for Hon. John Rose184.   634   450		Centre do	178 188	1	11S 146
MONTREAL—	Majority for Hon	<b>,</b>		-	
NIAGARIA	West		1		
Town of	hamilian in the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the second section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section of the		Simpson.	1	McMicking.
NICOLET   JOSEPH GAUDET, Esquire.	NIAGARA — Town or	Centre do Eastern do	57 77		12 13
Walsingham   297   210	Majority for Jon:	Simpson, Esq103.	298		195
NORFOLK   Walsingham   297   210   176   Windham   237   190   Woodhouse   171   232   Middleton   199   115   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   150   1	NICOLET			Joseph Gaudet, Esquire	
NORTHUMBER-   LAND-   Cramahe   Cramahe   272   151   39	NORFOLK	Charlotteville	297 261		Dawerr
LAND— EAST RIDING Cramahe Cramahe 272		Woodhouse    Middleton    Simcoe—(Town)    Houghton	171 199 174 146		210 176 190 232 115 64 86
	Majority for A. V	Woodhouse	171 199 174 146 235		210 176 190 232 115 64 86 405
Majority for J. L. Biggan. Esq. 185.   1227   1042	NORTHUMBER- LAND-	Woodhouse Middleton Simcoe—(Town) Houghton Townsend VALSH, Esq242.  Cramahe Colborne Village Seymour Brighton Township Brighton Village Murray	171 190 174 146 235 1720 BIGGAR. 272 54 144 247 132 220		210 176 190 232 115 64 86 405 1478 MEYEES. 151 39 203 163

the Records of the Elections in each County, &c .- (Continued.)

	- <del></del>			
Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	No. of Voters on the Voters' Lists in each Division.	Votes polled	Popl'nin each Constituency according to the last Cen- sus of 1861.	REMARKS.
383 244 156 383	1085	]	10196	
418 383	1632		12667	
407 250 405	1450	Cartier 3967 Rose 4463	72104	
3029	4167	Starnes 4337		
		Dorion 4565		
296 334	517 566	Holton 4280	2495 1424	
454	729	McGee 4402	2831	*.
1084	1812		3318	Religious Institutions.
By acclar	nation.		16200 15190 12898	Ste. Anne's Ward. St. Antoine's do St. Lawrence do
-			90323	
By acclar	nation.	No Contesta- tion. 1854—1294.	14513	
112 69 90 222	170 129 142 298	286	2070	
493	739	619	4470	
By acclan	aation.	2653	21563	
507 437 427 403 314 238 232 640	656 507 516 499 384 318 298 717	479 409 478 418 315 188 174 681	4\$55 3475 4095 3703 2903 1858 1959 5742	
3198	3895	3142	28590	
423 93 547 410 156 404 436	537 139 497 501 241 450 567	} 561	3841 806 3842 3712 1182 3612 3515	
2269	2962	2324	20511	

A. 1862

RETURN from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, prepared from

		·		
County.	Township, City, Town, Parish, Precinct, or Division.		CANDIDATES.	
		Cockburn.		Ѕміти.
ORTHUMBER-				***************************************
LAND—	Cobourg-(Town)	} !	İ	
WEST KIDING	East Ward	. 50	l	99
	South do	72		134
	West do	126		180
	Aluwick Township	77		64
į	South Monaghan do Haldimand do	54 438		106 318
ł	Hamilton do	357		255
Majanitu Can Taran	·	ļ		
Majority for JAME	s Cockburs, Esq 27.	1183	······································	11.56
NTARIO-		CAMERON.		Gover.
	Reach	312		329
	Seugog	11		57
	Uxbridge	115		292
	Scott	105 304		101 114
	Thorah	123		69
	Mara, and			
	Rama	139		40
Majority for M. C.	CAMERON, Esq98.	1100		1002
		•	,	
NTARIO-		Mowat.	-	Rows.
South Riding	Pickering	:82		98
	Whitby, East	190		47
	Whithy, West	195		17
	Whitby, Town—	182		28
	North Ward	47		7.3
	Centre do	29		43
	South do	8		-58
Majority for Hon.	0. Mowat659.	1033	1	374
TTAWA CITY		l R	W. Scott, Esquire.	
		Young.	1	Dawson.
TTAWA	Templeton	15		60
	Eardley	104		$\frac{2}{112}$
	Ste. Angelique	14		179
	Hull	182		164
	Aylmer			
	Wakefield	52		23
	Low	2		79
	Ripon and Hartwell	1		23
	St. André Avellin Notre Dame de Bonse-	3		97
	cours	***************************************		98
·	Buckingham	35		177
	Portland			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	Masham	127		67
				1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

the Records of the Elections in each County, &c .- (Continued.)

	چېدون د د د	فكرز والمحجو والمقاف واردر		لمين وري الداري الدور والمستطيبية الريودية فيوسو الراب والجروا الرابة الأ
Total number of Votes polled in each Division.	No. of Voters on the Voters' Lists in each Division.	Votes polled at the last	Popl'n in each Constituency according to the last Census. of 1861.	REMARKS.
158 206 206 141 160 756 612	217 333 450 157 178 968 791	120 175 229 116 143 669 508	1388 1239 6164 6315	
2339	3124	1960	20081	·
641 68 407 206 415 192	826 1110 490 280 516 229	673 69 469 223 436 177	6214 782 3933 2169 4625 1625 1965 372	
2102	2651	2170	21685	
- 450 237 212 220 120 72 66	971 483  368 248 183 144	854 776  210 145 130 123	8002 3665 3546 2000 2007	
1407	2392	2238	19919	
By accla	mation.	1181	14669	<u> </u>
\$4 106 129 193 346 75 \$1 24	254 151 253 285 829 228 98 122 63	\$ 206 191 417 48 124	2646 1005 1553 2090 3711 1586 927 822 809	\$ 609Ripon.
98	133 Village 125	111	Į)	
212 }	Village 125 Township 253		3603 429	
194	255	71	1764 4262	Population of twenty-three places mentioned i
1639	3252	2062	27757	Census other than in Poll Books.

County.	Township, City, Town, Parish, Precinct, or Division.		CANDIDATES.	
		McDougall.	1	BUCHANAN.
OXFORD.	1		1	
	East Nissouri	227	1	184
TORIN TUDING	East Zorra	256		136
			1	
	West Zorra	346		65
	Embro	37		20
	Blandford	106		61
	Blenheim	439		150
	Woodstock,	1	1	l
	St. Patrick's Ward	27		30
	St. Andrew's do	92		64
	St. George's do	37		45
	St. John's do	11		63
	St. David's do	4		29
	Di. Davius uo	-		ا بات
Africulta Co. III Afri	D Tou -05 1	7:00		0.45
Majority for W. Alc.	Dougall, Esq735.	1582		847
	<b>(</b>	Dr. Connon.	1	Richards.
SOUTH OXFORD.	East Oxford	146	1	156
	North Norwich	189		244
	South Norwich	112		203
	Dereham	286	1	335
	To see all Willams			
*	Ingersoll Village	217		93
	West Oxford	217		59
	North Oxford	119		96
			·	
Majority for L	r. S. Connon70.	1286		1216
				·
	1	J. II. CAMERON.	1 1	AIKENS.
PEEL	Caledon	311	1	315
	Toronto	326		415
	Steetsville	68		47
	Chinguacousy	420	1	
		342	<b>,</b>	375
	Albion			297
	Gore of Toronto	85		130
	Brampton Town	193		5S
Majority for He	on. J. H. CAMERON108.	1745		1637
				<del></del>
		DALY.	1 . 1	Foley.
PERTH	Blanchard	249		188
	Downie	212	1	260
	Easthope, North	58		296
	do South	66		136
	Ellice	161		138
	Elma	163		122
	Fullerton	190	[	175
	Hibbert	115		265
	Mitchell Village	75		55
	Mornington	197		163
	St. Mary's Village	68		118
	Stratford (Town of)	·	1	
	Avon Ward	42	1	- 35
	Romeo do	30		15
	Shakespear do	37	1	14
	Hamlet do	32	1	
			}	17
	Falstaff do	51	······	17
	Wallace	220		34
	Logan	151		147
Majority for Ho	n. M. H. Foley36.	2159		2195

the Records of the Elections in each County, &c.—(Continued.)

Total number of Votes polled in each Division.	No. of Voters on the Voters' Lists in each Division.	Number of Votes polled at the last Election in 1858.	Popl'n in each Constituency according to the last Census of 1861.	REMARKS.	
411 392 411 57 167 589	487 616 545 88 241 818	356 400 471 169 626	3484 4508 (3691 551 1996 6068		
57 156 82 74 33	152 158 203 167 78	398	3355	•	•
2429	3553	2420	24551		
332 433 315 621 310 276 215	495 500 391 787 431 355 281	331 495 364 652 364 307 229	2731 3434 2940 5476 2577 2735 1773		
2502	3150	2745	21675		
626 741 415 795 639 215 251	- 896 626 147 949 758 248 375	587 709 730 530 224 192	4588 6592 730 6897 5078 1728 1627		
				 	· -
437 472 354 202 295 285 365 390 130 360 180	528 598 404 235 357 276 397 411 159 442 261	459 463 393 297 295 48 355 551 187 73	3774 3610 3129 2322 2616 2395 3890 2849 1226 3040 2778		
77 45 51 49 88	79 78 78 79	257.	2889		•
263 331	379 371	250	2400 2259		
4354	5344	3664	38083		

RETURN from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, prepared from

Annual Property of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of the State of				4
<b>C</b>	Township, City, Town, Parish, Precinct,		CANDIDATES.	=
County.	or Division.		CANDIDALES.	=
			•	
5		CONGER.	i ·	HAULTAIN.
	Ashburnham Village	67		45
	Asphodel Township	184		122
	Belmont do	18	!	49
	Methuen	li		
	Douro	220 ~	\	43
	Dummer	46		128
	Burleigh	1		
	Ennismore	123		8
	Galway	106		32
•	Snowden			
	Monaghan	27	[	97
	Town of Peterborough,	60		75
	North Ward South do	69		47
	East do	69		65
	Centre Ward	51	[]	35 202
	Township Otonabee do Smith and	119		283
	Harvey	102		268
	1			
Majority for F.	W. HAULTAIN, Esq36.	1261	]	1297
PONTIAC	Cham	Pourone.		НЕАТН. 10
PONTIAC	Sheen	83		2
	Waltham	41		
	Mansfield	33		
	Thorn	15		44
	Leslie	148		12
	Calumet	40		. 46
	Litchfield	86		109
	Portage du Fort	79		286
	Clarendon Bristol	116		92
	Onslow	43		78
			:	
		į		
				AH-
Majority for John	Potpore, Esq8.	685		677
ORTNEHE	Can Sants	THIBAUDEAU.		BEOUSSEAU.
ORTNEUF	Cap Santé Deschambault	58		131
	Ecurcuils	12		31
	N. D. de SeptDouleurs	66		44
,	Grondines	53		47
	Pointe aux Trembles	35		154
	St. Alban—Alton—Mon- tauban	5	<b> </b>	75
	St. Augustin	25		155
	St. Bazile	70		76
	St. Casimir	44		152 100
•	Ste. Catherine St. Raymond	h '"	***************************************	****
	Township Rocquemont	85		200
	do Gosford	1		<b>4</b> 777
	do Colbert	1.		
Majority for J.T.	BROUSSEAU, Esq720.	516		1236
to my many and				ik a dada

the Records of the Elections in each County, &c .- (Continued.)

Total number of	No. of Voters	Number of	Popl'n in each	
each Division.	Lists in each Division.	at the last	Constituency according to the last Census of 1861.	REMARKS.
112 306	150 355	314	993 2911	
67	88	68	689	
263	288	326	2519	
174	192	206	2105	
131	153	192	863	
138	125 59 62		430 274	Minden, Stanhope and Dysart.
124	( 62 193	148	191 1281	Monaghan North.
165	177	1		
116 134	169 221	398	3979	
86 402	136 462	583	4261	
370	466	386	{ 3795 360	
2558	3291	2576	24651	
31	45	45	389	
85 41	89 44	63 37	539 400	
33	44	61	502	
59	84 10	84	450 285	:
160	178	169	1518	·
86 175	103 245	89 150	1050 1044	
			742	
365 208	439 250	303 233	2330 2021	
119	172	193	1645	
		ĺ	65	Aberdeen.
			150 127	Aldfield. Pontefract.
:			146	Stanhope.
			191	Aberford. Clapham.
1			200	Cawood.
			244	Huddersfield.
1362	1703	1427	14125	
121	428	332	3315	
189 43	276 59	186 44	2334 618	
110 j	219	*		*Included in Cap Santé and Deschambault.
100	157	181 252	1562 2198	
189	285			
80	151	144	1303	
180 146	32 <b>3</b> 25 <b>2</b>	175 127	1722 2000	
196	257	199	1667	
113	248	218	1670	
285	455	360	2902	
				<ul> <li>Experience of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the contr</li></ul>

## RETURN from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, prepared from

County.	Township, City, Town, Parish, Precinct, or Division.		CANDIDATES.	N TO THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF
	South Plantagenet	McCann. 28 100 190 68 190 195 29 72		Hensey. 88 37 181 123 38 10 90 37
Majority for II. W.	McCann, Esq115.	728		813

i ::	DORLAND.	1	ANDERSON.
PRINCE EDWARD Picton			
Tecumseth Ward	4	1	St
Brock do	34		62
Hallowell do	50		51
Tsp. Hallowell	269	1	146
* Athel	89		112
" Marysburgh	165	1	299
" Sophiasburgh	251		127
" Ameliasburgh	231	1	229
" Hillier	190		208
Majority for WM. Andenson, Jr., Esq., 32.	1283		1315

	Roch, No. 1	108 180 116		49 35
Ju	· · 3	116		
Jac	٠,٠٠٠٠٠٠ إ		1	
Jac				19
	edities , mrriet a	275	[i	65
1	أأسسية "	101		45
eg i	vlieu. " 6	198		. 94
1	6. 7	17		8
	1			
Majority for P. G. H	гот, Esq710.	1025		315
St. Mc Pa	nlien, No. 1	SIMARD.  7 25 105 28 71 126 120 36 82 186 99		MALOUIN.  8 4 3 40 27 5 3 56 60 82
Majority for G. H. Si	MARD, Esq., 597.	\$85	_	288

the Records of the Elections in each County, &c .- (Continued.)

Total number of Votes polled in each Division.	on the Voters'	Votes polled at the last		REMARKS.
116	147	136	1238	
1.10	191	189	2539	
371	495	405	4226	
191	235	279	2186	
141	180		1259	
145	236	147	1359	
128	146	135	1081	
109	154	204	1611	
1341	1784	1495	15499	

85 96 101	101 147 139	194	2067
- 415	526	458	3629
201	204	195	1823
464	620	487	3853
378	491	337	2857
460	5G0	432	3487
398	476	366	3153
2598	2264	2459	20869

187 215 135 340 146 292 25	1201 1288 3335	The Elec- tion for the City of Que- bec in 1858; was declared null and void by the House.	9693 9072 	For Population—see County.
7 33 109 31 111 153 125 39 188 246 181	\$ 146 \$ 450 \$ 508 \$ 337 \$ 1066		5530 7783 3020 7603	For Population—sec County.
1173	2511	-	23936	
By accle	imation.		{ 4968 { 3435	Champlain Ward. St. Peter's do.

RETURN from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, prepared from

County.	Township, City, Town, Parish, Precinct. or Division.	CANDIDATES.						
QUEBEC	Charlesbourg	EVANTUREL.	DEBLOIS.	FREEMAN.				
QUADIO	Lorette	137	126					
	St. Ambroise	138	109	34				
	Ste. Foye	108	15	12				
	St. Columban (Sillery)	112	248	4				
	Beauport	200	95	••••••				
	St. Dunstan, Lake Beau- port	6	ő	26				
	St. Gabriel (Valcartier)	13	22	51				
	Stoneham & Tewkesbury							
Majority for F. E	VANTUREL, Esq228.	911	683	127				
D 1111 D 11111		McLachlin.	R. R. SMITH.	Reid.				
RENFREW	Buchanan, Pettawawa	17		ļ				
	Wylie, McKay, Rolph	17	65					
	Grattan and Algona	ł	39	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
	Westmeath	80	77					
	Renfrew-(Village)	25	30	••••••				
	Stafford	13	32					
	Wilberforce	23	73					
	Bromley	31	68					
	Sebastopol and Griffith	23	1					
	Brudenell	16	1					
	Admaston	73	47					
	McNab	38 2						
	Horton	54	45	 				
	Pembroke	50	8					
	Pembroke-(Village)	40	, 19	*********				
	Alice	40	17					
ı	Bagot, Blithfield, and Brougham	52	1					
M	35-T	201						
Majority for Danisi	McLachlin, Esq340.	861	521	•••••••••••				
RICHMOND and		WEBB.	McKensie.	DE CAZES.				
WOLFE	Melbourne—(Village)	10	11	4				
	Wolfestown	25 65		70				
	Weedon	. 6	11	51				
	Cleveland	78	70	53				
	Melbourne and Bromp-							
	ton Gore	139	25	7				
	St. Camille	1		64				
	Dudswell	49 11	21	9				
	Ham, and South Ham St. George de Windsor	7		11 84				
	Brompton.	30	7	2				
	Wotton	3	3	182				
	Danville	30	2	4				
_	Shipton	131	16	49				
	Garthby and Stratford			60				
35 3 3 3 3	DE CAZES, Esq65.	585	167	650				

the Records of the Elections in each County, &c.—(Continued.)

Sessional Papers (No. 24).

- '	N	Normalism -	D1'- :1	
Total number of	No. of Voters	Number of		
otes polled in	Lists in each	at the last		REMARKS.
ach Division.	Division.	Election in	the last Census	
		1858.	of 1861.	
259	371	322	2447	
263	342	303	2203	
281	466	492	3152	
135	237	394	1509	
364	581	481	3580 3260	
295	411	900	689	St. Edmond.
38	59	89	505	
86	141	201	1667 1181	Notre Dame de Quebec.
		63	6936	St. Roch. Voted in Banlieu. Que
	*		274 490	G. Hospital.   bec.   Lunatic Asylum.
1721	2608	3245	27893	
				Buchanan, Pettawawa and McKay.
18	36			Rolph and Wylie.
128	178 Grattan 78	146	G. 1311	-
62	Grattan 78 Algona 15		A. 424	
157	223	289	2001	
55	86		700	
45	60	With Alice.	550	
		Wilber-		
26	113	Grattan 141 Fraser	1288	
99	125	138	i	
24	Sebas'l 24 Griffith 17	<b>{</b>	590	
16	21			Brudenell, Raglan, and Radcliffe.
120	61	302	1713	
288	283	252	2000	Arpprior.
97	127	214	1192	
58	83	124	604	
59	90		637	
57	65 }	Stafford 215	727	
- 53	61	267	Bagot & Broug'm1550	
33	61	101	Blithfield178	
			<u> </u>	
1382	1746	2088	20325	1
25	38		243	
25 95	152	150	1472	
76	172	108	1264	
58	83	96	S09	
201	260	208	1916	
171 65	264 98	304	2789 486	·
79	142	118	7-27	
22	45	43	833	N 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
91	140			Included in Windsor. Included in Melbourne and Brompton and Gore
39 188	79 255	69 288	1533	ructanea in Matoaathe and Diombion and Gole
36	60 60	200	540	
196	323	318	2132	
60	102	136	688	
	2213	1938	15432	•

A. 1862

RETURN from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, prepared from

County.	Township, City, Town Parish, Precinct, or Division.	CANDIDATES.					
		BEAUDREAU.	GELINAS.	Denion.			
RICHELIEU	St. Pierre	249	302	2			
,	St. Ours		27	212			
	St. Roch		19	54			
1	St. Robert	.]] 105	21	1			
	St. Aimé St. Morcel	150 28	126				
Majority for J. Be,			50				
ranjointy to a. DE,	COREAU, Esq81.	635	1 554	272			
RIMOUSKI	St. Matthieu	SYLVAIN.		Garon.			
} <u>}</u>	St. Simon			íi			
	St. Fabien Ste. Cecile			16			
3	t. Germain	236	*************************	25			
(5	it. Anaclet	42	1	49 58			
١	te. Luce	.i: 118		93			
	ste. Flavie			113			
	feris 4. Octave	27		4			
i s	IcNider, Township	27 11 36		61			
7	fatune, do			48 22			
[3]	latane. Parish	11					
	t. Jerome	121		ا \$ر			
1	Jenis Iacpèso			1			
;				•••••••			
Majority for Guong	e Sylvain. Esq580.	1127		547			
nomaria la		CAMPBELL.	!	DRUMMOND.			
ROUVILLEs	t. Cesaire	26		439			
(8)	do Village L. Paul d' Abbotsford	······	. [ •••••••• • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				
16	Ange Gardien	34 21		86			
180	. Hilaire	145		226 j) - 16			
[81	. Jean Baptiste	234		54			
(8)	c. Marie	263		101			
(8)	e. Marieville						
1	)	183		93)			
Majority for Hon. 1,.	Т. DRUMMOND108,	906		1014			
PITCERII O		Bell.	1	HUNTER.			
RUSSELLC:	mbridge	39	······	40 ))			
	imberland	60 42		63			
R	ussell	35		154			
}Os	goode	268	.,,,,,,,,	75 208			
्स	oucester [	205		100			
Majority for R. Buta	Esq2.	644		612			
to the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of	- 11		,,	' \			
ST. HYACINTHE. St.	Hyacinthe	Signate.		Morrison.			
St.	Damase	115 236		187			
St.	Denis	113	********************	52			
(St.	. Hyacinthe, Parisb [[	163	*****************************	: :05			
	Jude	7.84		18			
	Barnabé	38		310			
	Charles	88 86		27			
		****	***************************************	54 }}			
Majority for Hon. L.		998					

the Records of the Elections in each County, &c .- (Continued.)

Total number of Votes polled in each Division.		Votes polled	Popl'n in cach Constituency according to the last Census of 1861.	REMARKS.
553 242 74 124 114 276 78	420 } 689 } 87 } 313 } 104 242 182 385 200	726 726 202 227 400 152 2701	3550 4778 528 1731 1005 1528 1369 3368 1213	Parish. Town, College. and Convent. Village. Parish.
39 84 158 205 285 95 211 182 31 91 84 48	196 210 291 401 142 328 268 213 184 60 193 39	245 190 288 450 267 233 48 176 109 41 160 25 2232	1951 1309 2297 3550 1093 2145 2203 2135 1235 1761 549 540 86	
464 120 247 161 288 364 276	509 74 176 400 207 380 458 71 332	790 232 235 220 299 528 237	4728 1550 1943 1580 2106 3721 761 1829 18227	
79 125 196 110 471 305	113 146 221 134 521 362	390 153 253 149 460 309	669 1732 2609 1814 4332 4522 }	In the County of Carleton, united with Russell for Electoral purposes.
302 286 165 268 182 143 115 140	521 426 323 422 317 205 254 235	No Contestation. do do do do do do do do	3695 2469 2074 3636 1845 1316 1341 1901	Seminary and Convent.

A. 1862

		The set for the set for the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set of the set o	country as part of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of	
County.	Township, City, Town. Parish. Precinct. or Division.		CANDIDATES.	
	)	}		
	1	Bounassa.		Dozois.
8T. JOHNS	St. Bornard de Lacolle	127	.,,	1
	St. Valentine	177		
	do Town	1		***************************************
	St. Marguerite de Bland-	}		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	ford	152	<u> </u>	; • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	St. Luc			
			1	
		<u></u>		
Majority for F. B	ourassa, Jr., Esq648.	2.0	1	
		649	[	1
any manage parage of the second sections of the second sections of the second sections of the second sections of the second sections of the second section section sections of the second section section section sections of the second section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section section secti			1	37
ST MATIRICE	St. Boniface (Shawene-	DESAULTIERS.		MACAULAY.
or MAUNICE	gan)	\$2		1
	St. Etienne	1 63		33
	St. Barnabé	}		37
	Caxton		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1
	St. Anne (Yamachiche)	228	l	
	St. Sevère	58		3
	St. Maurice (Pointe du	(	(	
	( Lac)	66	{	5
	Trois Rivières	32		11
Matantin Co. T. T. Y	Daniel Barren	000		170
Majority for L. L. D	Desaulniers,Esq486.	602	I	1118
	1 1	Huntington.	1	BLANCHARD.
SHEFFORD	Township Shefford	421	1	75
	do Granby	226		47
	Village of Granby	62	} [	12
	Township of Milton	80		240
	do Roxton	290	<b></b>	191
	do Ely	85	}	207
	Mun. North Stukeley	1 5 <b>9</b>	{·······	272
	Mun. South Stukeley	59		20
Majority for L. S.	HUNTINGTON, Esq216.	1280		1064
720g0110, 101 M. C.	TOWN TOWN	, 1200		1002
	, 1	GALT.		FELTON.
SHERBROOKE	Ascot	144		146
	Oxford	86		. 29
	Sherbrooke-Town of	214		96
	)			
Majority for Hon.	A. T. GALT, 173.	111	}	271
•	L	Monnison.	McConket.	Bourton.
North Simcoe	Flos	49	46	.8
•	Medonte	01	83	22
	Nottawasaga	229	104	183
	(Vespra(	37 19	88 49	. 5 14
	Sunnidale	1 17 58	284	35
	Orillia and Matchedash	128	10	20
	Tiny and Tay	145		26
				40
	Barrie	73	1.03	19
	1		,	-
	Collingwood—			-
	East Ward	39		1
	West do	30	5	2
:			1 70 1	
	Centre do	58	. 10	13
Majoriew Con 4 35			790	298

the Records of the Elections in each County, &c .- (Continued.)

Sessional Fapers (No. 24).

otal number of otes polled in lach Division.	No. of Voters on the Voters' Lists in each Division.	Votes polled at the last	Popl'n in each Constituency according to the last Consus of 1861.	REMARKS.
128 171 199	407 261 202 411	No Contesta- tion. do do	3628 2915 1291 3317	Parish. Town.
152	261	do	2425 1088 128	Prison, Isle aux Noix.
650	1542	918 polled in 1954.	1485%	
s.,		36	1010	
\$# 118	188 218	83	2054	
110	89	1 94	1631	
282	73 309	531	3213	
61	130	85	936	1
-71 43	123 100	144 76	1649 607	
718	1230	1049	11100	-}
496 273 7± 320 481 290 331 79	373 844 94 459 642 386 377 112 2967	No Contesta tion. do do do do do do do	2571 700 2790 3438 1748	-
	100	No Contests	2200	
· 290	428 193	No Contesta	725	
810	425	do	2974	<b>→</b>
715	1046		5899	
	1	1	0.59	
103	135 284	No Contests	953 1838	
199 466	550	do	3890	•
130	161	do	1096	
82	104	do	985 3035	
377	429	do do	3030 1394	
158 174	194 197	ob	1901	
11.3	{	j	146	Reformatory Prison.
195	975	do	2134	Morrison and Muskoka Townships.
		1		
<b>4</b> 5	88	do	1408	
37 81	129		1.	
01				

A. 1862

RETURN from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, prepared from

County.	Township, City, Town, Parish, Precinct, or Division.		CANDIDATES.	
IMCOR		FERGUSON.		ARMSTRONG.
IMCOE—	Adjala, Township	100		137
South Tribixo	Essa do	241		25
)	Gwillimbury West	164		173
1	Bradford Village	29		58
	Innisfil	252		104 85
	Mono	192		11
	Mulmer	141 180		243
	Tecumseth	180		25
	Tossorontio	,,5		
Majority for T. R.	FERGUSON, Esq480.	1341	l	861
	<u> </u>	Prevost.	Courlée. ·	Masson.
OTT A NICIPE	St. Polycarp	376	6	42
OULAND ES	ist. I diyearp	0.0	· ·	
	St. Zotique	}	71	169
	Coteau Landing	I		
i	St. Ignace	32	47	123
i	St. Clet	23	75	. 18
	St. Ignace St. Clet St. Joseph	]	210	14
	Village des Cèdres			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Majority for J. B.	J. PREVOST, Esq22.	431	409	366
		KNIGHT.		GILBERT.
TANSTEAD	Barford	77		4
	Barnston	225		66
	Hatley	131		131 35
	Magog	83	•••••	.,,,
	Stanstead	343		128
Majority for A. K	NIOHT, Esq495.	859		364
			,	Aur.
monaroarm	[p ]	McDonald.		110
STORMONT	Roxborough	142		112
	Osnabruck	159		394
	Osnaoruck	100		
Majority for S. A.	ULT, Esq155.	461		616
				Terc.
		BABY.	1	1816.
FEMISCOUATA	Notre D. du Portage	44 253		š
	Rivière du Loup	255	***************************************	
	1			
	St. Antoine	105		1
	St. George de Kakouna			27
	St. Arsène	99		18
	2.0. 1112020			
	les Madarta Tarmakin			
	St. Modeste, Township	92		
	Whitworth	120	1	8
	Viger Township St. Jean Baptiste de L'			1
	Islo Verte	163	l	149
	Trois Pistoles	124		249
			t .	t
	Begon	1		4.0
	St. Eloi	47		60

the Records of the Elections in each County, &c .- (Continued.)

Total number of Votes polled in each Division.	No. of Voters on the Voters' Lists in each Division.	Votes polled	Popl'n in each Constituency according to the last Census of 1861.	REMARKS.
237 269 337 87 856 277 152 423	334 352 415 122 463 425 231 569 140	306 360 469 482 360 123 475 89	2742 2904 3603 961 4573 3626 1814 4546 1073	
2202	3051	2691	25842	
424 243 202 116 224	601 243 83 272 142 256 25	502 264 243 175 586	3178 1413 1611 488 2116 1121 2035 259	St. Telesphore.
1206	1622	1670	12221	
1200	1024	1 10/0	1 12221	
\$1 291 262 118 Stanstead	103 461 382 159 Plain109 713	501 324 141 676	700 3098 2274 1059 4847 280	Academies.
1223	1927	1642	12258	
270 254 253 1077	325 341 690 1356	422 329 817 1568	3176 2399 5639 11214	
46 261 106 139 117	90 131 136 202 193	263 171 205 95 182	660 1164 1210 941 891 1783 1680	Fraserville. Temiscouata Road.
92 132 312 373	160 169 442 432	L'Etang du Lac 23 Temis- couta 91 142 395 345 31	620 1097 3302 3451 \$ 206 { 159 1397	Begon. Denonville.
	•]	.]		The second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second secon
1685	2104	2301	18561	

## RETURN from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, prepared from

County.	Township, City, Town, Parish, Precinct, or Division.		and the second second second	CANDIDATES.	
TEDDED ONN E	S. Tanana		Monix.	1	LABRECHE VIOER.
TERREBUNN E	St. Jeromo St. Janvier		179 112		185 61
	St. Thérèse	,	157		
•	St. Anne	11	85		122
	Terrebonne	! [	71		151
	Lacorne		34		58
	Abercrombie	11	46		ů
	St. Sauveur	1	51		142
	St. Adèle	} {	24 54		1 20 64
		II	3.1		0-£
Majority for Ls. La	Breene Vicen, EsqS3.	11	813		896
CITY OF			TURCOTTE.		Dawson.
THREE RIVERS.	Ward St. Philippe	13	60		3
	Banlieue	15			
	do St. Louis	1	107 29	\	2
	do St. Ursule	1	25 25		3
	as organization				''
Majority for J. E.	Tuncotte, Esq., 219.	1	227		S
CITY OF TORONTO,		11	ROBINSON.	1	Wilson.
(WEST DIVISION.)	St. George's Ward	1	125	<b></b>	119
•	St. Andrew's do	i	214		252
	St. Patrick's do	}	290		175
	St. John's do	1	403		340
dajority for Joun I	3. Robinson, Fisq255.		1141		886
CITY OF TORONTO,	1		CRAWFORD.	)	Brown.
(EAST DIVISION.)	St. James' Ward		360		449
	St. David's do	i	475 235		284
	St. Anwrence do	1	300		211
Majority for Joux	CRAWFORD, Esq191	.]	1135		944
19. E. de a y de la guardian de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva de la contractiva del la contractiva del la contractiva de la contractiva del la contractiva del la contractiva del la contractiva del la contractiva del la contractiva del la contractiva del la contractiva del la contractiva del la contractiva del la contractiva del la contractiva del la contractiva del la contractiva del la contracti	1	1	Daoest.	1	Duchesneau.
ewo mountins.	St. Scholastique	i	162		218
	St. Marie	·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	St. Scholastique Village.	Į			
	St. Hermas	i	85		. 24
	St. BenoîtSt. Augustin	1	116 181		26
	St. Placide	1	103	}	22
	St. Canut.	1	24		ໝໍ
		1	== ••••••••••		
	St. Jerome			1	344
	St. Colomban		72		. 19
	St. Colomban		63		7
	St. Colomban			***************************************	46
	St. Colomban		63		7
Matazza da T	St. Colomban		63		7

the Records of the Elections in each County, &c .- (Continued.)

	- S				(Continuea.)
Total number of Votes polled in each Division.	a'Lists in	each at the	olled Co ast ac in the	ol'n in cac nstituency cording to last Censu of 1861.	REMADES
364 173 244 207 232 22 52 193	5.2 21 3.4 2.5 2.8 9.0 7.0 2.7	Contestat		4236 1569 2989 1994 3154 1684 580 1821	
. 44 118	233	3		1633	
1709	2296			19460	-
·	·	,		<del></del>	
69 109 29 28	117 205 60 53			165 289 3369 1271 744	
235	478	667	-	220 6058	Christian Brothers' College, &c.
566 474 743 2027	1146 991 1436 4062	1052 9.53 1245 3601	2	5809 8034	*The City of Toronto was not divided into Easta West Division in 1858, and there were three Ca didates for Election in that year. Religious, Collegiate and other Public Institutio in East and West Toronte.
509 759 511 2079	1414 1302 864 3580	1291 1230 746 3267		5406 7904 78691	The City of Toronto was not divided into Ear and West Divisions in 1858, and there wer three Candidates for Election in that year.
380	404 32	No Contestation.	3:	201 P.	arish.
109 142 203 107 44	103 188 245 290 168		13	766 Vi 583 988 928 179 825 844 St.	illage and Convent.
91 70	139 150 302		13	196	Jerome.
214	117		9	15   Va	lana
1360	2242		9	15 Vil	llage.

25 Victoria.

## RETURN from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, prepared from

County.	Township, City, Town, Parish, Precinct, or Division.		CANDID	ATES.		
VAUDREUIL	St. MichelVaudreuil Village	Mongenais.	}		Bı	ASSEUR. 342
	St. Jean de L'Isle Perrot	21			.,,,,,,,	67
	Newton	37				88
	Stc. Marthe	172				111
	St. Madelaine de Rigaud	106				26
Majority for J. Br	e. Mongenais, Esq45.	679				634
		KIERZKOWSKI.	PAINCHAUD.	FRAS	ER.	Prefortaini
VERCHERES	Verchères	212	92			••••••
)	Varennes		206	•••••		······
,	St. Julie	9.5	77	<b>}</b> • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••••••{	••••••
	Belæil	80	156	{········	;······{·	***************************************
	St. Marc		73	ļ	1 (	1
	St. Antoine	50	752 100	{ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•••••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	Contrecœur	1 150	(M)	}		***** *********
Majority for A. E	. Kierzkowski, Esq., 2.	\$58	856		1	1
		Dunstonp.		}	C	AMERON.
	Lindsay Ops Mariposa Emily Eidon Ponelon Verulam and Somerville Carden Bexley and Saxton Lutterworth and Anson. W. Dunsrorn, Esq251. Waterloo (North) Woolwich Wellesley Berlin (Town)	1361  FOLEY. 131 231 241 86			по	51 124 208 222 167 135 49 7 70 77 1110 OFFMAN. 56 9 185 28
Majority for Hon.	Waterloo (Village) M. H. Foley421.	736				37 315
	1 					
WATERLOO,	33723	Hespeler.	}	j	(	OWAN.
(South Riving).	Wilmot	360	}	•••••••		160
į	Waterloo (South)	123		······································		228
}	North Dumfries	78	}		•	460
	N. Hamburg (Village)	in	- } · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	······i		13
	Preston do	163	{·····	•••••••		33
	Hespeler do Galt (Town.)	62		······································		в
	1st Ward	47	<b></b>	}		<b>35</b>
}	2nd do	69				63
	3rd do	20				49
ì	4th do	17	1			5
1	5th do	28 .				90
Majority for J. Co	WAX, Esq145.	1017	-			1162

the	Records	of	the	Elections	in	each	County,	&c(Continued.)
-----	---------	----	-----	-----------	----	------	---------	----------------

	,					
Total Number of Votes polled in each Division.	LINGIG IN AGAI	follog pollod	Popl'n in each Constituency according to the last Cen- sus of 1861.		REMARK	S.:
385 98 125 283 432	446 73 121 176 372 559	508 135 160 413 378	3239 544 940 1029 2659 3871	Parish. Village.		
1313	1747	1603	12282		•	
304 573 176 245 137 232 250	363 340 227 287 167 272 308	340 377 370 219 155 332 297 2190		Institutions.		
,	·	2130 1	15485			
226 379 578 469 264 249 148 9 72 79		DALTON	61 38 11 22 1907 2872 5502 3923 2508 2122 2159 626 639 597	With Bexley,	,	
187 240 426 114 84	457 530 731 282 147	No Contestation.	3969 5256 5858 1956 1273			
520 351 538 63 196 85	653 490 651 137 248 83	694 518 522 118 223	6173 3995 4161 868 1538 604			
102 132 69 22 118	133 172 102 28 139	SI 117 68 20 94	3069			
2179-	2841	2455	20408		a :	a la sesant de la
	80					

25 Victoria.

		i		
County.	Township, City, Town, Parish, Precinct. or Division.		CANDIDATES.	
		STREET,	<u> </u>	FRAZER.
ELLAND	Bertic Township	137		111
	Crowland do	70		101
	Humberstone do	179		78
	Pelham do	35		260 101
	Stamford do	227 134		139
	Thorold, do	130		98
	Wainfleet do Willoughbydo	99		30
	Chippewa do	111		31
	Clifton, North Ward	40		12
	South do	30		2
	Centre do	1 60		12
	Fort Erie	j 34		21
	Thorold Village	160		61
	Welland	32		43
ajorit <b>y</b> for T. C. S	TREET, Esq378.	1478		1100
		<del></del>		
ELLINGTON,	1	Ross.	į (	CLARKE.
(N. Riding)		18		144
•	Arthur	169		310
	Garrafraxa	246	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	286
	Luther	] ដ		47
	Maryborough	137	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	199
	Minto	201	•••••	ክዩ
	Nichol	199	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	129
,	Fergus	85		58 288
,	Peel	288		
			1	
	Pilkington	183		92 20
	Elora Village	141		20
ajority for WM. C				
	Elora Village	141		1769
ELLINGTON, (South Riding).	Elora Village	141 1698		20 1769 McKenzir.
ELLINGTON, (South Riding).	Elora Village	141 1698	D. Stirton, Esq	20 1769 McKenzir. 212
ELLINGTON, (South Riding).	Elora Village	141 1698 Notman. 381 139	D. Stirton, Esq	20 1709 McKenzir. 212 179
ELLINGTON, (South Riding).	Beverley Township Flamborough West do	141 1698	D. Stirton, Esq	20 1769 McKenzin. 212
ELLINGTON, (South Riding).	Beverley Township Flamborough West do Dundas.	Notman. 381 139 232	D. Stirton, Esq	20 1709 McKenzir. 212 179
ELLINGTON, (South Riding).	Beverley Township Flamborough West do Flamborough East do Dundas. Valley Ward	Notman. 381 139 232	D. Stirton, Esq	20 1769 McKenzir. 212 179 164
ELLINGTON, (South Riding).	Beverley Township Flamborough West do Flamborough East do Unidas. Valley Ward Canal do	NOTMAN. 381 139 232 55	D. STIRTON, Esq	20 1769 McKenzib. 212 179 164
ELLINGTON, (South Riding).	Beverley Township Flamborough West do Flamborough East do Dundas. Valley Ward	Notman. 381 139 232	D. Stirton, Esq	20 1709 McKenzir. 212 179 164 47 62
VELLINGTON, (SOUTH RIDING). VENTWORTH, (NORTH RIDING).	Beverley Township Flamborough West do Flamborough East do Dundas. Valley Ward Canal do Foundry do Mountain do	Notman. 381 139 232 55 22 34 40	D. STIRTON, Esq.	20 1709 McKenzir. 212 179 164 47 62 67
VELLINGTON, (South Riding). VENTWORTH, (North Riding).	Beverley TownshipFlamborough West do Dundas. Valley Ward Canal do	Notman. 381 139 232 55 22 34 40	D. Stirton, Esq	20 1769 McKenzib. 212 179 164 47 62 67 60
ELLINGTON, (SOUTH RIDING).  ENTWORTH, (NORTH RIDING)	Beverley Township Flamborough West do Flamborough East do Dundas. Valley Ward Canal do Foundry do Mountain do	Notman. 381 139 232 55 22 34 40	D. STIRTON, Esq.	20 1709 McKenzir. 212 179 164 47 62 67 60 791
ELLINGTON, (SOUTH RIDING) ENTWORTH, (NORTH RIDING)  ajority for WM. N	Elora Village	Notman. 381 139 232 55 22 34 40 903	D. STIRTON, Esq.	20 1769  McKenzir. 212 179 164 47 62 67 50 791  Kenn. 147
ELLINGTON, (SOUTH RIDING) ENTWORTH, (NORTH RIDING) ajority for WM. N	Beverley Township Flamborough West do Flamborough East do Dundas. Valley Ward Canal do Foundry do Mountain do	NOTMAN. 381 139 232 55 22 34 40 903  RYMAL. 310 S8	D. STIRTON, Esq.	20 1769  1769  McKenzim. 212 179 164 47 62 67 50 791  Kenn. 147 158
ELLINGTON, (SOUTH RIDING) ENTWORTH, (NORTH RIDING) ajority for WM. N	Beverley Township	NOTMAN. 381 139 232 55 22 34 40 903  RYMAL. 310 SS S9	D. STIRTON, Esq.	20 1769  1769  McKenzir. 212 179 164 47 62 67 60 791  Kenn. 147 158 111
ELLINGTON, (SOUTH RIDING) ENTWORTH, (NORTH RIDING) ajority for WM. N	Beverley Township	141 1698  Notman. 381 139 232 55 22 34 40 903  Rymal. 310 S9 102	D. STIRTON, Esq.	20 1769  1769  McKeszir. 212 179 164 47 62 67 60 791  Kenn. 147 158 111 106
ELLINGTON, (SOUTH RIDING) ENTWORTH, (NORTH RIDING)  ajority for WM. N	Elora Village	NOTMAN. 381 139 232 55 22 34 40 903  RYMAL. 310 SS S9	D. STIRTON, Esq.	20 1769  1769  McKenzir. 212 179 164 47 62 67 60 791  Kenn. 147 158 111

the	Record	s of the	Elections	in cach (	County,	&c.—(Continu	ed.)	
Votes	number of polled in Division.	Lists in each	Votes polled	Popl'n in each Constituency according to the last Census of 1861.		REMARK	S.	
-	248 171 257 295 328 273 228 129 142 52 72 55 221 75	328 227 410 394 483 386 336 195 196 66 48 94 109 295 126	268 225 305 347 334 352 271 146 108 158 42 198	2673 1.457 3039 2645 3041 2837 2316 1539 1095 1292 706 1616 731				
	162 479 632 78 336 297 328 143 576 275 161	198 660 762 182 452 421 449 187 730 343 224	123 303 551 Included in Arthur. 162 14 448 255 406	1196 3397 4866 689 3134 2341 2395 1117 5008 2397 1043			un emana promet	
<b>~</b>	By Acela	mation.	2025	21417	[			
	393 318 396 102 84 101 100	70% 396 477 138 118 123 131	786 545 450 75 83 82 76	6339 3933 3815 2852				
	457 246 200 208 259	622 310 217 243 343	538 381 230 321 258	504:; 2811 2100 2199 2740				

14893

1723

1733

1370

County.	Township, City, Town. Parish, Precinct, or Division.		CANDIDATES.	
	St. David	FORTIER. 408 175 29 16 159 2	G1LL. 12 6 157 217 18	1 5 253 259
Majorny for M. r	0841EH, ESq946. 1;	100	1 371 ;	
	King	Wilson. 343 204 226 59 72 19 93		BEACHALL.  12 13 4 47 29 16 21
	Yorkville	WRIGHT. 145 210 451 190	_	Milne. 73 144 373 265 855
,	Vaughan York Etobicoke P. Howland, Esq.,440.	Howland. 383 250 166		Denison. 142 130 87

Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, QUEBEC. May 12, 1862.

the Records of the Elections in each County, &c. - (Continued.)

Number of otes polled at the last Election in 1858.		Total number of Votes polled in each Division.
otes polled at the last Election in 1858.	on the Voters' Lists in each	Votes polled in
nt the last Election in 1858.	Lists in each	Votes polled in
Election in 1858.		
1858.	Division.	ach Division.
526		
	638	421
281	261	181
446	335	216
384	321	234
		182
207	408	255
2269	2262	1489
727	1119	355
		217
646	778	230
152	167	106
149 i	226	101
		35
	254	114
2133	1 3194	1158
	I	
208	387	218
420	548	354
917	1041	824
456	618	455
2001	2594	1851
2269  727 459 646 152 140 2133  208 420 917 456	299 408 2262 1110 553 778 167 226 97 254 3194 387 548 1041 618	

L. R. FORTIER, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

## RETURN

To An Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 7th May, 1862, "For Report of Provincial Arbitrators on the claim of the Proprietors "of Bridges across River des Prairies."

By Command.

C. ALLEYN, Secretary.

Secretary's Office, 12th May, 1862.

QUEBEC, 18th October, 1861.

The undersigned have the honor to report, that in accordance with instructions received from the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works, they held a sitting in Montreal, to consider the claim of the Proprietors of certain Toll Bridges erected over the River des Prairies, for compensation for the repeal of certain clauses in the Acts "10 and 11 Vic., Chap. 97 and 98," and the other provisions of Act "24 Vic., Chap. 69."

This case was conducted in the usual manner with claims referred under the 46th Section of the 28th Chapter, 22 Vic., of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada; and having heard evidence as to the value of, and damage occasioned to the two Bridges in question,

the undersigned adjourned to Quebec.

Here they received instructions from the Honorable the Attorney General East, in person, to take into consideration, while enquiring into this matter, the following points, viz:—

The compensation due to the Proprietors for damages occasioned by the repeal of certain clauses in the Act before mentioned—

1st. To the Upper Bridge.

2nd. To the Lower Bridge.

3rd. Whether the Lower Bridge might be considered a nuisance to the Lumber Trade, in the obstruction it formed to the navigation of the River des Prairies.

4th. The value of the Lower Bridge.

In pursuance of these instructions, the undersigned examined a number of persons engaged in the Lumber Trade of the Ottawa, and, having recorded and considered the evidence submitted to them, they are of opinion that the Lower Bridge is injurious to that Trade, and should be removed.

The undersigned beg further to report, that in their opinion the sum of Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000) should be allowed to the Proprietors as compensation for injury occasioned, and that may be occasioned, to the Upper Bridge; and Four Thousand Dollars

(\$4,000) for the Lower Bridge, should it not b removed.

In the event, however, of the Government determining to remove the latter, the undersigned would recommend a payment of Eleven Thousand Dollars (\$11,000) in full, for the value of the Bridge, the timber prepared for the new arch, and the surrender of the charter, inclusive of the cost of removal.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed.)

THOS. KIRKPATRICK, L. A. MOREAU, P. VANKOUGHNET, Official Arbitrator-.

To the Honorable the

Commissioner of Public Works, Quebec.

#### COPY OF EVIDENCE.

Before the Official Arbitrators.

In re CLAIM OF B. H. LEMOINE et al.,—vs. COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

MONTREAL, 28th September, 1861.

ROBERT FORSYTH, of Montreal, Civil Engineer.

I am the Engineer of the Montreal Harbor Commissioners. I have examined the lower bridge near the Church of Sault-au-Recollet. I was there on the first of June, and twice subsequently in company with other professional men. I took minute measurements of the lower bridge, which I now produce and file. There are estimates attached to the measurements: this estimate is concurred in by my associates as a fair value of the work. The total, including obtaining charter, is nineteen thousand and ten dollars. The length of the bridge is two thousand one hundred and nineteen feet, and the breadth twenty-four I examined also the upper bridge in company with the same gentlemen. I considered that it would be necessary to protect the bridge to construct timber guards to break the momentum of the shock caused by the timber coming down upon it. On the occasion of my visit of the first of June, a large raft came down against the lower bridge, running up over the bridge and shaking the superstructure. The same thing might happen to the upper bridge; we saw marks of its having struck. The sketch produced, marked B, is a sketch of the guards which we would recommend to be constructed to protect the upper bridge. I estimate the amount these guards would cost, at fourteen thousand one hundred and ninety-five dollars; my associates concurred in this estimate. The present value of the upper bridge is about forty thousand dollars. If the guards were not creeted, the bridge would deteriorate in value thirty-five to forty per cent. If more than one crib were allowed to pass at one time through the same opening, it would increase the danger to the bridge. Nearly all the timber from the Ottawa pass that way; there are some very large rafts.

Cross-Examined.—The lower bridge is about a mile from the upper one; one of the arches of the lower bridge is down; I did not see the bridge before it was down; I saw none of the materials of the old arch. The wood to build the new arch has been prepared about two years, I am informed. There are some guards to the upper bridge, not detached ones; they have just been rebuilt; I did not see the bridge last year. Five guards would be necessary, three large and two small.

(Signed,) ROBERT FORSYTH.

#### CLAIM 21.

Before the Official Arbitrators.

In rc CLAIM OF B. H. LEMOINE et al.,—vs. COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

MONTREAL, 28th September, 1861.

GEORGE WAIT, of Montreal, Superintendent of Works of Harbor Commissioners, and Contractor.

I have had twenty-seven years experience in public works, bridge and wharf building. I accompanied the last witness on the first of June last, and subsequently, to examine the two bridges in question. I made a careful examination and took all necessary soundings and measurements of piers. I have examined the document marked A, produced in the examination of last witness, and I declare that it contains an estimate and value in which I concur. The total value of lower bridge, including removal of said bridge and cost of obtaining charter, amounts to nineteen thousand and ten dollars. I examined the upper

bridge and made an estimate of cost of constructing guards to protect the bridge from rafts coming down on it, having taken soundings, &c.; document marked B is a sketch of guards which we consider would be necessary; three centre and two side guards would be necessary. The estimate we made was these would cost fourteen thousand one hundred and ninety-five dollars (\$14,195); I have no doubt if the restriction of the charter be removed with regard to the passage of more than one crib at a time, these guards will be absolutely necessary to ensure safety of property and life. The estimate I form of the value of the upper bridge is about ten thousand pounds. If the guards are not built the bridge will deteriorate in value thirty-five to forty per cent; their construction would lessen the expense of keeping the bridge in proper repair; the risk is increased because the joints being injured, the wind affects the bridge at once and is likely to injure it I saw a raft on the 1st of June: a large raft came down and blocked up two openings. The timber ran up the ice-breakers, breaking away two courses of twelve inch I saw a good deal of loose timber between the two bridges detached from the raft in consequence of striking the upper bridge; the raft struck the bridge obliquely. The current is pretty rapid, about 4 miles an hour. I was on the lower bridge when the concussion took place, and felt the shock on the superstructure. The current is strong enough to cause serious effect on the bridge by the raft striking it.

Cross-Examined.—One of the arches on the old bridge is down; I saw the bridge before the arch was down. The lower bridge is about a mile from the upper one; you can see from the one to the other. The raft spoken of we saw coming from the upper bridge; we did not see it strike the upper bridge; we had previously been on the upper bridge; we examined it yesterday; there are detached guards there; while on the upper bridge we saw no raft come through. By making open crib work in the guards, the expense would

MR. CARTER:

be lessened one-fourth.

Open crib work is not so good as close; it would only stand one season.

(Signed,)

GEORGE WAIT.

#### CLAIM 21.

## Before the Official Arbitrators.

In re CLAIM OF B. H. LEMOINE et al.,—vs. COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

MONTREAL, 28th September, 1861.

PATRICK MACQUESTON, of Montreal, Civil Engineer:

I am City Surveyor. I accompanied Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Stewart to examine the bridge in question yesterday. Mr. Forsyth took the measurements, and I joined him in putting a value on the bridge by these measurements. I have examined the estimate marked A, and I consider the value of the bridge and the cost of removing it as correct. I cannot speak as to the cost of charter. I examined the upper bridge. I have examined the statement marked B, and consider the estimate it contains of cost of constructing guards to upper bridge, fair and reasonable. The current there is rapid, about six miles an hour. I consider the guards are necessary for safety of piers; if the timber is not confined to one crib at a time. I should value the upper bridge at about ten thousand pounds, from its length, construction, and the depth of water. If these guards are not constructed, the bridge will deteriorate in value about thirty or forty per cent.

Cross-Examined.—Was not present when measurements were made; one of the arches of the lower bridge was gone; cannot say when; there are guards to the upper bridge, but

not sufficient.

(Signed,)

P. MACQUESTON.

#### CLAIM 21.

Before the Official Arbitrators.

In re CLAIM OF B. H. LEMOINE et al.,—es. COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Montreal, 28th September, 1861.

STEWART GONE STEWART, of Montreal, Civil Engineer:

I accompanied the last witness and Mr. Forsyth yesterday, to examine the bridges in question. I have heard his testimony and concur in it, namely, testimony of Mr. Macqueston.

(Signed,)

S. G. STEWART.

#### CLAIM 21.

Before the Official Arbitrators.

In re CLAIM OF B. H. LEMOINE et al.—vs. COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Montreal, 28th September, 1861.

JOHN ATKINSON, of Montreal, Architect:

I know the two bridges in question-I constructed the lower bridge. I accompanied Mr. Robert Forsyth to the bridges on the 1st of June, and assisted him in the measurement of the lower bridge. I have examined the document marked A, produced before the arbitrators, and believe the measurements therein stated to be correct. I have read the deposition of Mr. Forsyth, given to-day, and concur in his statements. I have seen a large number of rafts and cribs descend at different periods since the construction of the lower bridge. If one crib at a time was allowed to come down, comparatively but little damage accrued; if more cribs descend together, considerable damage must ensue. I have seen rafts descend which would embrace four piers of the lower bridge; they ran up the piers and struck there, materially endangering the safety of the arches. Running down more than one crib at a time, these bridges having been built according to the charter, would materially diminish the value of the bridge. In summer it is next to impossible to protect and repair the bridges when the rafts are continually coming down; they must be repaired in winter, which becomes more expensive than in summer. A boom placed for the purpose of repairing the bridge was carried away, in my presence, the year after the bridge was built, in the summer season.

Cross-Examined.—One of the arches of the lower bridge was removed two or three years ago; whether carried away by the wind, or cut down purposely, I am unable to say; I think it was three or four years ago, that Messrs. Delisle, Vinet and Lemoine became proprietors of the upper bridge, it was before that period I think that the arch was re-

moved. The bridges are about a mile apart.

(Signed,)

John Atkinson.

#### CLAIM 21.

Before the Official Arbitrators.

n re CLAIM OF B. H. LEMOINE et al.—vs. COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC-WORKS.

FOR CLAIMANTS.

(No. 6.)

Montreal, 28th September, 1861.

JACQUES NORMAND, of Montreal, Bridge and Wharf Builder:

I have carried on this trade for more that thirty years. I have built several bridges. I know the two bridges in question; I examined the lower bridge in the month of June,

and again yesterday; one of the arches of this bridge has been removed. This arch is from one hundred and eighty to one hundred and ninety-five feet in length; it was I who removed it by order of the Proprietors. Another arch is made to replace it. This latter arch is complete and ready to be placed in position; it is near the place where it is to be located. I estimate the value of the lower bridge when new at eighteen thousand pounds; four thousand pounds will be necessary to put it into good repair. Its present value I estimate at four thousand pounds. I know the upper bridge—the current is very strong there; if several cribs are taken down at a time, the bridge is exposed to great risk: a great number of rafts come down the Rivière des Prairies—several cribs at a time—and strike against the piers. When the bridge is injured by such blows, it is almost impossible to repair it during the summer, because the works and booms are carried away by the raft which immediately follows. During the winter it is difficult to work at repairs which have to be made below the level of the water. It is not easy to estimate the amount of injury which would be done to a bridge by these risks and accidents, but I estimate it at between three and four thousand pounds, and I think that even that is not sufficient.

Cross-Examined.—The bridges are a mile apart. The arch was removed two years ago; it was removed in order that another might be substituted for it; no part of this arch had been carried away by the wind; it was not in good order. The proprietors of the upper bridge at that time were the gentlemen of the Seminary of Quebec; the present proprietors bought it from the gentlemen of the Seminary of Quebec. The bridge was bought after the arch had been removed. The timber for the new arch was prepared at the time when the old one was removed; I did not place it in position because I received orders to stop the work; I think these orders were given at the same time that the upper bridge was bought; I have not since that time received orders to proceed with the work. I have heard say that some arrangement with the Government was talked of, and that the lower bridge was to be taken down. The two bridges were built at the same time; the upper one was renewed by me. I have seen as many as twenty, thirty and forty cribs come down together within the last eight or ten years.

Re-examined by Mr. Carter .- The cost of putting up the new arch would have been

the necessary expense of placing it in position.

Cross-Examined .- Two bridges do not pay as much as one.

(Signed,)

JACQUES NORMAND.

A true copy. (Signed,) G. T. PEMBERTON.

#### CLAIM 21.

Before the Official Arbitrators.

In re CLAIM OF B. H. LEMOINE et al.,—vs. COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

FOR CLAIMANTS.

(No. 7.)

MONTREAL, 28th September, 1861.

François Quenneville, of St. Laurent, Farmer:

I know the two bridges in question. Together with Mr. Lachapelle, I built a bridge situated above these two bridges, and which is built over the same river. Two years after, I sold my share to Mr. Lachapelle. I have lived at the bridge for twelve years. Accidents often happen. Rafts, and principally large rafts, struck against the arches and did great damage. A raft of planks, after passing over the ice fender, struck the headers and pinners (of the Lachapelle bridge) and drove the arch back eight inches; and at other times rafts have struck the piers and staved in the planking. I know that Lacahpelle's bridge is built upon the same plan as those belonging to the claimants, and as the current is stronger at the point where their bridges are situated, the risk and danger is much greater than at Lachapelle's bridge.

Cross-Examined.—I have seen rafts go down, several cribs at a time, under the upper bridge belonging to the claimants. I have seen one of the pieces of planking thrown on the ice-fender, but I did not see whether any damage was done; this would never happen if only one crib was taken down at a time, because it would turn as it touched the piers. When I say that Lachapelle's bridge was built upon the same plan as the other two, I mean as regards the piers. The upper one (of the claimants) is stronger than the lower one.

(Signed,)

François Quenneville.

A true copy. (Signed,) G. T. PEMBERTON.

#### CLAIM 21.

Before the Official Arbitrators.

In re CLAIM OF B. H. LEMOINE et al.,—es. COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

FOR CLAIMANTS.

(No. 8.)

MONTREAL, 28th September, 1861.

AMABLE BRIEN, of St. Laurent, Bridge Keeper:

I have lived at Lachapelle's bridge for seventeen years. I have often seen rafts, composed of as many as fifty cribs, go down at once, and sometimes they struck the bridge. I once saw a raft strike the bridge, mount upon the ice fender, and drive the arch of the bridge back four inches; and on another occasion, a raft carried away a piece of the wharf,—four or five pieces of planking. The first accident happened fifteen years ago, and the other two years ago; although the bridge had been slightly injured by the ice, it was in good order. The current below is stronger than at the bridge above, and the lower bridges are more exposed than the upper bridge. The bridges would not be exposed to injury if but one crib was taken down at a time; it is only when several cribs go down at the same time that there is any risk.

Cross-Examined.—It does not often happen that a single crib at a time goes down under the two bridges in question. As many as fifty cribs have gone down at a time. There is a distance of three miles between Lachapelle's bridge and the upper of the bridges in question.

The witness, having had the above read to him, declared that it contained the truth,

and further declared that he could not sign.

(Signed,)

AMABLE BRIEN.

A true copy. (Signed,) G. T. PEMBERTON:

#### CLAIM 21.

Before the Official Arbitrators

In re CLAIM OF B. H. LEMOINE et al.,—rs. COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

FOR CLAIMANTS.

(No. 9.)

MONTREAL, 28th September, 1861.

ROMAIN DUSABLON, of St. Vincent de Paul, Bridge Builder:

I know the two bridges in question; I have always lived in the neighborhood. The two bridges are exposed to great risk from the rafts which come down the river. It was I

who pulled down the lower bridge by order of Mr. Normand. I know that the upper bridge has been struck by rafts, and some of the pieces of planking carried away. I repaired the ice-fenders of the bridges; the ice-fenders of the upper bridge were in need of repair, the wood work having been all broken by the rafts and the ice. I once saw a raft strike the ice-fenders and break them; I know that this often happens, and I was on a raft myself when it struck the ice-fenders. Any one making these repairs to the ice-fenders is exposed to considerable danger from the rafts: pieces have been carried away; it is easier to work during the winter. I know that there is a ferry at the village of St. Vincent, three miles below the last bridge, and that there is a ferry at the village of St. olong as the lower bridge was open. I live at the ferry itself, and the road leading to it is upon my property. Since the lower bridge has been closed, the traffic has increased greatly. The mills and manufactories at Sault-au-Recollet were very much frequented whilst the bridge was open; since the bridge has been closed, people go to Mr. La Haie's mill; they no longer cross any bridge.

Cross-Examined.—Messrs. Sigouin and Corbé are the proprietors of that ferry. The proprietors of the ferry had an interest in the ferry some years ago; Sigouin and Corbé have commenced an action against the claimants. Three or four pieces of new work at the ice fenders were carried away. The mills at Sault au-Recollet are still in operation. I began to build the abutments for the new arch; we were stopped because it was said that

Messrs. Delisle, Vinet and Lemoine had bought the upper bridge.

(Signed,) ROMAIN DUSABLON.

A true copy. (Signed,) G T. l'emberton.

#### CLAIM 21.

## Before the Official Arbitrators.

In rc CLAIM OF B. H. LEMOINE et al.,—vs. COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

FOR CLAIMANTS.

MONTREAL, 14th October, 1861.

FRANÇOIS XAVIER LISOTTE, Sault-au-Recollet, Carpenter:

I worked at the two Sault-au-Recollet bridges; the piers are square up to the level of low water, and the ice guard is placed upon them on an inclined plane; the fronts under water are flat. The rafts come down in greater number from the Ottawa when the water is at the summer level. I know that these bridges suffered in consequence of some of the rafts being larger than the law permits; I often counted fifty and fifty-four cribs going down together—twelve, fifteen and eighteen is the average number that go down together; from ten to fifteen rafts go down each day. The rafts are divided into two parts above the bridge of Lachapelle, before going down the rapids; they contain sixty, eighty, and one hundred cribs previous to being divided; two-thirds of the cribs strike the bridge. present on one occasion when a raft containing fifty cribs struck the bridge and tore off completely two rows of planks from one of the abutments. Each time that the bridge was struck, it shook so much that the persons who were on it were afraid to remain; whenever the abutment is struck, the bridge shakes. In the spring, a raft containing forty-five or fifty cribs struck the bridge; the chain was broken, and made the bridge shake for five minutes; this accident happened to a perfectly new bridge. The chain was fifteen fathoms in length; the end of it struck the bridge. In consequence of repeated accidents of this kind, certain portions of the bridges have been destroyed, the mortises and tenons broken, and the ice-guards have had to be repaired more frequently than would have been necessary under other circumstances. On one occasion, when a raft struck the bridge, the men were thrown into the water. On another occasion, the chains belonging to a raft caught in the ice-fender, and were broken by the force of the current. The lower bridge was so much

weakened by blows from the rafts that the arches gave way, and the proprietors spent a great deal of money in repairing them. It is impossible to repair the bridge during the summer; rafts carry everything connected with the work into the water. The upper bridge is worth ten thousand pounds. If only one crib went down at a time, the bridge might be repaired; one crib would never cause any damage. If the proprietors are to continue always to bear the loss of the damage done to the bridges by the rafts, I should estimate

them at not less than one half of the value of the bridges.

Cross-Examined.—I have lived for two years near the bridge; previous to that period I lived at Montreal. I worked at the bridge two years; I also worked at it about four years ago. The gentlemen of the Seminary of Quebec were the proprietors. I worked during the winter and not in summer. It is only since I have lived there that I have seen rafts pass; I am still engaged in working at the bridge. Last summer the rafts that passed down had a greater number of cribs; two years ago the rafts contained thirty, forty, fifty, and fifty-four; last summer their number was about the same. I mean the upper bridge; every time a raft struck the bridge it sustained damage; I did not examine the bridge cach time, but the blow made it shake and opened the mortises; I never saw a single crib strike the bridge. I worked at the lower bridge three years ago; I worked at the repairing of the new crib; I noticed the construction of the lower bridge; I examined it twentyeight days ago; it has not been opened to the public for the last three years; apart from the arch, it might be rendered serviceable by making extensive repairs. This deposition having been read, the witness declares that it contains the truth, and that he cannot

> (Signed,) François Xavier X Lisotte.

True Copy.

G. T. PEMBERTON. (Signed,)

## CLAIM 21.

Before the Official Arbitrators.

In re CLAIM OF B. H. LEMOINE et al., -es. COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

#### FOR CLAIMANTS.

Montreal, 14th October, 1861.

JÉRÉMIE MEILLEUR, Sault-au-Recollet, Carpenter:

I know the two bridges in question; I have been keeper of the lower bridge for ten years; the two bridges are built somewhat alike; the piers are square, and the ice-guards rest upon them; the abutments are filled with stone. I saw rafts strike the bridge that had not been divided above, and containing ninety-two and ninety-seven cribs; it was impossible for the rafts to pass without striking the bridge; the divided rafts contain forty cribs. The abutments of the lower bridge were so greatly damaged by the rafts striking them, that it was found necessary to repair them in order to support the arches; the arches were giving way. On one occasion, when I was engaged in repairing the bridge, I had placed booms out of the usual line of the rafts, but they were carried away by a raft and picked up some three miles below the bridge; I saw the planking of the bridge removed ten times during the summer, in consequence of the shocks received from large rafts. From the month of June to the month of November, not a day passed but the bridge was struck at least three times; the booms which I had laid down, in order to repair the bridge, were carried away about six times every summer; some of the rafts were broken by striking the bridge; the people were afraid to cross the bridge from seeing it shake when struck by the rafts; the rafts that caused the greatest damage seemed to have struck the upper bridge; one crib could do no damage whatever; it very seldom happens that one crib goes down alone; another cause of loss was, that the repairs had to be made during the winter season. I know the upper bridge; I think it is worth ten thousand pounds; it has been built anew with the exception of the cribs; I estimate the loss which the proprietors must continue to suffer from such repeated shocks at one-half the value of the bridge.

Cross-Examined.—I saw men at work at it last year making a roof; I have lived for three years past within eight arpents of the bridge; the number of rafts is continually increasing; the lower bridge was abandoned two years ago last winter; with the exception of the arch, it was quite passable; a portion of the lower bridge was in good order in 1859, now there is nothing but the abutments; the receipts of the lower bridge amounted to about seven hundred pounds, and the repairs to about four hundred and fifty pounds, more or less; Mr. Lemoine keeps the accounts.

This deposition having been read, the witness declares that it contains the truth, and

that he cannot write.

(Signed,)

JÉRÉMIE X MEILLEUR.

True copy. (Signed,) G. T. PEMBERTON.

#### CLAIM 21.

Before the Official Arbitrators.

In re CLAIM OF B. H. LEMOINE et al.,—vs. COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

FOR RESPONDENT.

MONTREAL, 15th October, 1861.

BASIL PICHÉ, Sault-au-Recollet:

I have resided at Sault-au-Recollet for the last twenty years; I remember the time when the lower bridge was built; I saw it built, and I have frequently been on it; it has been abandoned since the proprietors purchased the upper bridge; it was in very bad order; one of the arches was sundered; it leaned towards the lower side; the other arches were bad; since the bridge was abandoned it has not been repaired; at present it is impassable; the distance between the two bridges is about one mile; the materials of the lower bridge were good, but the work was badly done; I think, from the manner in which it had been built, it must have needed frequent repairs; I saw some of the cribs sink during the winter; I do not consider the materials worth the trouble of removing them; in order to render it fit for public use, it would be necessary to build it anew, on account of the arches; some of the abutments would have to be repaired; I think it would take three or four thousand pounds to put it in good order; I have not heard of any intention to repair the lower bridge; I have frequently heard that it was to be demolished; Mr. Vinet told me that they were waiting, but he did not say for what. I know the upper bridge; it was built the same year as the lower bridge; extensive repairs were made to it last autumn; a large number of rafts have passed down since then; about the same number and quantity as in previous years; a single crib is about 30 feet in width; the arches of the upper bridge have a span of about one hundred and eighty feet; I have very often seen rafts pass down with more than one crib at a time; it seldom happens that only one crib passes down at a time; some years ago the ice injured the upper bridge more than the lower bridge, but not recently.

Cross-Examined.—The lower bridge remained open without interruption up to the time when it was abandoned; a whole summer was spent in working at the small cribs after the large one had been sunk; when the lower bridge was abandoned, the small arches had been repaired and the timber made ready for the large arch. I was proprietor of the third bridge above, and though it is less exposed, it has received some injury from the rafts passing down. One crib by itself would do no damage; I saw a raft containing sixty or eighty cribs cover the whole of the south shores of the island; an extent of over one and a half or two arpents; the shock of a raft might cause some damage; all repairs should be made above the water; the abutments of the upper bridge were built first; they

were more substantially constructed than those of the lower bridge; I heard it stated that the repairs made to the lower bridge were on account of the ice; the ice causes no damage except in the month of March; I have frequently heard rafts strike the upper bridge, and this no later than last summer.

To MR. KIRRPATRICK.—Some times the ice takes; some years it does not take; at the upper bridge it generally takes in the month of January, and breaks up in the middle

of March.

(Signed.)

BASIL PICHÉ.

A true copy. (Signed,) G. T. Pemberton.

#### CLAIM 21.

Before the Official Arbitrators.

In re CLAIM OF B. H. LEMOINE et al.,—vs. COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

#### FOR RESPONDENT.

(No. .)

MONTREAL, 15th October, 1861.

STANISLAS DAVID, of Sault-au-Recollet, Lumber Merchant:

I have resided at the Sault for sixty seven years; I know the lower bridge; it has been closed for about two years and a half; one of the arches had been carried away, and the others required repairs; at present it is in a very damaged condition; I saw this bridge constructed; two or three of the piers were not perpendicular the first year on account of the ice, and the stones at the bottom, and it became necessary to raise them again the following year; I saw repairs made every year to the bridge; it cost a great deal of money to make it passable; it has deteriorated to at least one half its value; I have seen rafts pass under the lower bridge more than one crib at a time; a crib is twenty-four feet in breadth. The piers of the upper bridge have been repaired; the repairs were finished last autum. The rafts passed this bridge very well, but not always; I have seen several cribs pass at once; I have seen pieces of timber on the bridge, but I have never seen damage done to the bridge; I have seen rafts composed of about 20 or 30 cribs which have not struck the bridge.

Cross-Examined.—When the lower bridge was open the piers appeared to be in good order, and they have not been repaired since; I have often seen rafts stopped at the lower bridge extending over the space between the shore and the south side of the island; this might happen to rafts which have come down without being steered; a single crib would do no damage to the bridge; the repairs made to the upper bridge consisted in the placing

of new arches.

This deposition having been read to the witness, he declares that it contains the truth, and that he cannot sign.

(Signed,) G. T. PEMBERTON.

#### CLAIM 21.

Bafore the Official Arbitrators.

In re CLAIM OF B. H. LEMOINE et al.,—vs. COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

#### FOR RESPONDENT.

(No. .)

MONTREAL, 15th October, 1861.

HORMIDAS LACHAPELLE. of Sault-au Recollet, Gentleman, examined:

I reside at Sault-au Recollet; I know the lower bridge; it has been closed for the last three years; when it was closed one of the arches had been destroyed, the other part was

passable; the arch has not been replaced; when the arch was destroyed the preprietors did not possess the upper bridge; the bridge is now in a very damaged condition. I have often seen rafts passing under the bridge, more than one crib at a time; they could pass rery well sometimes; forty cribs descended at once and passed easily; I know the upper bridge and that it has been repaired, and that the repairs were completed last autumn; last summer I saw two or three rafts pass with twenty or thirty cribs; they passed easily; I have seen many rafts passed forty cribs at a time; there was room enough; last year I was on the bridge and saw rafts pass without touching it; there is always room enough if the rafts are well steered.

To Mr. Moreau.—When the wind is high they will not pass without touching; I have been on the bridge when several rafts have struck; when my father owned the bridge, a raft carried away part of the ice-fenders, and did damage to the amount of several hundred pounds; several rafts struck the front of the bridge together, and the others which came down afterwards added to the the damage; this happened at Lachapelle's bridge; to my knowledge an accident of the same kind happened to the lower bridge a few years ago;

the rafts were steered; I have not heard any damages spoken of since that time.

Cross-Examined.—The lower bridges are more exposed than Luchapelle's bridge to the nee and to rafts. If the owners venture to run the bridge when the wind is high, it is impossible to pass without breaking the rafts and damaging the bridge; I have often seen rafts founder at the lower bridge; I have seen logs stopped on the fenders.

(Signed,)

II. LACHAPELLE.

True copy. Signed,) G. T PEMBERTON.

#### CLAIM 21.

### Before the Official Arbitrators.

h re CLAIM OF B. H. LEMOINE et al.,—vs. COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

#### FOR RESPONDENT.

MONTREAL, 15th October, 1861.

JOSEPH CORBEILLE, of Sault-au-Recollet, Carpenter:

I know the lower bridge; I have worked at it constantly; it has been abandoned for the last two years and a haif; I worked on the bridge the year before it was closed, one of the arches leaned over to one side; the other part might have lasted some years; now it is out of repair; it would need re-construction before being opened to the public; the small arches might serve after being thoroughly repaired; I have seen rafte in the weather come down sideways, close up half the river and stop on the bridge; I have seen rafts come down with thirty or forty cribs without touching the bridge; I have seen well-managed rafts pass the upper bridge without touching it; there is plenty of room to allow of their doing so; I have seen a raft strike the bridge and thrown up on the fenders; I do not think any damage was done.

Cross-Examined.—These shocks injure the bridge; the planking is liable to be broken; it is difficult to see the damage done to a new bridge; once a small pier in course of erection was struck by logs coming down, and was driven back six feet; it had not been filled.

(Signed.) JOSEPH CORBEILLE.

A true copy. (Signed,) G. T. PEMBERTON.

#### CLAIM 21.

Before the Official Arbitrators.

In re CLAIM OF B. H. LEMOINE et al., -es. COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

FOR RESPONDENT.

MONTREAL, 15th October, 1861.

FREDERICK PRESTON RUBIDGE, Civil Engineer, of Quebec:

I examined the bridges at Sault-au-Recollet this morning; the lower bridge is perfeetly worthless, either for use or repair, as regards the work above water; I was accompanied in my examination by Mr. Brown and Mr. Sipple; I do not think the bridge worth the moving of the materials; there are some six or seven small and about four large spans. I examined the upper bridge; the portion between the piers is in good order, but above the piers between the spans is in a very indifferent condition, and not very safe or calculated to last very long; a sudden squall would be dangerous to it: the spans are about 180 feet in length. I have built a number of bridges in Canada. I examined the bridge and saw no evidence of rafts having struck the guard piers, nor any signs of damage to the bridge whatever, with the exception of one short plank torn off. The current runs with such velocity through the spans that very little care would tend to keep the rafts in the proper The guards are but slightly constructed, and the crib work very indifferent. I have examined a document filed and marked B, and do not consider such guards necessary; they are intended to receive the shock of rafts; as I see no evidence of the present guards having been struck. I see no necessity for new ones: any violent concussion against the piers last summer would have been observable now. The arches of the new bridge have been built very injudiciously on the old timber of the piers.

I made no calculation of the timber or stone below water on the lower old bridge nor measured the roadways on both sides. A large raft could not well strike the piers; the strong current would draw it between them: I think there is sufficient mass in front of the bridge to prevent any sensible vibration. I was never on the bridge when it was struck by a raft, and cannot consequently speak with precision as to the consequences of such a concussion. If two-thirds of the rafts that come down strike the piers and leave no more evidence than at present exists, there can be no damage done; I admit that if the majority of rafts going down the river strike the bridge, they would produce some damage, but I see no evidence of such concussions; the current runs about 4 or 5 knots an hour; I did not measure the depth of water; I do dot think a raft could strike the square of the piers. Some ties which I saw were basswood and balsam; I did not see those covered up; I never saw the bridge before to-day; I consider guards would be a useless expense; rafts striking continually would tear the sheet-iron, bruise the timber, &c. I saw the abutments: they

were not properly secured; I did not notice what was the kind of timber employed.

A true copy. (Sigued,) G. T. PEMBERTON.

(Signed,) F. B. RUBIDGE.

### CLAIM 21.

Before the Official Arbitrators.

In re CLAIM OF B H. LEMOINE et al., -vs. COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

FOR RESPONDENT.

MONTREAL, 15th October, 1861.

ANTOINE BROUSSEAU, Sault-au-Recollet, Gentleman:

I have lived at Sault-au-Recollet for thirty-six years; I know the lower bridge; it is in a sad state; I think it has been abandoned for two or three years; I think the new arch was prepared in the winter, and the upper bridge completed in the following spring, before the lower bridge was abandoned; great repairs would be necessary to put it in good order; I know that it was injured by the ice; a pier was destroyed a few years ago; I have often seen rafts go down; there was room enough for them to pass, except in high winds; I was on the bridge three or four times when rafts were passing; they were large rafts, nearly one hundred feet wide and one hundred and fifty and one hundred and sixty feet long; the weather was fine and they did not touch the bridge; there was no damage done to the bridge to my knowledge; an arch has been propped up with a post; the wood comes down from the north side of the island.

Cross-Examined.—I have several times seen rafts caught by the piers of the lower bridge and stopped there; they might have been driven there by the wind; sometimes there were no men upon them and sometimes the wind had mantered them. A single crib

would do no injury, unless it were driven with great force by the wind.

(Signed,) ANTOINE BROUSSEAU.

A true copy. (Signed,) G. T. PEMBERTON.

#### CLAIM 21.

## Before the Official Arbitrators.

In re CLAIM OF B. H. LEMOINE et al.,—rs. COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

#### FOR RESPONDENT.

MONTREAL, 15th October, 1861.

GILES DAVID, Sault-au-Recollet, Farmer:

I have lived at the Sault for forty-two years; I know the two bridges in question, and I have seen rafts come down every day, the largest composed of from forty to forty-five cribs; the cribs are from twenty to twenty-five feet in width and come down four or five abreast; when there was no unfavorable wind they passed easily; a raft, well steered, can do no injury; if a raft touches the bridge it is owing to the carelesaness of the steersmen; I have seen rafts strike the piers, in consequence of unfavorable winds and because they were not well steered; I was on the lower bridge when some large rafts struck it; they were 100 feet wide and from 150 to 160 feet long; I did not see that any injury was done to the bridge; the bridges are sometimes injured by the ice; I have seen the ice-fenders injured; at the upper bridge the case is about the same; I was upon it when the large rafts struck it; I saw no damage done; I did not feel the shock; I have seen rafts strike the upper bridge, thirty or forty times during each summer; it is sometimes injured by the ice; I have seen rafts strike the bridge lately; I did not feel the shock; I did not see that any damage was done; the lower bridge is in very bad condition.

Cross-Examined.—When a raft strikes the bridge a slight movement is felt; I have

seen rafts stopped in the most rapid part of the current.

Re-examined.—Sometimes the rafts which struck had no men upon them, and others

were driven by the wind.

The above having been read to the witness, he declares that it contains the truth and, that he is not able to sign.

GILES X DAVID. (Signed.) G. T. PEMBERTON.

A true copy. (Signed,) G. T. PEMBERTON.

#### CLAIM 21.

### Before the Official Arbitrators.

In re CLAIM OF B. H. LEMOINE, et al., -vs. COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

FOR RESPONDENT.

Montreal, 15th October, 1861.

PIERRE PARÉ, Sault-au-Recollet, Carpenter:

I have lived at the Sault since the spring; I know the lower bridge; I lived there for nearly ten years; I have seen rafts with forty cribs pass; they did not touch; the passage is 180 feet wide; even when there is no wind it is almost impossible to pass the bridge without striking; sometimes the raft is driven by the wind; since a small pier has been built it is more difficult to pass; I was upon a raft which struck; I do not think we did any damage; I am not aware that any injury has been done to the lower bridge by rafts during ten years; when there were repairs to be made, I assisted in making them; they were always repairs of damage done by the ice and not the rafts; a properly-steered raft would not touch; I have been upon rafts which have passed the upper bridge; these rafts had eighty-two cribs abreast; I have gone down about fifty times and have never touched; I would not take the lower bridge away for the wood.

Cross-Examined.—I have worked at the lower bridge, at the ice-fender on the north of the island, which had been injured by the rafts and the ice. The rafts had weakened it, and the ice had carried it away the spring after; when a raft struck the bridge, a very slight movement was perceptible; a chain was broken by the anchor of a raft which caught

upon it; the chain was only three feet above the level of the water.

Signed, ) PIERRE PARÉ.

A true copy. (Signed,) G. T. PEMBERTON.

#### CLAIM 21.

Before the Official Arbitrators.

In re CLAIM OF B. H. LEMOINE, et al., -vs. COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

#### FOR RESPONDENT.

MONTREAL, 16th October, 1861.

FRANÇOIS LABELLE, Sault-au-Recollect. Muson:

I have been fourteen years removing rafts; always by the Ottawa. I have passed under the two bridges in question with 36 and 40 cribs; when there was no wind there was no difficulty in passing. When the rafts were well handled they sometimes touched the piers. We never gaused any damage to the bridge. I was on a raft which was broken against the lower bridge; and the bridge was not damaged. And I never saw any damage caused to the bridge by the rafts. I passed down a couple of times in the summer. For the last five years I have seen large numbers of rafts pass down, and they did not strike the bridge. Once in the Spring, I saw a piece of an abutment crib in the water, which, I think, had been carried away by the ice. The timber of the lower bridge was pretty rotten. I saw a crib of deals strike the upper bridge, and it caused no damage whatever.

Cross-Examined.—The crib of deals must have strained the pier. I saw a raft stopped against the two abutments, and obstruct the passage on the south side of the

island.

(Signed,)

FRANÇOIS LABELLE.

A true Copy, (Signed,) G. T. PEMBERTON.

#### CLAIM 21.

### Before the Official Arbitrators.

In re CLAIM OF B. H. LEMOINE, et al.,—us. COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

FOR RESPONDENT.

MONTREAL, 16th October.

Honorable FREDERIC AUGUSTE QUESNEL, Member for the City of Montreal:

I am a member of the Legislative Council of the Province of Canada; I formed one of the Sclect Committee appointed to report on certain petitions complaining of certain obstructions caused by bridges over the River des Prairies. These petitions now filed, marked J. K., were referred to a Sclect Committee, and also one petition opposing the granting of the same, sent in by the proprietors of the two bridges in question. After discussion it was considered by the Committee that the first-named petition should be granted, provided that the consent of Mr. Delisle, on behalf of the proprietors of the two bridges over the River des Prairies was obtained. Mr. Delisle was called to attend, and there gave his assent to the repeal of certain clauses in the Act affecting these toll-bridges, on consideration of receiving the indemnity which he considered due to the proprietor, namely, the value of the lower bridge and sufficient remuneration for the loss that would in consequence be sustained to the upper one. The report of the Committee (attached to the claim) was accordingly drawn up and was afterwards adopted in the House. Two members of the Government, I think, Mr. Ross and Mr. Vankoughnet were present

(Signed,)

F. A. QUESNEL

A true copy, (Signed,) G. T. PEMBERTON.

#### CLAIM 21.

Before the Official Arbitrators.

In re CLAIM OF B. H. LEMOINE et al., -vs. COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

FOR RESPONDENT.

MONTREAL, 16th October, 1861.

JOHN G. SIPPLE, of Montreal, Civil Engineer:

I examined the two bridges in question on yesterday; I also examined them in 1859 (eighteen hundred and fifty-nine). In 1859 (eighteen hundred and fifty nine) the lower bridge was much in the same condition as ever, in a worthless and decayed state above water. The upper bridge appeared to be in very good order; a portion of the spans had been rebuilt; as far as the general condition of the two bridges is concerned, I concur with Mr. Rubidge's evidence, which I have read. I did not examine the timber used as closely as Mr. Rubidge. The workmanship of the upper bridge is of inferior quality, and the timber not what is usually used in crib-work: the lower bridge is worth nothing as a bridge above water. I examined the guards of the upper bridge; their position would prevent the rafts from striking end on; they are sufficient protection to the bridge from rafts; I saw nothing to indicate injury to the piers, except a plank torn off one of the ice-breakers. I did not measure the depth of water at the lower or upper bridge. I only examined the works on the north side at 180 (one hundred and eighty) feet distance; I examined them in 1859 (eighteen hundred and fifty nine); the lower part of the bridge under water is good. The ice-breakers in the upper bridge are not so good as we usually make; the stone filling is good; one single crib driving down suddenly against them would be likely to injure them; a greater number would do more damage. The spans or arches of the upper

bridge is good work. The price for crib work given in document marked A, is reasonable for work below water; above water the stone would be worth only half a dollar per cubic yard; the crib work and filling would be worth, when new, 6s. 3d., (six shillings and three pence) or 7s. 6d. (seven shillings and sixpence) per yard.

(Signed,)

JOHN G. SIPPLE.

A true copy.
(Signed,) G. T. PEMBERTON.

#### CLAIM 21.

Before the Official Arbitrators.

In re CLAIM OF B. H. LEMOINE et al.,—vs. COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

FOR RESPONDENT.

MONTREAL, October 16th, 1861.

DAVID BROWNE, of Montreal, Contractor:

I examined the two bridges in question in 1859 (eighteen hundred and fifty-nine) and yesterday. In 1859 (eighteen hundred and fifty-nine) the lower bridge was as it is now, nearly useless for bridge purposes; as far as regards the works above the water, it would cost as much to remove it as it is worth, except the iron which, unless used for a bridge of the same size, would only value as old iron. The crib work is good. I was not down on the water's edge. The platform and arches of the upper bridge are in first rate condition; the ice-breakers appeared of good construction and strong, and form a first rate protection to the pier of the bridge; they were not built in 1859 (eighteen hundred and fifty-nine). I saw a raft pass the bridge a year or two ago; I was on the bridge; it was a large raft, and it did not touch the bridge: the men seemed to have no difficulty in guiding it, the current carrying it easily through. I do not think any new guards necessary for the protection of the bridge; I saw no damage to the bridge nor any signs of it, except two short planks torn off an ice-breaker; the piers were rubbed as if with ice.

Cross-Examined.—I did not measure the depth nor the breadth of the river; the iron in the lower bridge must have cost a good deal of money; I consider Mr. Sipple's valuation for crib work a fair one; I did not measure the approaches to the lower bridge; I could see the whole face of the ice-breakers of the upper bridge from the shore; rafts might damage the bridge under water and not be visible from the distance at which I was; I don't think one crib would damage the ice-breakers; if rafts containing a large number of cribs often struck the ice-breakers, they would be injured; detached piers would afford

a still greater protection.

(Signed.)

DAVID BROWNE.

(Signed,) G. T. PEMBERTON.

#### CLAIM 21.

Before the Official Arbitrators.

In re CLAIM OF B. H. LEMOINE et al.,—vs. COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Honorable John Ross:

I was a Member of a Committee of the Legislative Council appointed to report on certain petitions for the removal of certain obstructions to the navigation of the River des Prairies. A counter petition had also been sent in by the proprietors of the two bridges now in question. Mr. Delisle appeared on their behalf before the Committee to oppose the passage of the proposed Bill, and it was eventually decided that these obstructions should

be removed on the condition that the question of indemnity for the upper and lower bridges should be brought before the Official Arbitrators, and that the Department of Public Works might take any steps in their opinion necessary, either in the erection of booms or otherwise, to lessen any claim the proprietors might make for damages. The proprietors claimed damages in respect of both bridges, and it was understood they might prove any damages they could shew they had sustained by the passage of the Bill removing the restrictions so far as it affected both the lower bridge and the one above it. In claiming for the lower bridge, Mr. Delisle always spoke of it as available in a very short time; the new span being quite ready and in good order for immediate crection.

(Signed,) John Ross.

A true copy. G. T. PEMBERTON. (Signed,)

#### CLAIM 21.

## Before the Official Arbitrators.

In re CLAIM OF B. H. LEMOINE et al.,-vs. COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Honorable Philip Vankoughner, Member of the Executive Council:

I was a Member of the Select Committee appointed to report on petition which had been made for the removal of certain obstructions to the navigation of the River des Prairies. 1 did not attend the sittings of the Committee, nor take any part in the preliminary discussions of the question. I read, however, the report of the Committee which, while recommending the passage of the Bill, recommended also compensation to Mr. Delisle. The report of the Committee received considerable opposition in the House. I there stated. that I would oppose the passage of the Bill, unless compensation were afforded to the proprietors, and with regard to the amount of such compensation, I stated that that question should be left to the Official Arbitrators, and that the Legislature would be asked to vote such amount of compensation as the proprietors of the bridges might be found cutitled to That the Government could not estimate it. It might be, as had been alleged, very trifling, or it might be very large.

A true copy. (Signed,) G. T. PEMBERTON.

(Signed.)

PHILIP VANKOUGHNET.

### CLAIM 21.

## Before the Official Arbitrators.

In re CLAIM OF B. H. LEMOINE et al.,-vs. COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

QUEBEC, October 18, 1861.

Colonel MacDonell, Ottawa.

I knew the lower bridge at Sault-au-Recollet, near the Church. Twenty to forty cribs form a hand, which can only pass through one span. I have seen timber pass through bridge. I have seen timber jammed on the piers. When the wind is strong from the north, there is considerable alanger in passing through, and frequent accidents occur.

The lumber trade of Ottawa must be benefited by the removal of the bridge, which, particularly as regards one pier near the large span, would improve the navigation very materially. The other piers would still present a certain amount of obstacle.

(Signed,)

Col. MACDONELL.

A true copy, (Signed,) G. T. PEMBERTON.

#### CLAIM 21.

Before the Official Arbitrators.

In re CLAIM OF B. H. LEMOINE et al.,—cs. COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

QUEBEC, 18th October, 1861.

JOHN THOMPSON, Quebec, Lumber Merchant:

I have been in the lumber trade twenty or thirty years. I have heard frequent complaints of the obstruction to the navigation for rafts, (emanating from the lumbermen of the Ottawa), caused by the lower bridge of the River des Prairies. I consider it would be a great improvement that this bridge should be removed. Have heard from the pilots of rafts, that after striking the upper bridge they are injured in the lower one.

(Signed,)

John Thompson.

A true copy. (Signed,) G. T. Pemberton.

### CLAIM 21.

Before the Official Arbitrators.

In re CLAIM OF B. H. LEMOINE, et al.,—vs. COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

QUEBEC, 18th October, 1861.

JOHN GILMOUR, Quebec, Lumber Merchant:

I have seen the bridge in question from the centre bridge at Sault-au-Recollet. I have frequently heard pilots of our rafts complain of this bridge as an obtruction, which gave rise to accidents and loss of time; the wind, when high, driving the rafts against the piers. I consider the removal of the bridge would be a benefit to the whole community, and more particularly to the lumber trade. The piers should be removed at least five feet below the low-water level.

(Sigued,)

John Gilmour.

Certified a true copy. (Signed,) G. T. PEMBERTON.

#### CLAIM 21.

Before the Official Arbitrators.

In re CLAIM OF B. H. LEMOINE et al.,—vs. COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

QUEBEC, 18th October, 1861.

ROBERT HAMILTON, one of the Proprietors of the Hoxbury Mills, on the Ottawa:

I have frequently heard the bridge in question spoken of by lumbermen and raftsmen as an obstacle to the navigation of the River des Prairies. The rafts having been driven against the centre bridge by the violence of the wind, come down in a disabled state against the lower bridge, and the wreck is made greater. The removal of this lower bridge would be a great benefit to the lumber trade. The complaints I have heard with regard to it have been frequent.

(Signed,). ROBERT HAMILTON.

A true copy. (Signed,) G. T. PEMBERTON.

#### CLAIM 21.

## Before the Official Arbitrators.

In re CLAIM OF B. H. LEMOINE et al.,—rs. COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

QUEBEC, 18th October, 1861.

John Foran, Aylmer:

I have been lumbering on my own account for some years, and acting as agent for the Egan Estate. I have seen the bridge in question, and have seen the place when there was no bridge, and run timber down the river. One span is larger than the rest; the other spans are too small to allow ordinary sized rafts to pass through; rafts are always run for the large span, and would be dangerous to change their course; the wind sometimes takes them out of their course, and they strike the piers and incur damage. The removal of the bridge is of great importance to the lumber trade. I have heard great and frequent complaints with regard to the obstruction caused by this bridge.

(Signed,) JOHN FORAN.

A true copy. (Signed.) G. T. PEMBERTON.

## RETURN

To An Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 5th May, 1862, for papers relative to claim of Heirs Holland.

(By Command.)

C. ALLEYN,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Quebec, 12th May, 1862.

[In accordance with recommendation of Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.]

#### RETURN

Of Foreign Fire Insurance Companies which have obtained Licenses from the Minister of Finance, shewing the amount invested by each Company as security, and how invested, the names of those which have fyled their Charters, and powers of Attorney of those which have rendered accounts of premiums received, and losses paid, and also of the balance of profits invested under the Act 23 Vic., cap. 33: furnished in compliance with the Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 9th April, 1862.

Names of Companies Licensed, and have fyled Charter, &c.	Amount Invested.	How Invested.
Liverpool and London	\$ cts. 50,004 00 53,533 32 50,126 65 50,123 35 51,100 00 50,446 6 50,128 66 10,220 00 10,000 00 10,000 00 10,000 00	Provincial Gov't. Debentures.  do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do do

NAMES OF COMPANIES which have rendered Accounts of the Premiums received, and Losses paid, and balance of Profits, &c.

	and balance of Profits, &c.	
Manhattan I. Co	Amount of premiums received in 1861	\$ ots. 18,653 03 4,663 26
	Deduct of Losses paid same period	13,989 77 10,769 21
	Deposited £700 sterling in Provincial Bonds	3,220 56 3,406 66
Ætna I. Co	Amount of premiums received	\$ cts. 70,000 00 17,500 00
	Losses over	52.500 00 64,000 00
	No profit, consequently no Deposit	
Hartford I. Co	Amount of premiums received  Deduct 25 per cent	\$ cta. 17,006 25 4,251 31
	Losses	12,754 94 8,998 84
	Deposited Montreal Bank Stock	3,756 10 5,000 00

# Names of Companies which have rendered Accounts of the Premiums received, &c.—(Continued.)

Home I. Co	Amount of premiums reserved.  Losses paid.	S cts. 39,001 06 43,145 09
Phonix of Hartford	Amount of Premiums received	\$ cts. 13.746 27 3,436 57
	Losses sano period	10.309 70

of the Minister of Finance, 10th May, 1862.

WM. DICKINSON.

Acting D. I. G.

not.

# RETURN

To An Address from the Legislative Assembly, dated 5th May, 1862: for copies of correspondence relative to non-holding of Circuit Court in Drummond.

(By Command.)

C. ALLEYN, Secretary.

Secretary's Office, 12th May, 1862.

Three Rivers, 13th January, 1862.

Sir,—I have been commissioned by the signers of the annexed Petition to transmit it to you, to be submitted to the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. D. BONDY

Hon. C. Alleyn, Provincial Secretary, &c., &c., &c. Quebec.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Charles Stanley, Viscount Monck, of Bollytrammon, Administrator of the Government of the Province of Canada, &c., &c.,

The humble Petition of the undersigned, Members of the Bar, Merchants, and others interested, residents, or having business at the Circuit Court of the County of Drummond,

represents to Your Excellency :-

That Justice is badly administered in the County of Drummond, inasmuch as that instead of there being five days of sitting at each term of the Circuit Cours at Drummond-ville, the Court only sits, at the most, two or three days each time; that the invariable rule is that the Court never sits on the first day of the term, and that during the term ending this day, the Court has not sat at all, and no Judge has come to Drummondville to hold the Court during the present November term.

That owing to the defective administration of justice, your Petitioners are subjected to considerable losses and damage; besides which, the enormous expenses of witnesses are

lost to them.

Wherefore the undersigned pray Your Excellency to take their Petition into consideration, and cause to be administered to them the justice to which they, in common with all Her Majesty's other subjects in this Province, are entitled.

County of Drummond, 23rd November, 1861.

E. J. Dinning, Advocate, *Valentine Clarke, J. P. P. N. Dorion, P. L. S. J. L. G. Manseau, N. P. Dr. P. A. Bérard, A. D. Bondy, Advocate, J. P. Alfred Gervais, Merchant, Adolphus Roy, do. Pierre Brouillet, H. S. C.

[&]quot;Illegible-marked in copy " fac simile."

Louis Blanchard, Merchant, F. Préfontaine, John Welch, Councillor, Olivier Bergeron, Merchant, Louis Généreux, Joseph Boisvert, J. D. Boisvert, do. James A. McHardy, O. N. Beaudry, Merchant, N. E. Hamel, J. M. Lavallée, James Atkinson, Mayor, Louis Xavier Paul Huss, J. B. L. Soly, John Lockey, George French, Adp. Savignac, Merchant, Moïse Lafond, Pierre Paquin, Léon Gervais, H. P. Paré, N. P. J. Paradis, J. P.

Thomas Louis Desaulniers, Merchant, Léon Dessert, J. P. O. Bellemare, N. P. Alexis Milette, J. P. Joseph Lupien, Louis Lafleur, R. Lambert, A. E. Brassard, Dr. A. F. X. Barolette, M. Beaupré, Merchant, Ambroise Sénécal, Trader, Louis Labbé, fils, Merchant, F. X. Rivard, N. P. Louis Manseau, Merchaut, John B. Scott, Octave Brissette, P. Blondin, N. P. G. E. A. Vallée, M. D. A. W. McKenzie, Jac. Coton, I. Pepin.

SHERBROOKE, 31st January, 1862.

Sir,—I had the honor to receive on the 23rd instant your letter of the 20th, in which, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, you call for my remarks on a memorial of certain inhabitants of the County of Drummond, and other persons, complaining of the administration of justice in that County, and on the 25th instant the memorial referred to in that letter.

I have now the honor to state that I have, generally, been unable to reach Drummond-ville in time to hold the Circuit Court on the first day of the Term; the Terms of the Superior Court at Sherbrooke ending on the 19th of the mouths of March, June, September, and November, in each year; and those of the Circuit Court at Drummondville being appointed to commence on the 20th of March, June and November, whilst the distance between the two places is fifty miles, and that in November last, I was ill and unable to undergo the fatigue of the journey to Drummondville, which, for one half the distance, had to be performed by ordinary land carriage.

I return herewith the memorial as directed by you, and

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant, E. Snort, J. S. C.

The Honble, the Provincial Secretary, Quebec.

# RETURN

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly, dated 7th April, 1862; "for Copy of the Royal Instructions to His Excellency the Governor "General."

By Command.

C. ALLEYN,

Secretary's Office,

Quebec, 24th April, 1862.

Secretary.

#### VICTORIA R.

[L. S.]

INSTRUCTIONS to Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved Cousin CHARLES STANLEY VISCOUNT MONCK, Our Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Province of Canada, or in his absence to our Licutenant Governor or the Officer administering the Government of Our said Province for the time being.

GIVEN at Our Court, at Windsor, this Second day of November, 1851, in the Twenty-fifth year of Our Reign.

FIRST.—Whereas by Our Commission under the Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing even date herewith, We have constituted and appointed you the said Charles Stanley Viscount Monck, to be, during Our pleasure, Our Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Province of Canada: And whereas We have thereby authorized, empowered, required and commanded you, in due manner, to do and execute all things that shall belong to your said Command and the trust we have reposed in you, according to the several powers, provisions and directions granted or appointed you by virtue of Our said Commission; and of a certain Act of Parliament made and passed in the Fourth year of Our Reign, intituled: "An Act to re-unite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada," and according to such Instructions as should be therewith given to you, and according to such other Instructions and Laws as therein are mentioned. And whereas it is by the said recited Act, amongst other things enacted, that all powers and authorities expressed therein to be given to the Governor of the Province of Canada shall be exercised by such Governor in conformity with, and subject to such orders, instructions and directions as we shall from time to time see fit to make or issue.

Now THEREFORE, We do hereby in pursuance of the said Act of Parliament, and of all other powers in Us in that behalf vested, make and issue these Our Instructions for your guidance, in the exercise of the powers and authorities vested in you by the said Acs of Parliament, and by Our said Commission.

By these Our Instructions, under Our Sign Manual and Signet, so referred to in and accompanying Our said Commission, We do declare Our will and pleasure to be, that you, as soon as may be after the publication of Our said Commission, do take the Oath appointed to be taken by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second year of Our Reign, intituled: "An Act to substitute one Oath for the Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and Abjuration, and for the relief of Her Majesty's Subjects professing the Jewish Religion; and likewise that you take the usual oath for the due execution and performance of the office and trust of Our Captain General and Governor in Chief of Our said Province of Canada, and for the due and impartial Administration of Justice; which said Oaths the Chief Justices and Puisné Judges of Our Supreme Courts of Record of Upper and Lower Canada, or any three or more of them, have hereby full power and authority, and are required to tender and administer unto you.

Second.—And we do hereby give and grant unto you full power and authority from time to time and at any time hereafter, by yourself or by any other person to be authorized by you in that behalf, to administer to all and every person or persons as you shall think fit, who shall hold any office or place of trust or profit, or who shall at any time or times pass into Our said Province of Canada, or who shall be resident or abiding therein, the Oath commonly called the Oath of Allegiance, together with such other Oath or Oaths as may from time to time be prescribed by any Laws or Statutes in that behalf made and provided.

THIRD.—And to the end that Our said Executive Council may be assisting to you in all affairs relating to Our Service, you are to communicate to them these Our Instructions, and any additional Instructions which may be in like manner hereafter given to you by Us.

FOURTH.—And we do hereby declare, and it is Our pleasure, that Our said Council shall not proceed to the despatch of business unless duly summoned by your authority, nor unless one third of the Members of the said Council be present and assisting at any Meetings at which any such business shall be despatched. And we do further direct, that if in any case you see sufficient cause to dissent from the opinion of the major part, or of the whole of Our said Executive Council, upon any question brought by you under their consideration, it shall be competent to you upon any such occasion to execute the powers and authorities vested in you by Our said Commission, and by these Our Instructions in opposition to such their opinions; it being, nevertheless, Our pleasure that in every case it shall be competent to any Member of Our said Council to record at length, on the Minutes of Our said Council, the grounds and reasons of any advice or opinion he may give upon any question brought under the consideration of such Council.

FIFTH.—And it is Our pleasure, and you are hereby authorized, to appoint, by an Instrument under the Great Seal of the Province, One Member of Our said Executive Council to preside in your absence, and to remove him and appoint another in his stead. And if, during your absence, the Member so appointed shall also be absent, then the Senior Member of the Council actually present shall preside, the Seniority of the Members of the said Council being regulated according to the order of their respective appointments.

SIXTH.—And We do further direct and command that a full and exact Journal or Minute be kept of all the deliberations, acts, proceedings, votes and resolutions of Our said Executive Council, and that at each Meeting of the said Council the Minutes of the last preceding Meeting shall be read over, confirmed, or amended, as the case may require, before proceeding to the despatch of any other business.

SEVENTH.—And for the execution of so much of the powers vested in you by Our said Commission, and by virtue of the said Act passed in the fourth year of Our Reign as aforesaid, as relates to the declaring that you assent in Our name to Bills passed by the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, or that you withhold Our assent therefrom, or that you reservesuch Bills for the signification of Our Royal pleasure thereon, it is Our will and pleasure that you do carefully observe the following rules, directions and instruct-

ions, viz: that each different matter be provided for by a different law, without including in one and the same Act such things as have no proper relation to each other; that no clause be inserted in any Act which shall be foreign to what the title of it imports; and that no perpetual clause be part of any temporary law.

EIGHTH.—When any Bill is presented to you for Our assent, of either of the classes hereinafter specified, you shall (unless you shall think proper to withhold Our assent from the same) reserve the same for the signification of Our pleasure-thereon; subject nevertheless to your discretion, in case you should be of opinion that an urgent necessity exists, requiring that such Bill be brought into immediate operation; in which case you are authorized to assent to such Bill in Our name, transmitting to Us by the earliest opportunity the Bill so assented to, together with your reasons for assenting thereto, that is to say:

1. Any Bill for the divorce of persons joined together in holy matrimony;

2. Any Bill whereby any grant of land, or money, or other donation or gratuity, may be made to yourself;

3. Any Bill whereby any paper or other currency may be made a legal tender, except

the coin of the realm or other gold or silver coin;

4. Any Bill imposing differential duties;

5. Any Bill the provisions of which shall appear inconsistent with obligations imposed upon Us by Treaty;

6. Any Bill interfering with the discipline or control of Our forces in Our said Pro-

vince by land and sea;

7. Any Bill of an extraordinary nature and importance, whereby Our prerogative, or the rights and property of Our Subjects not residing in Our said Province, or the trade and shipping of the United Kingdom and its dependencies may be prejudiced;

8. Any Bill containing provisions to which Our assent has been once refused, or which

has been disallowed by Us.

NI. TH.—You shall take care that all laws assented to by you in Our name, or reserved for the Lignification of Our Royal pleasure thereon, shall, when transmitted by you, be fairly abstracted in the margins, and accompanied with explanatory observations upon each of them, and you are also to transmit the reasons and occasion for proposing each law, together with fair copies of the Journals and Minutes of the proceedings of the said Legislative Council and Assembly, which you are to require from the Clerks or other proper Officers in that behalf of the said Legislative Council and Assembly.

TENTH.—And whereas We have by Our said Commission given and granted unto you full power and authority, when you shall see cause, to pardon offenders convicted of any crime, and to remit fines, penalties, and forfeitures: Now We do hereby require and enjoin you to call upon the Judge presiding at the trial of any offenders to make to you a written report of the cases of all persons who may from time to time be condemned to suffer death by the sentence of any Court within Our said Province, and such reports of the said Judge shall by you be taken into consideration at the first meeting thereafter which may be conveniently held, of Our said Executive Council, at which meeting the said Judge shall be specially summoned to attend, and you shall not pardon any such offender unless it shall appear to you expedient so to do, upon receiving the advice of Our said Executive Council therein, but in all such cases you are to decide whether to extend or withhold a pardon, according to your own deliberate judgment whether the Members of Our said Executive Council concur therein or otherwise, entering, nevertheless, on the Minutes of the said Council, a Minute of your reasons at length, in case you should decide any such question in opposition to the judgment of the majority of members thereof.

ELEVENTH.—It is Our further will and pleasure that all Commissions to be granted by you to any person or persons to be Judge, Justice of the Peace, or other necessary officer, unless otherwise provided by law, be granted during Our pleasure only.

TWELFTH.—It is Our will and pleasure to reserve to you the granting of licenses for marriages, letters of administration and probates of Wills as heretofore exercised by your predecessors.

THIRTEENTH.—And whereas you will receive through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State a book of tables in blank (commonly called the "Blue Book") to be annually filled up with certain Returns relative to the Revenue and Expenditure, Militia, Public Works, Legislation, Civil Establishment, Pensions, Population, Schools, Course of Exchange, Imports and Exports, Agricultural Produce, Manufactures and other matters in the said "Blue Book" more particularly specified with reference to the state and condition of Our said Province of Canada; Now We do hereby signify Our pleasure that all such Returns be accurately prepared and punctually transmitted to Us through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State.

FOURTEENTH.—And whereas great prejudice may happen to Our Service, and to the Security of Our said Province by the absence of the Governor, you shall not, upon any pretence whatever, quit the said Colony without having first obtained leave from Us forso doing, under Our Sign Manuel and Signet, or through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State.

VISCOUNT MONCE, Instructions, Unnada. V B

(No. 30.)

# RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 30th May, 1862,

" For divers statements of Revenue Inspector, of the District of

" Iberville."

By Command.

A. A. Dorion, Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 6th June, 1862.

[In accordance with recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.]

(No. 30.)

# RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 30th April, 1862, for "Return of persons who have failed to transmit to the "Receiver General, Fees on Tavern Licenses."

By Command.

C. ALLEYN, Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 14th May, **1862.** 

1.—STATEMENT of the number and amount of Duty on Tavern Licenses issued by the undermentioned Municipalities in the years 1858, 1859, 1860 and 1861, as shown by Returns furnished to this Department: shewing, also, the amount paid, and the amount for which each Municipality is still in arrear. Furnished in conformity with an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, of 30th April, 1862.

Years.	Counties.	Cities, Towns, Villages and Townships.	Keturr	Keturrs made ky	Number of Literator.	Amaunt.	Date.	Amenuts paid.	Arreats due.
		The same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the sa					1.862.	÷	4.
1860	Brant	South Danfries	D. W. Hart. Revenil	0. W. Hart, Revenue Inspector			Aj ril 24	8 9	2 7,
1861	ol	Unondaga	-5	ds		35 00	-		₹.
1881	- p			ф		00 07 07	1860		E F
							( Sept. 18. )		3
1800	Durham	Manters	Francie Marphy.	45			Nov. 28.		
1860	0/,	T. Newenstle	ę,	p.:	£.	37, 00	Nov. 28	:	3 5 5
							1051		
1861	go op		3		-	00 00	Nov. 14	200	2 2 3 3 3
1861	do	Nanvers		gg		15 00		-	200
1981	op	17. Neweastle				00 07	7	-	8 67
1500	Elgin	Yarmouth	Peter McClary.	do	-~	00 OS	-		5
1860	ф.	V. St. Thomas		do		2	3:		2 :
1800	0,7	V. Vienna	2			15 60			2
1881	70	Aldborough	47	ср		5.5			2000
1861	of.	South Dorchester	-3		<b>+</b>	50 07	:		8 97
,			•			-	1862.	-	
1861	0	Southwold			•	30 00	February 12	20 02	3 =
1861	do	(Yarmouth	ş	do	2	00 0s	÷ :		
1861	ф	V. St. Thomas	ş		<i>y</i> ,	00 07	:		
1881	op	V. Vienna	ę	do	٠,	00 00	. 12.	2	
1861	Esca	Anderdon	W. C. Hall.	do	*	30 00	<u>:</u>		
1861	ф ф	Mersea	op	p		2	:	72	
1861		Rochester	3.	of		S ::	: :		
1981	op	-	ę.	a	<i>x</i>	23	2		
1861	d	T. Sandwich		op		20.			
1859	Grenville	South Gower	Habert Peden.	op	_	3			
1860	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		ii do			2	:		
1860		Wolford	2	op	ح	00 0:			
1861	do			do	_ ~.	90	12		
1801		Oxford	oj	ďa		00 51	2		
1881		Wolford	.3		_	15 00			
1861		V. Kemptville	ş.	-de	7	30 00	:		
1861	2	V. Merrickville	3	de	•••	30 00 30 00	:		 92 97
1939		Clencia	Il oun Saulier,	•	•••	00 ::	:		

25 Victoria.	Sessional	Papers (No. 30).	A. 1862
5000000 ES	20 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	= 5	20 00 40 00 15 00 25 00
	35 00 20 00 15 00	50 (8) 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 00 30 30 00 30 00 30 30 30 00 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 3	45 00 25 00 45 00
		: + 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	July 8
55 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	55 00 Dv 105 00 Dv 15 00 00 Dv 15 00 00 00 Dv 30 00 Dv 55 00 Dv	8 22282223223 8 22282223223223 8 222822233233 8 222823333333333	88 88
<u> </u>		5 52054F98-800484848	
	7. F. F. F. F. F. F. F. F. F. F. F. F. F.		Clork
n ( <b>ler</b> k	do Village Cle do erk n Clerk Village Cler Creasurer enue Inspec	\$ 44444444444444	
do do do do do do do do do do do do do d	do James Aldridge, Village Clerk James Blott, Clerk W. Hursell, Town Clerk John Aldridge, Village Clerk J. H. Aikman, Troasurer R. Nowbory, Revenue Inspector	do do do do do do do do do do do do do d	do do do W. E. Mack.
Holland Dorby Collingwood Normanby Glenelg Holland Collingwood Sylncont St. Vincent Nassagaweya	V. Caledonia July Sence July Sence V. Caledonia July V. Caledonia July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga July T. Cayuga Jul		Welminster Middleton Windham T. Simcoo.
44-45-46-46-46-46-46-46-46-46-46-46-46-46-46-	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	the de de de de de de de de de de de de de	do Norfolk
1859 1859 1850 1850 1850 1850 1850 1850 1850	1859 1860 1861 1861 1861 1861 1861 1861 1861		1861 1861 1861 1861 1360

A. 1862

STA TEMENT of the aumber, and amount of Duty on Tavern Licenses, issued by the undermentioned Municipalities in the years 1858, 1859, 1859, 1860 and 1861, &c.—(Continued.)

Years.

					1						-			r											*	-			1
25	V	i	ct	01	ci	a.	٠								5	Se	ម	si	or	ıa	1	F	a	pe	21	s	(	(N	آر 
20 00	25 00	120 00	00 011	2 00	55.00	15.00	35 00	30 00	00 02	20 00	2		47	2	9.	30 02	33.00									00 01		00 01	,
		:		:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::		25 00	-		•				60 00	55 00		25 00	***************************************		20 00		•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••							20	-
	:	:	:	:	<u>:</u> :	Pebruary 1	-		:	_:	- <u>:</u> :	-: -: :	March 29	November 21.	:	February 15.	.: 15	1852.	January 20	30	÷		: 07	30	: 01	30	30	20	
	25 00											2	8	8	8	8	Ξ									00 02			
·c	٠,	21	=	* ·	=	y.	P=	ಆ	=	<del>-</del>	*1	1:	ລ	==	Ξ	-	, -		د	<b>-</b>	<u>:</u> :	•	-7		-	_	70.51	×	
				2												-									-		-		,
Ę	돈	÷	글	÷	÷	ş	ç	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷	౼	47	ç	ŧ		÷	ક	urer,	Clerk	do	q.		4		, a	

Acting Deputy Inspector General.

INFRECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

No. 2.—STATEMENT of Towns, Townships and Villages from which Returns have not been received, nor payments made, only account of Tavern Licenses, for the years 1859, 1860, and 1861, as shewn in columns Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Furnished in conformity with an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, of 30th April, 1862. 1861 1861 1861 1861 1861 1861 1850 1861 1861 1861 No. 2 Towns, Townships and Villages.

Sessional Papers (No. 30).

25 Victoria.	Sessional Papers (No	o. 30). A. 1862
1861 1861 1861 1861 1863	1881 1861 1861 1861 1861 1861	1861 1861 1861 1861 1861 1861 1861 1861
1860 1860 1860 1860	1860 1860 1860 1860 1860	1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860
1859 1859 1859 1859 1859 1859	1859 1859 1859 1859 1850 1850 1850 1850 1850 1850 1850 1850	1859 1859 1859 1859 1850 1850
Richmond V. Napaneo Caistor Caistor Grantham Louth T. Nigara Dishrid Jobo Mose Weet Nissouri V. Strathroy Iloughton Townsend Windhara	Alweick Alweick Brighton Gramaho South Monaghan Percy V Brighton V Colborne West Whitby West Oxford Goor of Downio South Brithon Effice Effice Effice Elbust	Mornington Wallace Wallace Ap St. Mary's Ap St. Mary's Spludel Burleigh Cavondish Dummer Barleigh Cavondish T. Peterbrough Alfred Alfred Longlednia East Hawkeslury
Leinox Lineoln  Lineoln  Middlesex  Norfolk  Norfolk	Northumberland  Northumberland  Ontario  Oxford  Porth	Peterborough  Peterborough  ""  ""  ""  ""  ""  ""  ""  ""  ""
1861 1861 1861 1861 1861 1861 1861 1861	1861 1861 1861 1861 1861 1861 1861 1861	1861 1861 1861 1861 1861 1861 1861 1861
1860 1860 1860 1860	1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860	1860 1860 1860 1860 1860
1859 1859	1859 1859 1859 1859 1859 1859 1859 1859	1859 1859 1859 1859 1859 1859 1859 1859
		Euphemia Plympton Plympton Batharst Backwith Bockwith Borkwith Borth Burgess Drummond North Eimsley Pakenham Ramsay V. Smittl's Falls T. Perth Adolphustown Adolphustown North Fredericksburgh.
lastings	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	and the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of th

STATEMENT of Towns, Townships and Villages from which Returns have not been received, nor payments made, on accountly of Tavern Licenses, for the years 1859, 1860, and 1861, as shewn in columns Nos. 1, 2 and 3.—(Continued.)

1	
N. ii	2861 1862 1862 1863 1863 1864 1865 1865 1865 1865 1865 1865 1865 1865
No. 2.	1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860
. No. 1.	1859 1859 1859 1859 1850 1859
Towns, Townships and Villages.	Adjalu. Malmer Tossonotio T. Barrie. Trinch Genabruek Genabruek Emily Emily Waterloo Wellesley V. New Hamburgh V. Preston V. Chipuwu V. Wellsnile V. Weritsville Arthur Eramosu. Matto. Matto. V. Branosu. Matto. V. Wellor V. Wellor V. Wellor V. Wellor V. Wellor V. Wellor V. Wellor V. Wellor V. Wellor V. Wellor V. Wellor V. Wellor V. Wellor Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto. Watto
Connties.	Simewe
Хо. 3.	1861 1861 1861 1861 1861 1861 1861 1861
,No. 2.	1860 1860 1860 1860 1860
No. 1.	1859 1859 1859 1859 1859 1850
Towns, Townships and Villages.	West Hawkeshury  Town L'Orignal  South Plantageuel  Athol Albice Albice Albice Bagot Bilthfield Bromely Bromely Brownen Browghun Browghun Browghun Browghun Browghun CKAy Brownen Browghun CKAY Brownen Browghun CKAY CAMERAY CAMERAY CAMERAY CAMERAY CAMERAY CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROW CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CAMBROWE CA
Counties.	Prescott West Hankeshury.  " Town L'Orignal Prince Edward Athol. Renfrew Ahlied Bagott Bagott Brithfield Bromley. Bromley. Bromley. Bromley. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Bronghun. Brong

W. WM. DICKINSON, Acting Deputy Inspector General.

Inspector General's Office, Quebec, 7th May, 1862.

seaboard.

# RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 28th April, 1862,—
"For copies of Papers relating to erection of Bridges across the La"chine Canal."

By Command.

C. Alleyn, Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 14th May, 1862.

[Copy of 46547.]

. April 11, 1860.—Board of Trade, Toronto.—Petition respecting Railway Bridge across Lachine Canal.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir E. W. Head, Baronet, Governor General of British North America, &c., &c., &c., in Council.

The Memorial of the Board of Trade of Toronto, respectfully sheweth:—
That the St. Lawrence being the natural outlet from the great north-western lakes of
this continent, for the conveyance to the eastward of the productions of the fertile regions
which border upon them, the Legislature of Canada wisely resolved to remove the obstacles
that interrupted, in certain places, the navigation of this great river, by constructing a
chain of canals of unequalled magnitude, the completion of which has rendered the St.
Lawrence route the shortest and most economical line of transport from the west to the

That in effecting this important object the Province has expended large sums of money, and necessarily entailed a heavy debt and burden of taxation; but your memorialists feel sanguine that under a fostering and judicious management the capital invested in these great public works will ere long become productive, and the St. Lawrence canals

prove self-supporting and remunerative to the Province.

That entertaining these opinions at this present juncture, when railroad competition with these canals is assuming increased activity, your memorialists deem it their duty to call the attention of the Government and Legislature to the necessity for maintaining unimpaired, and in full force, all such regulations and arrangements as tend to insure the easy and efficient working of canal navigation, and to the importance of so controlling the location and manner of constructing all railroad works in the vicinity of our canals, that no hindrance or impediment shall be created to the free transit of vessels, or to such extensions and enlargements of the canal locks and basins, especially at Montreal, as the increasing traffic through both the St. Lawrence and Ottawa will soon render essential.—Wherefore, your memorialists humbly pray that before any further right of crossing, or permission to construct railroad works in the vicinity of the canals be granted, full examination into the consequences may be made, and that nothing may be decided until after full discussion be had, full enquiries be instituted, and a favorable report be received from competent and responsible engineers having these public works in charge.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[L. S.] (Signed,) W. P. Howland, President.

(Signed,) CHARLES ROBERTSON, Secretary. Toronto, 11th April, 1860.

### [Copy of 46901.]

May, 8, 1860.—Deputy Commissioner Reports on No. 46675.—Offers general remarks on the Railway Crossing over Lock No. 1, Lachine Canal.

#### MEMORANDUM.

In reference to the application of the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal (No. 46675, April 24th, 1860), for copy of their agreement with the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and to be informed if the same has received the formal sanction of the Government:—

1st. The sanction of the Government has not been accorded to the portions of the 2nd and 4th clauses of the agreement, by which the Harbor Commissioners assume to dispose of property which they are not possessed of, and over which they have no control, namely, the land to be reclaimed from the river below Windmill Point, which is public property, and the strip, 21 feet in width, outside of Mill street, which belongs to Her Majesty, but has been leased to the owner of the Mill property along the canal basin.

has been leased to the owner of the Mill property along the canal basin.

2nd. Permission has been granted to the Grand Trunk Railway Company, by an Order in Council of the 28th March, 1860, (a copy of which is furnished,) to lay down a tract on the property of the Province from Point St, Charles, to, and along Mill street, on the land between that street and the river, and to cross the Lachine Canal by a drawbridge at the head of Lock No. 1. Now this permission is not implied to convey any right whatever to the land, and is accompanied by several important conditions for the preservation of the navigation and the public interest connected therewith. These conditions are so material, that it is considered right to place them fairly in view, in order that the Railway Company, and Harbor and City Corporations may fully understand their nature and intent before any expenditure is incurred upon the works.

3rd. As the Order in Council referred to directs the special attention of the Railway Company to the Joint Report of the Deputy Commissioner and Chief Engineer of the Department upon the probable effect the crossing of the canal at this point will have upon the working of the canal and railway, a copy of their report is furnished for the informa-

tion of the interested parties.

4th. It is right that the Railway Company should be made fully acquainted with the conditions of the 5th clause, under which, in the event of the locks being enlarged, that company will have to pay and make good all damages and additional expense which the Province may be put to in consequence of the adoption hereafter of any plan different from that which could now be followed, and which may be rendered necessary by the

proposed works of the Railway Company.

From the reports of Messrs. Shanly and Trembicki, the Company's Engineers as well as from the report of the Deputy Commissioner and Chief Engineer before referred to, the impracticability of making the enlargement on the central plan proposed by the latter gentleman is admitted, if the company's plan of crossing is carried into effect. The Company's Engineers, therefore, suggested a plan for the enlargement outside of their tracks, and south of the canal, which plan, according to the estimates of the Engineers of this Department, would entail an increase of expense in its execution of £100,000 over the

plan they recommended.

A third plan for the enlargement, which has met the approval of the Government, has been suggested, on the north side of the canal, which, according to the estimate of the Departmental Engineers, will exceed the cost of their central line by £20,000 in its bare construction; but the damage or loss which the Government will sustain if compelled to adopt that line for the enlarged navigation, by rendering useless to the trade, 1300 feet of wharfage of the most valuable description, and for which the Company will be liable if their plan is carried out, is estimated at £65,000, and in addition to these sums, the Company will be liable for the cost of the new Steamboat dock, constructed by the Harbor Commissioners, alongside of the lowest lock, which will of course be destroyed by these operations.

5th. It will be observed that the Order in Council does not give any privilege to the Company to construct swing-bridges for common road purposes; as proposed, and marked

on their plans at the foot of the first and second locks; but only one swing-bridge for the Railway, and for no other purpose.

(Signed,) SAMUEL KEEFER,

Deputy Commissioner, P. W.

Quebec, 8th May, 1860.

### [Copy of 32079.]

May 12, 1860.—Report to Council on the subject of an agreement between Harbor Commissioners and Grand Trunk Railway, granting the use of Mill street, on the land between that street and River St. Lawrence. - Commissioner reports that measure cannot be recommended to His Excellency; but that the conditional use of the necessary space has already been accorded to the Railway Company.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Quebec, 12th May, 1860.

The Commissioner of Public Works reports that the arrangements made between the Government and the Grand Trunk Railway Company, under which, by Order in Council, dated 28th March, 1860, permission is accorded to the Company, on certain conditions, to use Mill Street, or the land between that street and the River St. Lawrence, render it unnecessary for the Government to take any action on this reference. The assumed ownership, by the Harbor Commissioners, of the land, cannot, however, be recognized, as the property belongs to the Crown, and not to the Commissioners. The grant by that body to the Railway Company cannot, therefore, be recommended to His Excellency's sanction; but the conditional use of the necessary space has already been accorded to the Railway Company by the Order in question, a copy of which, he, the undersigned, recommends should be sent to the Commissioners for their information.

(Signed,) JOHN ROSE, Commissioner.

# [Copy of 47729.]

June 26, 1860 .- T. E. Blackwell writes respecting the conditions upon which the Grand Trunk Railway Company will be permitted to cross the Lachine Canal, at Lock No. 1.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA,

Montreal, June 26th, 1860.

SIR,-I have to acknowledge the receipt of Minute of Executive Council with your Report referring to the subject of the construction of the Branch Railway, into this City.

After giving, with my colleagues, the best attention to the conditions which form the basis of the arrangement by which it is proposed to permit the Grand Trunk Railway to construct a Branch line from the present station along Mill Street to McGill Street, including the crossing of the Lachine Canal at Lock No. 1, I beg to say that while concurring in the importance of settling with the Government beforehand all the details of the construction, the conditions named are of such a character as I cannot, in the interests of the Company, adopt in their present form.

As regards the first condition, I may temark that we should not be justified in incurring the very large expenditure proposed without having previously acquired a full title to the land requisite for the works including the perpetual right of crossing the

Canal.

With respect to the second, the Company would, I think, reasonably request that before proceeding with our works, the plans should be approved and the rules and regulations agreed to between the Government and the Company, and I would respectfully submit that that there can be no difficulty in doing this at once.

As regards the third condition, I apprehend there will be no difficulty, but I would

suggest that the extent and position should be at once determined.

To the fourth and fifth, the Company could not consent.

As a copy of the agrement with the Harbor Commissioners has been before you, I will only recall your attention to the fact that as the Harbor Commissioners have to construct a wharf-front and revetement wall, before the Company can carry out the plan, it would be unreasonable to require them to assent to the sixth condition.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed,) THOS. E. BLACKWELL,
Managing Director.

To the Hon. John Rose, Chief Commissioner, Public Work Department, Quebec.

### [Copy of 47729.]

July 2nd, 1860.

On back of No. 47729, Deputy Commissioner is of opinion that Mr. Blackwell's letter is a virtual relinquishment of the privileges granted by the Order in Council on the conditions contained in it. From the tenor of his former reports and those of the Chief Engineer on the subject of the proposed crossing, the Chief Commissioner will not be surprised when he states that he looks upon this as the natural result of an attempt to crowd together, in the most business part of the city, the canal and the railway operations. The difficulties of the proposed crossing are thus shewn to be insurmountable, and it now rests with the Company to propose another which shall be free from them; or so far free from them as to admit of an arrangement being made for the accommodation of both canal and railway, without injury to either.

To Commissioner.

# [Copy of 48409.]

July 30th, 1860.—Deputy Commissioner submits a draft of letter in reply to 47729 from T. E. Blackwell, in reference to the condition of the O. C., relative to crossing the Lachine Canal at Lock No. 1.

QUEBEC, 30th July, 1860.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, referring to the conditions of the Order in Council of the 28th March last, according to which it is proposed to permit the Grand Trunk Railway Company to extend a branch railway from their station at Point St. Charles to McGill Street, including the crossing of the Lachine Canal at Lock No. 1.

In this letter you are pleased to state that while concurring in the importance of settling with the Government beforehand, all the details of construction, the conditions named are of such a character that you cannot, in the interest of your Company, adopt them in their

present form.

In reply I am directed by the Honorable the Commissioner to say that his Department being responsible for the navigation, and considering as he does, the conditions to be only such as are essential for its protection, provided the branch railway is permitted to cross the Lachine Canal at the point proposed, he does not feel himself warranted in recommending any change or alteration of them to meet the views of the Company, especially as from the representations of the practical branches of his Department, he entertains serious apprehensions, that any terms or conditions short of these might render the navigation of the canal to a certain extent subordinate to the railway, and place serious obstructions in the way of its future enlargement.

The Commissioner, however, directs me to state that he is so fully sensible of the great advantage which must result to the general trade of the country from bringing the Grand Trunk Railway into immediate connection with the harbor, and of the necessity which exists for such a connection, that he will be glad to give his best consideration to any other plan

your Company may deem it advisable to submit for the attainment of this object, that shall be free from the objections and difficulties which this one presents.

[ am, &c.,

(Signed,)

S. KEEFER.

Thomas E. Blackwell, Managing Director, Grand Trunk Railway, Montreal.

### [Copy of 33353.]

Aug. 2nd, 1860.—Department writes to T. E. Blackwell, relative to extending a branch railway from Point St. Charles to McGill Street.

Quebec, 2nd August, 1860.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th June, referring to the conditions of the Order in Council of the 28th March last, according to which it is proposed to permit the Grand Trunk Railway Company to extend a branch railway from their station at Point St. Charles to McGill Street, including the crossing of the Lachine Canal at Lock No. 1.

In this letter you are pleased to state that while concurring in the importance of settling with the Government beforehand, all the details of construction, the conditions named are of such a character that you cannot, in the interest of your Company, adopt them in their

present form.

In reply, I am directed by the Honorable the Commissioner to say, that his Department being responsible for the navigation, and considering as he does, the conditions to be only such as are essential for its protection, provided the branch railway is permitted to cross the Lachine Canal at the point proposed, he does not feel himself warranted in recommending any change or alteration of them to meet the views of the Company, especially as, from the representations of the practical branches of his Department, he entertains serious apprehensions that any terms or conditions short of these, might render the navigation of the canal, to a certain extent, subordinate to the railway, and place serious obstructions in the way of its future enlargement.

The Commissioner, however, directs me to state that he is so fully sensible of the great advantage which must result to the general trade of the country from bringing the Grand Trunk Railway into immediate connection with the Harbor, and of the necessity which exists for such a connection, that he will be glad to give his best consideration to any other plan your Company may deem it advisable to submit for the attainment of this object, which shall be free from the objections and difficulties which this one presents.

, (Signed,)

T. TRUDEAU, Secretary.

Thomas E. Blackwell, Managing Director, Grand Trunk Railway, Montreal.

# [Copy of 49763.]

MONTREAL, 10th Oct., 1860.

Sir,—We beg respectfully to ask your attention to the following statement:—
The location of the terminus of the Grand Trunk Railway at Point St. Charles, necessitates the cartage from that place of all freight coming from Portland, or produce from the west. The expense of this cartage, the delay, damage and inconvenience arising from this state of things, is not only injurious to the trade of the city, but very much so to the

interests of the Grand Trunk Company.

It was proposed and agreed upon last year, with the view of obviating the difficulty alluded to, that a freight station should be constructed at the foot of McGill street, and a space in the harbor filled in of about 10 arpents; but the financial and other difficulties of the Company have prevented and probably will prevent, for some time, this idea being carried out.

The present crop of cereals in the interior is probably larger than any previous year; but with the existing facilities, the Grand Trunk Company are not prepared to do that amount of business which could be done, or at the same low price, if proper means were

secured for necessary grain and other property.

The undersigned are proprietors of all that land extending from the western end of the Wellington Basin of the Lachine Canal, up to Wellington Bridge, and back to Wellington Street. Mr. Young is in progress of covering the whole of his ground with flour and wheat stores, while Mr. Heward has a large warehouse already erected, which, together. will afford a surface for storage purposes exceeding 112 arpents.

The undersigned have asked the Grand Trunk Company to extend their line of rails from Point St. Charles to these stores, thus bringing property from Portland or produce from the west to a point where it can be stored for delivery in the city, or held at the

lowest cost of insurance for shipment into boats on the Canal.

The Grand Trunk Company are prepared and ready to carry our proposition into effect, but state that authority must first be obtained from your Department to cross the Canal. We understand they have applied to you for this authority; and we would res-

pectfully request your serious attention to that application.

We do not pretend to offer an opinion on a matter which is purely professional, but as merchants, largely engaged in the produce business, we would submit, that crossing the Canal by a Draw-bridge at the Point referred to, must do away with many of the objections urged against a crossing of the Canal, at the Lower Lock, opposite McGill Street. To enable the Grand Trunk Company to do business profitably, it is absolutely imperative that their line of rails should reach nearer the city and connect with the water, than at If this was done, charge would be much lessened in doing business, and the public generally would be benefited; and believing that a careful examination of the whole subject will lead you to concur in our views, we carnestly hope that the requisition of the Grand Trunk Company to cross the Canal near the Wellington Bridge, may be favorably entertained, and authority granted for that purpose.

> We are, Sir, Your most obedient servants, (Signed,) John Young, HEWARD & MORGAN.

To the Honorable John Rose, M. P., Commissioner Public Works, Quebec.

MONTREAL, 12th October, 1860.

SIR,-This will be handed to you by the Honorable John Young, who wishes to lay before you a plan for connecting his warehouses near Wellington Bridge, with the Grand Trunk Railway, a scheme which I consider is likely to be very beneficial to both parties, besides affording a great convenience to the trade of the Province.

By the end of November, Mr. Young expects to have, fronting the Canal Basin, buildings completed which shall have storage surface of about 11 arpents, and in the course of next year he will construct an elevator capable of containing 250,000 bushels of grain. The position is very good, as it will place goods and produce coming by rail in

immediate connection with the water.

You will readily understand how willing the company is to foster a scheme whereby it is likely to be largely benefitted, and I trust that your Department will sanction the crossing of the canal, as shewn on the plan, by means of a draw-bridge, or by any other method that may appear more satisfactory to yourself. Mr. Young has the sanction to the plan of Mr. Heward, who owns the adjoining storehouse; this, it is proposed, should be brought also into use in connection with his own. The rails on the wharf would be laid on such a level as not to interfere with any vessels discharging them.

Should you consent to the carrying out of this plan, I should recommend the Grand Trunk Railway Company (at the close of the navigation), to extend its present siding,

and carry the rails on a temporary bridge over the canal for the winter traffic.

I need not draw your attention to the vast amount of traffic in grain and other produce expected to come down from the West during the coming fall and winter months. The storage capacity at the disposal of the company is so small that we should have to refuse much of the offered freight, and have to suffer a consequent reduction in our receipts. Moreover, Mr. Young is willing to offer every financial facility to the company for the carrying out of the necessary works, so that we anticipate no difficulty in effecting the desired connection.

> I have the honor to be, Sir. Your most obdt. servt., (Signed,) THOS. E. BLACKWELL.

To the Hon. John Rose, Chief Commr. of Public Works, &c., &c., &c.

[Copy of 49874.]

LACHINE CANAL OFFICE,

Montreal, 22nd Oct., 1860. Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 34177, calling for a Report on the enclosed letters, No. 49763, from the Hon. Jno. Young and T. E. Blackwell, Esq., relative to the construction of a Railway Bridge over the Lachine Canal, below Wellington Street Bridge, for the purpose of forming a connection between the Point St. Charles Station of the G. T. Railway, and Mr. Young's stores, situated on the north-west side of Basin No. 4.

Mr. Young states that it would be of very great advantage to the G. T. R. Co. and trade of the city to form this connection with his stores, and therefore urges this applicacation to the Commissioner's favorable consideration. Mr. Blackwell urges it on the part of the Grand Trunk Company, and considers it likely to be beneficial to both parties, and a great convenience to the trade of the Province, &c. The isolated position of the Point St. Charles Station is undoubtedly prejudicial to the interests of the G. T. R. Co., as well as to the trade of the city and province, and any judicious connection between the railway and business portion of the city and harbor, would undoubtedly be very beneficial to the trade generally, and should be encouraged not only by interested parties, but by all having the prosperity of the province at heart; but at the same time care should be taken to protect those interests, and not allow minor interests to impede or interfere with those of the first importance, as ample accommodation, with proper management, can be afforded to both. In this case the trade of the canals (which is, and must continue to be, the great highway to the interior,) is undoubtedly of much more importance to the public generally than that of the railway, and any obstructions to the free passage of vessels, no matter how trifling they may appear at first, should be guarded with a jealous eye, particularly as in this case, where the construction of the bridge is only intended to provide for but one branch of the trade, and to connect with establishments under the control of two or three parties. The location of this bridge at the immediate entrance of the principal basins on the canal, and its immediate connection with the Wellington Street Bridge, must necessarily form a serious obstruction to vessels, while it would not do away with the necessity of constructing another bridge, which must eventually be built for the accommodation of all branches of Railway traffic, which, if properly located, will not materially interfere with canal interests, and at the same time afford suitable accommodation for both the freight and passenger trasc between the port of Montreal and the Grand Trunk Railway.

I am therefore of opinion the construction of a railway bridge at this point would be highly objectionable and prejudicial to the general interests of the trade; but at the same time there would be no objection to the construction of a temporary crossing on trestle-

work for the winter trade, to be removed on the opening of the canal in the spring.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, JOHN G. SIPPELL, (Signed,) Supt. and Engr.

T. Trudeau, Esq., Secy. Pub. Works, Quebec.

### [Copy of 50024.]

QUEBEC, 30th October, 1860.

SIR,—Having carefully read the accompanying letters of application from T. E. Blackwell, Esq., the Hon. John Young, &c., for permission to cross the Lachine Canal near Wellington street for railway purposes, together with Mr. Sippell's report on the same, I am fully satisfied that carrying out the plan proposed would have the effect of diminishing the rates of freight between Point St. Charles and the warehouses referred to; but I am at the same time apprehensive that to secure this advantage permanently would lead to greater evils than the benefits likely to be derived from it would warrant.

With a view of pointing out some of the objectionable features of the scheme, I would

remark,---

1st. That the proposed line of railway passes through a block of land purchased and reserved by the Government for the purpose of enlarging the canal accommodation in the way of docks, &c., and although there are other projects by which this object is proposed to be gained, the prudence of allowing the land to be otherwise permanently occupied

until the question is decided, seems questionable.

2nd. The proposed crossing of the canal being at the immediate entrance of the only basins at present accessible to the public, while the centre pier, on which a bridge must rest, would require to extend nearly as far down stream as the centre of the upper basin. This, together with the current, would render it extremely difficult for vessels to enter or leave the basin, and would, in my opinion, be found a greater injury to the adjoining proprietors, than the railway, if constructed, could possibly be a benefit.

3rd. The superstructure of a swing or drawbridge in such a position is not the only obstruction it presents to navigation; another, of no less magnitude, is the contraction of the channel, an evil which increases in proportion to the extent of channel-way dininished

at one place;—this would be at least double, longitudinally, what it is at present.

These, the principal objections, having been stated, it is proper to remark that the applicants have made out their case in a clear and straightforward manner, and shewn conclusively that the granting of their request would be highly beneficial to the Grand Trunk Railway Company and to the proprietors of warehouses situated between Wellington street and the canal basin, and so far to the public as the limited facilities for diminishing the cost of transportation would extend. But if I mistake not, they have failed to shew how a single line of railway, although passing over a public navigable channel, where there is available only a narrow space in front of, and terminating at the end of a block of private property, could be considered in any other light than as a special advantage conferred on a few, in which the least or most observable would fail to detect much of a really public nature.

It is true the Government and public have a deep interest in the success of the railway, and that Mr. Young no less deserves every consideration for energy and enterprise in erecting so extensive warehouses, the utility of which he is no doubt desirous of developing; but whatever the interest in the former may be, or the consideration due to the latter, these can form no good reason for entailing a permanent injury on the canal navigation for an object which is not of such a character as would obviate the alleged necessity of another crossing, either for the purpose of the railway connecting with the harbor or of entering the city. For it appears to me only a question of time when one or other, or both these projects must be carried out; indeed it is a matter of surprise that so important

an undertaking should have been so long delayed.

In conclusion, it may be said that I can see no objection whatever for a crossing to be formed at the place referred to, and maintained during winter, or when navigation is closed. This the parties might be permitted to construct under the condition of having the channel-way clear by the usual time of opening the canal

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) JOHN PAGE,
Chief Engineer Public Works.

### [Copy of 34405.]

QUEBEC, 31st October, 1860.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 12th instant, in which you state that the Honorable John Young wishes to submit a plan for connecting his warehouses near Wellington Street with the Grand Trunk Railway, by means of a bridge over the Lachine Canal—a scheme, which, in your opinion, will be beneficial to both parties and afford besides, a great convenience to the trade of the Province,-I have the honor to inform you that the Chief Engineer of the Department, to whom the matter was referred, has reported upon it, and the Honorable the Commissioner, after a careful examanation into the merits of the case, concurs in the views expressed in the report.

The Chief Engineer is of opinion that although the plan proposed would have the effect of diminishing the rates of freight between Point St. Charles and the warehouses referred to, and would to a certain extent be beneficial to the Grand Trunk Company and to the public, so far as the limited facilities for diminishing the cost of transportation would extend, yet at the same time, he thinks that these benefits are more than counterbalanced by the obstruction to the navigation on the canal that would be created thereby, and par-

ticularly at a point where it should be free of all impediments.

Under these circumstances the Honorable the Commissioner has directed me to convey

his regrets that he cannot grant your application.

I am, however, to state there would be no objection to the granting of a crossing at the place pointed to, and maintained during winter, or when navigation is closed, provided the channel may be made clear by the usual time of opening the canal.

T. TRUDEAU, Secretary. (Signed,)

Thomas E. Blackwell, Esq., Managing Director,

Grand Trunk Railway, Montreal.

### [Copy of 50345.]

MONTREAL, 13th November, 1860.

DEAR SIR,—I have been on my back with rheumatism ever since I saw you. I have

just called on Mr. Sippell, who is at Lachine, and whom I shall see to-morrow.

The Grand Trunk Company and myself have agreed to accept the winter arrangement for crossing the canal. Will you oblige me by at once giving Mr. Sippell the necessary. authority to allow us to put in the crossing after canal is closed, and also to allow us to cross over any of the Government lands for the track, and make such filling up on the back as may be necessary. Please do this at once, as I am under engagements already to send flour and wheat by rail from stores now being delivered from canal boats.

Yours truly, (Signed.) JOHN YOUNG.

Will you telegraph me on receipt, if you see any objections.

John Young. (Signed,)

John Page, Esq.

# (Copy of 50363)

Montreal, 14th November, 1860.

Sir,—The Company having accepted the permission granted in your letter of the 31st ult to carry a temporary track across the Lachine Canal near Wellington bridge during the season that the navigation is closed, I shall feel much obliged if you will instruct the Local Superintendent, Mr. Sippell, to give the necessary permission for carrying out the contemplated works.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

THOS E. BLACKWELL. (Signed.)

The Honorable John Rose, Chief Commissioner of Public Works, Quehec.

### [Copy of 50387.]

MONTREAL, October 29th, 1860.

SIR,—We the undersigned Proprietors and Manufacturers at St. Gabriel Locks, Montreal, having for a long time suffered great loss and inconvenience from the want of a bridge at the said locks, especially since the completion of the Grand Trunk Railroad; there is so much carting to be done between the Depot and the Mills that those of us on the north side feel it very severely, as we have to go at least one and a-half to two miles around to the Wellington Bridge, through the worst of roads in the City, to get to the Grand Trunk Railroad Depot, while those on the south side, from the rapid increase of the City and consequently increase of business, in the west end, require it equally as much for their purposes.

We also feel assured that it would considerably relieve the Wellington Bridge which of late years has become such a thoroughfare that on many occasions when the Bridge is open for ten or fifteen minutes, crowds of vehicles gather on either side, making it very

often dangerous or at least very difficult to get through.

Knowing that you always take a deep interest in the success of the Manufactures of Canada, we earnestly pray that you will give the above your carliest attention, and if possible have a bridge placed there this fall, and, should that be done, we feel certain the City Corporation will open a street to meet it at once.

And your Petitioners will ever pray,

(Signed,) JOHN YOUNG,

And 22 others.

The Hon. John Rose, Chief Commissioner, Public Works Canada.

### [Copy of 34670.—Telegram.]

Quebec, 16th November, 1860.

Are there any objections to laying temporary track through Government property leading to proposed winter crossing below Wellington Bridge? Answer.

T. TRUDEAU, Sceretary.

J. G. Sippell, Montreal.

### [Copy of 50390.—Telegram.]

MONTREAL, 16th November, 1860.

None; provided the Company fence the sides of the tracks where it passes through the canal lumber yard.

J. G. SIPPELL.

T. Trudeau, Esq.

### [Copy of 34684.—Answer to 50387.]

Quebec, 19th November, 1860.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by the Honorable the Commissioner to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 29th ult., on the 16th instant, in which you request that a Bridge be constructed at the St. Gabriel Locks, on the Lachine Canal, for the convenience of trade, and to inform you the matter will receive due attention.

(Signed,) T. TRUDEAU, Secretary.

A. W. Ogilvie and others, &c., &c., Montreal.

### [Copy of 34712.]

QUEBEC, 20th November, 1860.

Sir,—I am directed by the Honorable the Commissioner to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, in which you state that the Grand Trunk Railway Company have accepted the permission granted in letter from this Department of 31st ult., to carry a temporary track across the Lachine Canal near Wellington Bridge, during the

season that the navigation is closed, and request that the necessary instructions be given

to the Superintendent Engineer on the subject.

I have now to inform you in further reference to this matter, that the permission granted to the Grand Trunk Railway Company, of forming a track-way from Point St. Charles, leading through the Government property, towards Wellington Bridge, is to be distinctly understood as of a temporary nature only, and that the Company are expected to remove the track at any time when requested to do so by this Department. It is also to be understood that the permission granted as above stated, for the purpose of crossing the Canal during the period when the navigation is closed, is subject to the express condition that the works or structure used for that purpose, will be of the class least likely to retard the flow of water required for milling purposes, and such as will cause no delay in its removal at the time of opening the Canal, or at any time before, if requested to do so by this Department.

It is, moreover, expected that the Company, immediately on commencing to lay the track, will cause the track-way to be properly fenced on both sides, where it passes through

the Lumber Yard, at present used for the stowage of canal property.

I have, in conclusion, to state that reference on this and other points may be had on application to the local canal officers.

> (Signed,) T. TRUDEAU, Secretary.

Thomas E. Blackwell, Esq., Manager Grand Trunk Railway, Montreal.

[Copy of 34713.]

QUEBEC, 20th Nov., 1860.

SIR,—I am directed by the Hon. the Commissioner to inform you that permission has been granted to the G. T. R. Co. to form a track-way from Point St. Charles, leading through the Government property towards Wellington Bridge, and to form a crossing over

the Lachine Canal, near that place, during the period when navigation is closed.

On reference to the enclosed copies of letters addressed to T. E. Blackwell, Esq., Managing Director of the Grand Trunk Railway Co'y., dated respectively 31st ulto. and 20th inst., you will see that the privilege granted of using and passing over the Government property is of a temporary nature only, and that the company are expected to fence the track-way on both sides where it passes through the canal lumber yard. Further, that temporary works or structure used for the purpose of crossing the canal must be of the class least likely to retard the flow of water required for milling purposes, and cause no delay in its removal at the time of the opening of the canal next spring, or at any timebefore, at the option of this Department.

I have, therefore, to request you to see that the import of this and the letters referred to be strictly carried out when the proposed temporary works are in progress, and also to see that the road leading from Wellington Bridge towards Mill street is not interrupted by the track-way crossing it, to prevent which it is desirable they should, if possible, be on the

same level.

(Signed.)

T. TRUDEAU, Secretary.

John Sippell, Esq., Supt. Engineer, Montreal.

[Copy of 34735.]

Quebec, 22nd Nov., 1860.

SIR,-I am directed to refer to you for investigation and report, the enclosed memorial from certain proprietors and manufacturers at St. Gabriel Locks, Montreal, respecting the necessity for a bridge at these locks, and to request you, in conformity with the Chief-Engineer's instructions on the back of said memorial, to confer with such of the memorialists as may most likely be able to give correct information with regard to the probability of a suitable road being made on the south side of the canal in the event of a bridge being constructed; also, to examine the locality and report whether a bridge in such a

position would interfere with the navigation, how much it would cost, &c., and to give such information as you may deem proper and necessary.

(Signed,)

T. TRUDEAU,

Secretary.

John Sippell, Esq., Supt. Engineer, Montreal.

[Copy of 50578.]

THE G. T. R. COMPANY OF CANADA, ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,

Montreal, 27th Nov. 1860.

Sir,—In the absence of the Managing Director and Mr. Trembicki, I beg to inform you your letter of the 20th inst. was submitted to the Board at their meeting of the 23rd, when it was resolved that the contents thereof be carried out as far as practicable. The local canal officer has also been consulted, and plans of the canal crossing are being prepared to meet his approval.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) E. P. HANNAFORD.

T. Trudeau, Esq., Secretary Dep. P. Works, Quebec.

[Copy of 50804.]

LACHINE CANAL OFFICE, Montreal, 12th December, 1860.

Sin,—With reference to the enclosed Petition from the Manufacturers and others at St. Gabriel Lock, praying for a Bridge over the Canal, &c., forwarded with your letter No. 34735, I beg to state that on conferring with these parties relative to the probability of a road being made on the south side of the Canal to connect with the Bridge, should there be one constructed, they appeared quite sanguine that the City would construct a suitable road to connect with the Bridge in the event of its being built; they have since furnished me with the copy (which is enclosed) of a resolution by the Road Committee, in which they agree to report favorably on their Petition for this road at next meeting of the

Council, which I consider quite satisfactory.

With reference to the position of the Bridge, &c., I find on examination that the bridge can be placed either across the lock or above it without interfering materially with the navigation; a bridge over the lock would form the least obstruction to the navigation, and is estimated to cost \$4125.00.* Still, all traffic over it must stop while vessels are being passed through the Lock, which in time would be loudly complained of. By placing the Bridge above the lock, traffic over it would only be interrupted while vessels are entering and leaving the lock which occupies much less time and is estimated to cost \$8800.00, which is about twice the cost of constructing one over the lock; this increase in the cost arises from the necessity of constructing abutments, by extending the wing walls of the lock some 80 feet, and filling the space in rear of them. These abutments can only be built when the water is out of the canal, which might be done when the water is drawn off for repairs in the month of April, in case the materials are all prepared and delivered during the winter. A bridge at this point would be no more obstruction to navigation than the bridge above the Guard Lock at Lachine, and would be similarly situated. A bridge over the lock could be built at any time without interfering with the trade.

These memorialists, I have no doubt, suffer great inconvenience for the want of a bridge as stated in their petition, which I would most respectfully recommend to the Hon.

the Commissioner's favorable consideration.

The estimated cost in detail for each locality will be found enclosed herowith.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) JOHN G. SIPPELL,

T. Trudeau, Esq., Secretary, Public Works, Quebec.

Superintendent Engineer

This would not be the least, but the greatest obstruction to the navigation.

#### LACHINE CANAL.

Estimated cost of constructing a Swing-bridge over St. Gabriel Lock.

Description of Materials.	Quantities.	Price.	Amounts.
Pine Timber, cubic feet	350 1000	\$ cts. 40 1 00 50 00 30 00 10 6	\$ ets
Add for Contingencies, &c		·	\$3750 00 375 00
Total Estimated Cost	********	•••••	\$4125.00

### Estimated cost of constructing the Bridge above the Lock.

Description of Materials:	Quantities	Price.	Amounts.
Brought down from above		\$ cts.	\$ cts. 3750, 00
Masonry, cub. yds	500 500 3000	7 00 15 25 00 25	3850 00 75 00 75 00 250 00
Add for Contingencies			\$8000 00 800 00
Total Estimated Cost	*********		\$8800 00

(Signed,)

J. G. SIPPELL, Superintendent Engineer.

Lachine Canal Office, Montreal, 12th December, 1860.

CITY HALL,

Montreal, December 5th, 1860. SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, an extract from the Minutes of a Meeting of the Road Committee, held on the 4th December inst.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed;) P. MACQUISTEN, City Surveyor.

Extract From the Minutes of a Meeting of the Read Committee, held on the 4th December, 1860:—

The Petition of owners of real-estate in the vicinity of St. Gabriel Lock, on the Lachine Canal, praying that a piece of land be acquired by the Corporation from John Ostell, Esquire, to effect a communication between the bridge proposed to be erected over the said Lock, by the Provincial Government, being taken up and discussed, it was Resolved,—That the Petitioners be informed that this Committee will report favorably on

their petition at the next meeting of Council, recommending that they be empowered to carry out the improvement so soon as the Government shall have erected the bridge over the St. Gabriel Lock, it being, however, distinctly understood that the signers of the said petition and others interested shall bear the whole of the expenses.

(Certified,) P. MACQUISTEN, City Surveyor.

Montreal, December 5th, 1860.

(Copy of 50804.—Continued.)

December 14, 1860.

On back of this No. Deputy Commissioner says it would not be right to allow a bridge to be placed over chamber of the lock, for all traffic on the road would have to await the filling and emptying of the lock every time a vessel passed, and as business on the canal increased, the bridge could be less and less used, until it became of no value any longer. The proper location for it is upon an extension of the upper and lower wing of the lock, clear of the gates; when there will be no waiting except merely for the passing of a vessel in or out of the lock, and where there will not have to be an additional stop made by the vessel, as in the case when the bridge is isolated as at Brewster's. The larger estimate must therefore be taken, \$8,800. The petitioners cannot claim the bridge as a right, for when they built there, they took things as they were. A large interest has since grown up requiring larger accommodation. Should not this interest be called upon to pay at least half the cost? and should it not be made clear to this Department that the Corporation will open out and form streets on both sides of the canal leading to the main thoroughfares of the city, before any step is taken towards the erection of the bridge?

The proper time to build this bridge will be in the winter of 1861-2, when the water will be taken out of the canal to enlarge the rock-cut. The two questions here raised, 1st, as to raising the means, and 2nd, as to the opening of the streets—should be settled before

the water is drawn off next fall.

(Signed,)

S. KEEFER.

The Commissioner.

### [Copy of No. 36251.]

April 10, 1861.—To T. E. Blackwell,—Requesting that he will give orders for the removal of the temporary bridge thrown across the Lachine Canal in time before the opening of navigation, and referring him to the letter to his address of 20th now last on the subject.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,

Quebec, 10th April, 1861.

SIR,—I have the honor, by the direction of the Honorable the Commissioner, to request you will be pleased to give orders for the removal of the temporary bridge thrown across the Lachine Canal by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, in time of the opening of the navigation, in accordance with the conditions contained in my letter to your address of the 20th November last, to which you will be pleased to refer.

(Signed,) T. TRUDEAU, Secretary.

Thos. E. Blackwell,

Managing Director, Grand Trunk Railway, Montreal.

## [Copy of No. 52486.]

April 11, 1861.—Edward Hester acknowledges receipt of letter requesting removal of temporary bridge across the Lachine Canal.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA,

Montreal, April 11, 1861.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of yesterday, and to inform you that in the absence of Mr. Blackwell I have handed it to Mr. Trembicki, head of engineering department, from whom it will receive prompt attention.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. Trudeau, Esq., &c., &c., &c., (Signed,) EDWARD HESTER.
Quebec

### [Copy of No. 36302.]

April 13, 1861.—To J. G. Sippell,—Enclosing copy of a letter, No. 36251, sent to Mr. Blackwell, and requesting that he will see that the same is complied with.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,

Quebec, 13th April, 1861.

Sir,—I beg to transmit herewith copy of a letter sent to the Managing Director of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Montreal, on the 10th instant, requesting him to prepare for the removal of the temporary bridge thrown across the Lachine Canal by that company, before the opening of the navigation, and to request you to see that it is complied with in proper time.

(Signed,) T. TRUDEAU, Secretary.

John G. Sippell, Esq.,

Supt. Engineer, Montreal.

### [Copy of No. 36823.]

May 18, 1861.—To J. G. Sippell,—Requesting him to prepare plans and specifications of a swing-bridge and approaches to be built above St. Gabriel Lock.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,

Quebec, 18th May, 1861.

Sin,—I am directed by the Honorable the Commissioner to request that you will prepare plans and specifications of a swing-bridge and approaches to be built above St. Gabriel Lock. In locating this bridge, arrangements must be made to have street connections on both sides.

(Signed,) T. TRUDEAU, Secretary.

John G. Sippell,

Supt. Engineer, Montreal.

## [Copy of No. 36977.]

Nay 29, 1861.—J. G. Sippell—Telegram—Plans and Specifications of Swing Bridge will be sent next Saturday.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, Quebec, 29th May, 1861.

John G. Sippell, Montreal.

Plans and Specifications of Swing Bridge will be sent you next Saturday.

(Signed,) T. TRUDEAU, Secretary.

### [Copy of No. 53348.]

MONTREAL, 27th May, 1861.

SIR,—The Montreal Terminus Company having been organized, I beg to send you, in charge of Mr. Charles Legge, Civil Engineer, Plans of the arrangements for crossing the

Canal, which, I trust, will meet the approval of your Department.

You will notice that a part of the present plan is to raise McGill Street to the level of the revetement wall three feet, which avoids some of the objections against previous plans. The trade of the country is now suffering so severely from the difficulties and expense of transport between the City and Point St. Charles, that the Terminus Company are most anxious to make an attempt to have a connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, and to have temporary stations for passengers and local freight, the coming fall. To do this, it is necessary in the terms of the charter, to have our plans adopted by your Department, and the Governor in Council, and as the Iron Swing Bridge across the Canal must

be ordered from England, I shall be pleased to find that the plans are such as will enable

you to assist the Terminus Company in giving a speedy decision on the subject.

You will observe that the plans of the Terminus Company are made in connection with a plan for Hydraulic Docks, which it is intended to carry out as soon as possible, and the necessity for which has never been so apparent as now, for trade has been driven away from the St. Lawrence Route this spring to an enormous extent, by want of facilities to receive it at this point.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed.) JOHN YOUNG, President, Montreal Terminus Company.

To the Secretary, Department of Public Works, Quebec.

### [Copy of 53400.]

QUEBEC, 4th June, 1861.

SIR, I have seen the plan proposed for crossing the Lachine Canal at Lock No. 1, referred to in a letter (No. 53367) from the Honorable John Young, applying on behalf

of the Montreal Terminus Company for permission to have it carried out.

The principal difference between this plan and the one submitted by the Grand Trunk Railway Company in 1859, appears to consist in making the bridge of greater span and in forming the landing on the north side of the canal by means of detached piers raised 3 feet higher than formerly proposed.

By the scheme of the Grand Trunk Railway Company it was intended to connect the line of railway with the present harbor. This, Mr. Legge verbally informs me, is not the intention of the Terminus Company; but states that the railway forms part of a contemplated design for docks on the south side of the canal for which a Company recently ob-

tained a charter.

With these exceptions the two projects are essentially the same, and consequently would have a similar influence on the present canal navigation and its future enlargement as stated in my Report of 16th December, 1859 (No. 44500), and the two joint reports of the Deputy Commissioner and myself (Nos. 45044 and 45075).

Such being the case, it is deemed unnecessary to do more than draw attention to these documents, for my opinion in regard to the effects of the proposed crossing of the canal at the place mentioned, and the petitioning of the Government property situated on the northcast of Point St. Charles.

Acompanying this is also the Report of John G. Sippell, Esq., submitted to me as he

states at the request of the Honorable the Commissioner.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

JOHN PAGE, (Signed,) C. E. P. Works.

The Secretary of Public Works.

LACHINE CANAL OFFICE, Montreal, 27th May, 1861.

Sig,-I beg to state that in compliance with instructions per telegraph from the Honorable the Commissioner, I have inspected a plan for the Grand Trunk Railway Terminus Company at Montreal, and find the scheme to be essentially the same as that reported

on by you 16th December, 1859, and 23rd January, 1860.

The station south side of canal is left out and the trackway raised 3 feet above the level of Common Street, with some slight changes in the details—the branch track connecting with the harbor appears also to be abandoned, and the entire freight and passenger depot, is on the north side of Common Street on the line of McGill Street, which it is proposed to raise some 3 feet. The main line is the same, crossing the lock the same, except the track is raised higher and is supported by piers and guides between the lock.

and Common Street, and appears to have nearly all the objectionable points of the line formerly proposed, without the redeeming quality of a direct connection with the harbor.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

JOHN G. SIPPELL,

Supt. Engineer.

John Page, Esq., C. E. P. Works.

[Copy of No. 37066.]

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,

Quebec, 5th June, 1861.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, in which you advise, having sent to this Department for approval in charge of Mr. Charles Legge, civil engineer, plans of the proposed arrangements by the Montreal Terminus Company for crossing the Lachine Canal, and state the general grounds upon which they rest and should be entertained.

(Signed,)

T. TRUDEAU, Secretary.

Hon. John Young,

President, Montreal Terminus Company, Montreal.

[Copy of No. 37070.]

QUEBEC, 5th June, 1861.

MEMORANDUM.

The undersigned begs to submit the report of the Chief Engineer of the Department, duted the 4th instant, on the application of the Montreal Terminus Company. In connection with this application, he refers to the former report made by the department on the application of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and to the Minute approved of by His Excellency in Council on the 28th day of March, 1860.

We see no reason to alter the opinion expressed in the former report, or the recommendations touching the conditions to be attached to any permission which His Excellency

may be pleased to grant.

Respectfully submitted, (Signed,) JOHN ROSE,

Commissioner.

[Copy of No. 56384.]

LACHINE CANAL OFFICE,

Montreal, 9th Dec., 1861.

SIR,-I beg to state that several complaints are made by masters and proprietors of vessels, of the difficulties and delays they experience in passing the Grand Trunk Railway

Bridge over the Lachine Canal.

The delays complained of are, that the center pier of the Bridge stands in the center of the Canal, which is always the channel, and that in order to pass through the Bridge vessels ground on the slopes of the bank, above and below the Bridge, being obliged to turn out of the regular channel, &c.

The only remedy for this evil, is to remove the inside slope of the bank, and either wall or dock it with timber, some 300 feet both above and below the Bridge, so that vessels may be able to enter either the north or south pass through the Bridge without grounding

on the Banks.

As this obstruction is wholly caused by the Bridge, it appears but reasonable the Grand Trunk Railway Company should remove all obstructions, which should be done while the water is out of the Canal this winter, and is estimated to cost about \$2000.

The south abutment of this Bridge has been in a dilapidated condition for months

past, rendering the south channel at the Bridge nearly useless, as none but small sized vessels could pass through it with safety; this abutment should also be repaired while the water is out of the Canal this winter.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, John

JOHN G. SIPPELL, (Signed,) Supt. Engineer.

[Copy of No. 56849.]

ST. GABRIEL MILLS, Montreal, January 7, 1862.

T. Trudeau, Esquire,

Secretary Board of Works, Quebec.

Sin,-I was glad to see the Waste Weirs were given out to be tendered for, but there is also a Bridge at St. Gabriel Locks for which an appropriation was made last year, that is not to be tendered for. Should you oblige me by letting me know by return mail whether it is the intention of the Honorable Commissioner to construct that this winter or not. If it is not done this winter, the water will have to be taken out of the Lachine Canal to have it done at any other time, causing enormous loss; besides, we petitioned the Honorable Commissioner last year, and he agreed to have it done at the same time that the waste weirs would be made, and I now write on the part of all the mill-owners here. hoping the Honorable Commissioner will have it done this season.

An early answer will much oblige

Your obedient servant, (Signed,) A. W. OGILVIE.

[Copy of No. 39743.]

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,

QUEBEC, 10th January, 1862.

Sir-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 7th instant, respecting the advisableness of constructing a Bridge at St. Gabriel Locks this winter, and beg to inform you the matter has been laid before the Honorable the Commissioner.

(Signed.)

T. TRUDEAU, Secretary.

A. W. Ogilvie, Esquire, Montreal.

[Copy of 57424.]

MONTREAL, 10th Feby., 1862.

SIR,-We beg to enclose a letter received by Mr. Rose from the proprietors at St. Gabriel locks, respecting the necessity of the commencement of the waste weir and new bridge across the canal while the water is out.

We remain your obedient servant, "Rose & Ritchie." (Signed,)

T. Trudeau, Esq.

Secretary Board of Works, Quebec.

MONTREAL, 8th February, 1862.

Hon. John Rose.

DEAR SIR,—We, the mill-owners at St. Gabriel locks, take the liberty to state that we have, during the winter, been anxiously watching for the commencement of work on the new waste weir and bridge here, which have been promised us at various times, and for which appropriations have been made. You are well aware that we are suffering great loss of time and damage to our business by the water being out of the canal this winter, and the consequent stoppage of our mills, and that many of our former employes are suffering for want of work.

You are also aware that the waste weir is an imperative necessity to the working of the canal during the navigation season, and that if it is not made this winter, it will have

to be done within a year or two, and thereby subject us to a useless repetition of our present inconvenience and loss, and our employes to additional suffering.

Will you do us the great favor to see that all is done that can be done to push this

work forward immediately.

We are, dear Sir,
Your obedient servants,
(A. W. OGILVIE,
FRED. W. HARRIS,
JOHN SMITH,
and six others,

For ourselves and the other proprietors at St. Gabriel lock.

### [Copy of No. 58205.]

To His Excellency, the Right Honorable Charles Stanley, Viscount Monck, Baron Monck of Ballytrammon, in the County of Wexford, Governor General of British North America, &c., &c.

The Petition of the undersigned inhabitants of the City of Montreal,

HUMBLY SHEWETH:

That within the past few years, a large manufacturing and industrial population has sprung up in the westerly portion of the said city of Montreal, composed of persons who, in the ordinary course of their business and avocations, are obliged frequently to cross the Lachine Canal, where extensive mills and manufactories have been established. That in consequence of the extension and development of trade, and commerce in the said city, the public traffic across the said canal has been largely increased, for the accommodation of which, as well as for the convenience of such industrial and manufacturing population, the Wellington bridge, (the only public bridge across the said canal between Wellington street and the city limits), is entirely insufficient. That upon occasions when the said bridge is open for the passage of vessels through the canal, the public are frequently detained for a long time, and the accumulation of vehicles and passengers is so great as to cause serious inconvenience, and even danger. That the risk of detention at the said bridge is so great that many workmen and other persons, whose avocations require them to go over the said canal, at stated times, are in the habit of crossing the St. Gabriel lock-gates, a practice of great risk and danger. That it is furthermore a serious inconvenience and hardship for millers, manufacturers and others whose places of business are on the bank of the canal, and near the St. Gabriel locks, to be obliged, in order to cross the said canal, particularly in going to and from the Grand Trunk and Lachine Railway stations, to resort to the said Wellington bridge—they being thus obliged to travel a distance of a mile and a half more than if a second bridge existed at a proper and convenient point.

That all the inconveniences and dangers hereinbefore referred to are becoming aggravated from day to day, by the increase, of population and the rapid development of

manufactures in the western portion of the city.

That the erection of a new public bridge across the said canal, at some convenient point near the St. Gabriel locks has become in consequence of the facts above stated, an absolute necessity, and such erection would go far to remedy most of the inconveniences now experienced.

Therefore, your petitioners pray that Your Excellency will be pleased to assent to an appropriation for the erection of a public bridge across the said canal, at some convenient

point near St. Gabriel locks.

Montreal, March, 1862.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed,) { A. W. OGILVIE, C. S. RODIER, and 1044 other signatures.

[Copy of No. 58361.]

April 21, 1862.—Swing Bridge, St. Gabriel Lock.
The Commissioner.

This is a petition from some of the leading merchants and other inhabitants of Montreal, praying for the crection of a swing bridge across the Lachine Canal, in which they

state that, in consequence of the extension of trade and commerce in that city, the public traffic across the canal has largely increased; and that Wellington bridge (the only public bridge between Wellington street and the city limits) is entirely insufficient for the accommodation of this trade, and that the erection of a new bridge across the canal, at some convenient point near the St. Gabriel Lock, has become an absolute necessity.

A similar memorial was presented to the late Commissioner, in October, 1860, by some of the leading firms interested in the business of this quarter of the city; and it was then stated by them that, if the Government would undertake to construct the bridge, they had

no doubt the city corporation would open a street to meet it at once.

This memorial was referred to the superintendent of the canal for report, with instructions to furnish an estimate of the cost of a bridge, and to confer with these parties with reference to roads being opened by the corporation on both sides of the canal, connecting

it with the main thoroughfare of the city.

He reported (No. 50804) that a bridge, placed at the head of this lock, would cost \$8,800, and transmitted a resolution of the Road Committee of the 4th December, 1860, which he considered satisfactory as regarded the construction of the streets leading to it. He further states that he had no doubt the memorialists suffered great inconvenience for want of a bridge at this place, and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the Commissioner.

In my report thereon, I said that the petitioners could not claim the bridge as a right; for when they built there they took things as they were; but that a large interest had since grown up, requiring larger accommodation; and pointed out that the proper time to build this bridge would be the winter of 1861-2, when the water would be taken out of the canal, to enlarge the Rock-cut.

In the appropriation for 1861, (24 Vic., cap. 1, passed 18th May, 1861,) there was

entered the following item:-

St. Lawrence Canals.—"Towards construction of waste weirs, Swing Bridges and

Spare Gates, \$35,000."

The bridge at St. Gabriel was one of the swing bridges here referred to. Plans and specifications were prepared for it by the Chief Engineer as well as for the waste weirs at St. Gabriel and Cote St. Paul; but, on account of the state of finance, none of this work was proceeded with, except the waste weir at Cote St. Paul, which is now far

advanced towards completion.

The bridge, having been considered necessary for the accommodation of the increased business in this quarter of the City, and the waste weir indispensable for the proper regulation of the canal, and both connected together in the same plan, it is much to be regretted that they could not have been built last winter, when the water was drawn off the canal to enlarge the Rock-cut. But that favorable opportunity having been lost, it only remains to be decided whether the importance of these works is not such as to warrant a further appropriation being asked for, with a view to having them constructed during the next winter.

I respectfully recommend this course for your consideration.

(Signed, S. KEEFER.

21st April, 1862.

# RETURN

To An Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 5th May, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House "copies of all Memorials and

"Petitions, Departmental and other orders, and Documents and

"Reports on the subject of the erection of Bridges across the Rideau Canal, at various places between the Narrows and Jones'

"Falls, inclusive, on the line of the said Canal."

(By Command.)

Λ. A. Dorion, Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Quebec, 4th June, 1862.

[Copy of No. 37,877.]

House of Assembly,

Toronto, 23rd June, 1858.

Honorable CHARLES ALLEYN, M.P.P., Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works,

&c., &c., &c., Toronto.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you two petitions numerously signed by many inhabitants of my constituency, praying that swing or draw-bridges may be built across the Locks of the Rideau Canal at each of the following Lock Stations, viz., the Narrows in the Township of North Crosby, and Chaffey's Mills, Davis' Mills and one of the Jones' Falls Locks in the Township of South Crosby.

A road called the "Kingston and Perth Road," crossing at the Narrows, and also a road and bridge crossing at Chaffey's Mills, were laid out, travelled upon and established before the commencement of the Rideau Canal in 1826, and although, according to the provisions of the Rideau Canal Act, the Ordnance Department should have built bridges at both these places, yet to this day the inhabitants have been deprived of bridges for

crossing at both the said places.

There is not at the present date a single bridge for crossing the Rideau Canal bctween the Isthmus and Brewer's Mills, embracing a distance from twenty to thirty miles, thus leaving many of the numerous inhabitants of the Townships of Leeds, South Crosby and North Crosby, in the County of Leeds, the Townships of Pittsburgh, Storrington and Bedford, in the County of Frontenac, and the Township of North Burgess, in the County of Lanark, to their great inconvenience and injury, without the means of ingress and egress across the Rideau Canal with their teams, wagons and cattle.

I believe that much Crown, Clergy and School Lands in the said Townships remain unsold, which would be enhanced in value by building the said bridges, perhaps as much

or more as the amount required for making the said bridges.

The present inconvenience and trouble, under which so many inhabitants now labor, are very great, and as the said bridges will not probably cost more than from £600 to £1,000, I beg leave strongly to recommend that the prayer of the petitioners may be granted with as little delay as possible.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient and faithful servant,

(Signed,) BENJAMIN TETT

To the Honorable Charles Alleyn, M. P. P., Chief Commissioner of Public Works of Canada.

The Petition of the inhabitants of the Township of North and South Crosby, rear of Leeds, in the County of Leeds, and the easterly parts of the Townships of Pittsburgh, Storrington and Bedford, in the County of Frontenae,

HUMBLY SHEWETH:

That at present there is not a bridge on Rideau Canal from the isthmus at the village of Newboro', to Brewer's Mills Lock, a distance of thirty miles; that suitable swing or draw-bridges are absolutely necessary at the following locks, viz: Jones' Falls, Davis' Mills, Chaffey's Mill, and the Narrows; that until such are made the immense tract of fine land, as well as valuable rough lands well timbered, on the westerly side of the Rideau Canal, must remain, as now, comparatively unsettled.

That heretofore the difficulty of obtaining any practical hearing from the Ordnance Department on this subject has been the cause of the long preserved silence in this matter,

by which delay these localities have suffered and are now suffering severely.

We, therefore, now would strongly urge upon you the necessity of constructing, immediately, crossings of such description as will, in your opinion, be most suitable, and we feel confident you will assist thus the settlers (over four hundred) and settlement of this hitherto neglected country.

Wherefore your petitioners will ever pray.

(Signed,)

A. G. JUDD, JAMES A. MANUEL, and 59 others.

Morton, 1st June, 1858.

To the Honorable Charles Alleyn, Chief Commissioner of Public Works of Canada.

The Petition of the inhabitants of the Township of North and South Crosby, rear of Leeds, in the County of Leeds, and the easterly parts of the Townships of Pittsburgh, Storrington and Bedford, in the County of Frontenae,

HUMBLY SHEWETH:

That at present there is not a bridge on Rideau Canal from the isthmus at the village of Newboro, to Brewers' Mills Lock, a distance of thirty miles; that suitable swing-bridges are absolutely necessary at the following locks, viz: Jones' Falls, Davis' Mills, Chaffey's Mills, and the Narrows; that until such are made the immense tract of fine land, as well as rough lands well timbered, on the westerly side of the Rideau Canal, must remain, as now, comparatively unsettled.

That heretofore the difficulty of obtaining any practical hearing from the Ordnance Department on this subject has been the cause of the long preserved silence in this matter,

by which delay these localities have suffered and are now suffering severely.

We, therefore, now would strongly urge upon you the necessity of constructing immediately crossings of such description as will, in your opinion, be most suitable, and we feel confident you will assist thus the settlers (over four hundred) and settlement of this hitherto neglected country.

Wherefore your petitioners will ever pray.

(Signed,)

JOHN CAVANAGH, WILLIAM BILTON, and 38 others.

Elgin, 1st June, 1858.

[Copy of No. 40,194.]

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
Toronto, 2nd March, 1859.

Honorable John Rose, Chief Commissioner of Public Works, Toronto.

SIR,—Adverting to my inquiry made before Parliament a few days ago, regarding the dangerous state of the Ordnance bridge across the Rideau Canal, at the Isthmus, permit me

to observe that the said bridge has been open in the middle, ever since last fall, ten or twelve feet square; much of the timber is rotten and in a very dilapidated and dangerous state, and if any unfortunate accident should happen to persons or property in crossing, (of which there is great danger,) I believe the Government would be liable to damages, inasmuch as neither the municipality or any other party have any right whatever to interfere with the said bridge any more than the said parties have a right to interfere with any of the bridges on the Grand Trunk Railway. I cannot, therefore, too strongly press upon you the absolute necessity of repairing or rebuilding this bridge without delay.

I had the honor to present to your predecessor, last year, a petition numerously signed by many of the inhabitants of the Counties of Lanark, Leeds and Frontenac, praying for swing or draw-bridges across the Locks of the Narrows, Chaffey's Mills, Davis Mills and Jones' Falls, so as to accommodate the numerous inhabitants of Storrington, Loughboro', Bedford, Burgess, North Crosby and South Crosby, with ingress and egress to their lands with cattle and farming implements, as well as the conveyance of their produce to market, all of which the farmers and others have been deprived of for many years past, for want of the said bridges; while the country is so much intersected with Lakes and other impediments as to render it impossible, in many places, to go round to the bridges at the Isthmus, Brewer's Mills and Kingston Mills, at which places alone are there any bridges at present for crossing the Rideau Canal between Smith's Falls and Kingston, a distance of nearly one hundred miles.

I beg to observe that the Act 8 Geo. 4, chap. 1, which authorised the Ordnance Department to make the Rideau Canal, imperatively required, in the 11th section, that whenever the Canal separated the highways, the communication should be made good by bridges, and as the public roads at the Narrows and Chaffey's Mills were opened and used (as I can myself vouch for by having travelled thereon) years before the Rideau Canal begun in 1827, and as also the Ordnance Department have turned over the Rideau Canal and the very valuable Ordnance Lands to the Provincial Government, now holding the same position as the Ordnance Department formerly did upon the Rideau Canal, I do think that the Provincial Government, according to said Statute, is bound to make the bridges at the Narrows and Chaffey's Mills, and although the same legal reason cannot be named, as far as I know, for making the bridges at Davis' Mills and Jones' Falls, yet I strongly recommend the building of bridges across the Locks at the two last mentioned places as well as the two former places, for the following reasons:—

1. The rapid improvement and settlement of the Townships through which the Canal runs, and other adjacent thereto, strongly require bridges for crossing at all the said places.

2. That about \$600 for each swing or draw-bridge is supposed to be the outside cost.

Making only the sum of £600 for all the four said bridges.

3. That in the Townships of Storrington, Loughboro', Bedford, Burgess, North Crosby, and South Crosby, many thousand acres of Crown, Clergy and School lands remain unsold, upon which encouragment for purchase and settlement would be extended, and which lands would be enhanced in value far more than the said bridges would cost.

For the above reasons, as well as to facilitate the requirements of a large class of hard-working and deserving settlers, I beg leave to recommend the erection of all the said

Bridges at as early a date as possible.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient and humble servant, (Signed,) BENJAMIN TETT.

[Copy of No. 27,468.]

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,

4th March, 1859.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Commissioner to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, on the subject of the dangerous state of the Ordnance Bridge across the Rideau Canal at the Isthmus, and to inform you that the Department are causing an inspection to be made of it by one of their officers.

(Signed,) J. W. HARPER,

Benjamin Tett, Esquire, M. P. P. for the Commissioner.

[Copy of No. 41,150.]

To the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works.

OTTAWA, May 25th, 1859.

I am glad to report that we have succeeded in putting the lock at Black Rapids in working order again without detaining any vessels, but measures must now be immediately taken to have stones prepared to rebuild the upper sills, as the navigation may be again stopped at any moment; it is probable, however, that it may be maintained until the stones can be prepared, when the canal must be closed for a short time. Should it be considered only necessary to rebuild the two upper courses of the Sill, it can be done in four or five days without causing any serious interruption to the navigation of the Canal, and without pumping the Lock, and the cost should not exceed £200, to cover all contingencies; but to rebuild the Sill from the foundation and pump the Lock would be a serious business and would cost at least £500, and would delay navigation perhaps six weeks. From present appearances I am of opinion that rebuilding the two courses will be sufficient, but this point cannot be properly decided until the old work is removed.

With respect to the enquiry in your telegraph of yesterday, "the cause of accident or decay," I beg to inform you that this Sill has been in a bad state of repair for some time, the stones composing the Sill are all broken to pieces, and they are more like a loose stone heap than a piece of masonry. Its state was reported by me on the 13th April, 1858, immediately after I assumed charge of these works, and on the 22nd April, 1858,

I reported as follows:

The repairs of the stone Sill and breast wall at Black Rapids are in progress; this will have to be re-built next spring, if it lasts so long; it will be advisable to have the stones prepared immediately and delivered on the spot, so that in case it should fail during the period of navigation, as little delay as possible may be incurred.

It was also reported, similar to the above, on 12th May, 1859, when a plan of the proposed repairs was submitted for the approval of the department; it is also mentioned

in the general report of the Commissioner of Public Works for 1858.

With respect to the small sketch I sent yesterday of the proposed dam for Smith's Falls, it was only intended to give an idea of the kind of work proposed to be constructed there; proper plans will be matured before the work is commenced. The sill at Black Rapids, the dam at Smith's Falls, and the Newboro' Bridge, should be put under contract in as short a time as possible; may I advertise for tenders?

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) James D. Slater,

Supt. R. Canal.

[Copy of No. 41,477.]

To the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works.

OTTAWA, June 21st, 1859.

I beg to submit a plan and estimate for the bridge at Newboro'; I sent a plan and estimate for a bridge at this place on the 12th January last, amounting to \$900, but I would strongly recommend that this should be substituted in place of it. I have found that there is an excellent quarry in the neighborhood of sandstone, in smooth beds of 6" to 12", and stones 10 feet long, if required, can be got from it; the beds will need no dressing. A. McDonald, a store-keeper at Newboro', who was formerly a lock-master and jobber on the canals, will undertake to build a wall of coursed rubble work with vertical joints, and bond not less than 9", both in face work and courses, for the price estimated; the cost of the present plan will be \$1600, but the perishable part of the bridge will not exceed \$400; the \$1200 will be the iron work, masonry abutments, and the approaches made with stone which is in abundance on the spot, being material excavated from the rock cut. The present bridge is timber work, 200 feet long, has been built about twenty-five

years, and is completely done; it is a double bridge, one half is burnt and the other is propped and patched all over, and is so much decayed that the sparks from the steamers frequently ignite it, and it is unaccountable how it stands at all; there is very considerable travel over this bridge as it is on a macadamized main road, and there is no other crossing point for a considerable distance on each side of it; it was built and has been maintained by the Ordnance.

I received authority to go on with this bridge on the 25th March last, but the time was past for getting timber, and the people in the neighborhood asked such outrageous prices for the timber at this season that I did not consider it proper to give in to them, so that the difference in the price will not be so great. In case timber cannot now be got on the spot, the bridge can be framed and fitted here, the irons and all could be sent up

on a barge.

This work should be commenced immediately, as an accident might occur by the falling of the present bridge, and as authority has been given, may I respectfully request that this plan may be approved of or any other modification that the Department thinks more suitable.

I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,)
JAMES D. SLATER,
Superintendent.

RIDEAU CANAL.

Bill of materials and estimate for proposed Bridge at Newboro'.

No.	DESCRIPTION.	Length.	Size.	Quantity.	Remarks.
2 4 4 4 2 5 5 2 8 4 2	Main Braces. Top Braces. Inner Secondary Braces. do do do Main Stringers. do Pine Beams Cap pieces, top of Post. Outer Braces Post and Pine Beams. Posts, end of Stringers. Bumping pieces, end of Bridge. Corbels. do Wall plates.	25 17 13 14 100 100 28 21 8 6 26 18	12 x 12 12 x 12 9 x 12 9 x 12 9 x 12 12 x 14 6 x 14 12 x 12 12 x 12 6 x 8 14 x 14 12 x 14 14 x 18 14 x 18 12 x 12	112 50 51 39 42 203 202 140 42 21 33 61 126 98 88	
4 4 4 94 2 8	Posts do Inner Posts, top of Braces  Pieces Pine Planie do Hand Rail do Posts	18 94	12 x 14 12 x 14 6 x 4 12 x 3 6 x 5 6 x 4	142S 70 37 5 112 5076 470 80 5626	Oak. B. M.

#### BILL OF IRON WORK.

Roof pieces.	Length.	Size.	Total length.	Weight of 1 lb.	Total Weight.	Remarks.
4 2 2 4 2 4 8 16 16 10 4	6-0 17-0 11-0 6-0 5-6 5-0 1-6 1-6 1-6 1-2	12 4 x 5 3 x 8 1 din. 1	24 34 22 24 11 20 12 24 24 12	8.08 8.08 5.93 8.45 5.06 3.80 2.63 2.63 2.63 6.76	193.92 281.72 130.46 202.80 55.66 76.00 31.56 63.12 63.12 81.12 33.80	Foot of main braces. Center of Truss. Sides of do. Pine beams, foot of main post. Straps for scarfs. Top of Queen post. Bolts for scarfs. Foot of Queen post. Top of do. Plates under Pine beams. Foot of main braces.
		Spikes for p	lanking	y	200.00	lbs.

#### ESTIMATE.

1428 5626 238 1314 1550	C. feet of Pine Timber B. M. do Plank C. Yds. Masonry. C. Yds. Embankment lbs. Iron. C. feet of Oak Timber	0 20 2 0 0	cts. 20 00 00 20 12½ 50	\$ ets 285 60 112 52 476 00 262 80 193 75 56 00
	\\	•		<b>\$</b> 1,386 67
	Removing old bridge Contingencies	\$100 114	00	214 00
			-	\$1,600 67

Ottawa, June, 1859.

(Signed,)

JAMES D. SLATER, Superintendent.

# [Copy of No. 1,869.—Report to Council.]

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General, &c., &c., &c.

The undersigned begs respectfully to represent to Your Excellency, that the wooden bridge over the Rideau Canal at Newboro' is reported to be in a very unsafe condition, having stood for twenty-five years without removal, and the timber being now so rotten that it cannot be maintained any longer. The cost of building a new one is estimated at \$1,800.

The undersigned deems this a fitting occasion to bring before Your Excellency the general question of the maintenance of this class of bridges on the canal, with a view of obtaining your decision as to whether it shall be at the charge of the Government, or of the Municipalities.

Should it be decided that the Government will maintain them, Your Excellency's authority is respectfully requested for proceeding immediately with the reconstruction of this bridge.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

John Rose, Commissioner.

Public Works, Toronto, 7th July, 1859.

[Copy of No. 44,801.]

BROCKVILLE, 10th January, 1859.

SAMUEL KEEFER, Esquire.

My Dear Keefer,—The Township of South Crosby are prepared to erect a bridge over the locks at Jones' Falls, and as an application to your Board is necessary to get the

privilege of doing so, they have asked me to make that application.

The Rideau Canal cuts off a large portion of this part of the country from all the business places, mills, &c., &c. I therefore hope the application will be favorably received, and that instructions will be sent to the resident engineer to go up and lay out the spot to place the bridge. If he be sent let him go to the village of Morton, at the White Fish Falls, and call on Mr. Judd, one of the Township Councillors, who will go with him to the spot.

Please attend to this at once, as we are anxious to have it commenced now when the

Council of the Township are in the humor to do it.

Write me on the subject.

I am, dear Keefer,

Your obedient servant, (Signed,)

GEORGE CRAWFORD.

[Copy of No. 30,430.]

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, Quebec, 18th January, 1860.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, applying, on the part of the Township of South Crosby, for privilege of creeting a bridge over the locks at Jones' Falls, and to state that immediate attention will be given to the matter.

(Signed,)

T. TRUDEAU,

Honorable George Crawford,

Brockville.

Secretary.

[Copy of No. 30,431.]

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, Quebcc, 18th January, 1860.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Commissioner to transmit to you the enclosed application, No. 44,801, by the Honorable Mr. Crawford, on the part of the Township of South Crosby, for privilege to erect a bridge over the locks at Jones' Falls, and to request your report thereon at your earliest convenience.

James D. Slater,

(Signed,)

T. TRUDEAU,

Secretary.

Supt. Ordnance Canal, Ottawa.

[Copy of No. 45,116.]

Newboro', 30th January, 1860.

SIR, - Whilst at the Legislative Assembly in Toronto, I had the honor to address to

you a letter dated the 2nd day of March last, regarding the dangerous state of the Ordnance Bridge across the Rideau Canal at the Isthmus, and although I was informed in reply that the Department of Public Works were causing an inspection to be made by one

of their officers, yet the bridge remains in a more dangerous state than ever.

In the last repairs made by the Ordnance Department many years ago, new timbers or string pieces across the span, over the old ones, together with plank for covering, hand rails, &c., were made: the old under-timbers are become quite rotten and powdered like touchwood, so that in summer, when everything is dry, a spark from the steamer's chimney, while passing under, alights upon the rotten wood, and, in a short time after the boat passes, is faunced by the wind into a flame. Three times during the past summer has this happened, and only for the great exertions of the lockmaster and inhabitants in extinguishing the flames, this bridge would have been burnt down long since.

The northern string-pieces are burnt to a einder, the middle timbers are much burnt and damaged, rendering even the southerly track quite dangerous to cross, while about ten feet square, burnt in the northerly track, remains open, into which strangers travelling in a dark night are liable to be hurled down a precipice, upwards of twenty feet, into deep water. I beg of you to figure to yourself such a dangerous state of things upon a bridge over which the macadamized road from Brockville to Westport (46 miles) runs, and over which heavy loads of lumber and as much traffic pass daily as upon any bridge in the

The people naturally consider it to be my duty as their representative to urge the matter, and my political opponents say, not without some show of reason I must confess, that if Mr. Tett has represented the dangerous state of the bridge, his representations scem to be very little noticed.

Year after year the bridge has been in this dangerous state.

I enclose some remarks on the subject made in the County Council in Brockville on Tuesday last.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

e honor to be, Su,
Your obedient humble servant,
Signed.)
BENJAMIN TETT.

Honorable John Rose, Commissioner of Public Works, Quebec.

Mr. Kilborn said, as there was no business before the Council, he would like to draw attention to the dangerous state of the bridge across the Rideau Canal at Newboro'. It had been condemned some three years ago by the Ordnance Officers as being unsafe, and since the canal had been transferred to the Provincial Government nothing had been done to repair it. Last summer, half the bridge had been burned down, and now it was in a more dangerous state than ever. Something ought certainly be done by that council if the bridge was theirs, if not, by the proper parties. He would like information on the matter.

Mr. Donovan coincided with the statement made by Mr. Kilborn as to the bad state of the bridge, but considered that Government and not the Council should repair it.

Mr. SMITH read the law of the ease (vide Municipal Manual, p. 169, sec. 368) showing that the bridge did not belong to the counties.

# [Copy of No. 30,744.]

QUEBEC, 4th February, 1860.

No. 45,116 referred to the Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council in connection with the report of the undersigned, dated 7th July, 1859.

JOHN ROSE. (Signed,) Commissioner.

### [Copy of No. 30,746.]

QUEBEO, 4th February, 1860.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Commissioner to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, respecting the dangerous state of the Ordnance Bridge across the Rideau Canal, and to inform you that the subject of dealing with the various bridges across the Rideau Canal was some time ago brought under the notice of His Excellency in Council by the Commissioner of Public Works.

The question, whether they shall be rebuilt and maintained by the Provincial Go-

The question, whether they shall be rebuilt and maintained by the Provincial Government, or whether that duty now properly belongs to the local municipalities, is at

present engaging the attention of the Government.

The Commissioner hopes that a determination will be come to in the course of a few days, and when it is I shall have the honor of communicating it to you for your information and guidance.

Benjamin Tett, Esq., M. P. P., Newboro', C. W. (Signed,)

T. TRUDEAU, Secretary.

[Copy of No. 30,790.]

QUEBEC, 7th February, 1860.

SIR,—In reference to your letter of the 10th ultimo, requesting, on the part of the Township of South Crosby, permission to erect a bridge over the locks at Jones' Falls, I am directed by the Honorable the Commissioner to inform you that the local superintendent, after examination, having reported favorably upon the matter, the permission will be granted on the condition that the bridge be not lower than thirty-three feet in the clear above the water, to enable the passing of steamers without lowering their chimneys.

(Signed,)

T. TRUDEAU, Secretary.

Honorable George Crawford, Brockville.

[Copy of back of No. 45,116.]

Referred to a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, in connection with the Report of the undersigned, dated 7th July, 1859.

(Signed,)

JOHN ROSE,

4th July, 1860.

Commissioner.

# [Copy of back of Order in Council, No. 1,488.]

I am of opinion that, in strict law, the Government is not obliged to maintain the bridges on the Rideau Canal, which form portion of the public highways running across it. As, however, the municipalities have had no control over those bridges, and have had no means of keeping them in repair, or of preventing them from falling into decay, I think it just and equitable that, in every such case, if the municipality in which the bridge is situate will undertake, by valid by-law, to maintain, repair and renew the same from time to time in such manner as may be approved of by the Board of Works, such bridge should be put into sufficient repair by the Board, and transferred to the municipality by proclamation under Consol. Stat. of Canada, cap. 28, sec. 74.

(Signed,)

John A. Macdonald.

March 24, 1860

# [Copy of No. 46,126.]

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 28th March, 1860.

The Committee have had under consideration a commutation dated 30th January, 1860, from Benjamin Tett, Esq., M.P.P., representing, that the bridge over the Rideau

Canal at Newboro' is in an extremely dangerous state, and requesting that steps be taken to render the important traffic and travel over that bridge secure from the serious accidents

to which its present condition daily exposes them.

In a Report from the Department of Public Works, dated 7th July, 1859, on the subject of the above mentioned work, the Commissioners state; that the Newboro' bridge, having stood twenty-five years without renewal, the timber is now so rotten that it cannot be repaired, and the cost of a new one he estimates at \$1,800. He, however, submits for decision the general question of the maintenance of such bridges over the canal, that is, whether they are to be looked upon as chargeable on the Government for repairs or reconstruction, or on the respective municipalities within whose limits they are situate.

The Hon. the Attorney General, U. C. (24th March, 1860), reports that in his opinion, the Government is not in strict law obliged to maintain the Bridges over the Rideau Canal, which form portion of the public highways running across it. That as, however, the municipalities have had no control over those bridges, and have had no means of keeping them in repair or of preventing them from falling into decay, he thinks it just and equitable that, in every such case, if the municipality in which the bridge is situate will undertake, by valid by-law, to maintain, repair and renew the same from time to time, in such manner as may be approved of by the Department of Public Works, such bridge should be put into sufficient repair by the Department and, transferred to the municipality by proclamation,

under the Consol. Stat., Can., cap. 28, sec. 74.

The Committee concur in the suggestions of the Commissioner of the Board of Works

and the Attorney General, and submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

Certified.

(Signed,)

W. H. LEE,

Ć. E. C.

To the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works, &c., &c., &c.

# [Copy of No. 31,488.]

QUEBEC, 3rd April, 1860.

SIR,—I am directed to inform you that, by an Order in Council of the 28th ultimo, authority has been granted to this Department to renew the Newboro' Bridge over the Rideau.

The Commissioner further directs me to instruct you to build the same according to the plans in your possession. Before, however, proceeding with the work, you will advertize for tenders, which you will forward to this Department for approval.

(Signed,) T. TRUDEAU,

J. D. Slater, Esq., Superintendent Rideau Canal, Ottawa. T. TRUDEAU, Secretary.

# [Copy of No. 46,236.]

QUEBEC, 2nd April, 1860.

SIR,—I beg to transmit to you the enclosed letter, desiring me to use my influence with the Government to procure aid in erecting the Bridge across the Rideau Canal, near Jones' Falls, which the inhabitants, it appears, have obtained permission to erect.

As the bridge at said place will be too expensive for the inhabitants to build, any aid which you can recommend the Government to extend towards the same will much oblige Yours faithfully,

Honorable John Rose, Commissioner Board of Works, Toronto. (Signed,)

BENJAMIN TETT.

70.1.00

Morron, 10th March, 1860.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed by the Township Council of South Crosby to solicit your interest on behalf of this Township in getting money from the Government to build a

bridge across the Rideau Canal, near Jones' Falls. We have already got permission from the Government to build one, and now we want you to use your influence to get a grant of

money to help us to build it.

You know the situation of the inhabitants, so that it is needless for me to set it forth. If you can do anything for us, you will confer a great favor on this Township. Please write me what you think the prospects are, and much oblige,

Your humble servant, A. G. Judd. (Signed,)

B. Tett, Esq., M.P.P., Quebec.

# [Copy of 46,849.]

#### FORM OF TENDER, NEWBORO' BRIDGE.

I, the undersigned, hereby agree to furnish all materials and labor necessary to construct the bridge at Newboro', according to the plans and specifications exhibited at the Rideau Canal, Ottawa, within two months from the acceptance of this Tender; to commence the work as soon as notified, and to hold myself ready at any time to enter into contract for the same with the Commissioner of Public Works for the following prices, viz.:

For wood work of the bridge, complete	 <b>\$483 20</b>
For all iron work, per lb	 0 10
For all stone masonry, per cubic yard	 1 90
For all embankment, per cubic yard	 0 20
For removing the old bridge	 100 00
	WILLIAM PORTER

We, the undersigned, hereby agree to become security for the due performance of the above work.

Ottawa, April 30th, 1860.

(Signed,)

JOHN PORTER, THOS. LANGRELL.

### TENDER, NEWBORO' BRIDGE.

I, the undersigned, hereby agree to furnish all materials and labor necessary to construct the bridge at Newboro', according to the plans and specifications exhibited at the Rideau Canal Office, Ottawa, within two months from the acceptance of this tender; to commence the work as soon as notified, and to hold myself ready at any time to enter into contract for the same with the Commissioner of Public Works, for the following prices, viz:

For the wood work of the bridge, completed	<b>.\$</b> 650	00
For all iron work, per lb	. 0	09⅓
For all stone masonry, per cubic yard	. 4	30
For all embankment, per cubic yard	. 0	25
For removing the old bridge	. 85	00
For excavation, if any	. 0	25
(Signed,) WILLI	AM P	ULEN.

We, the undersigned, hereby agree to become security for the due performance of the above work.

(Signed,)

ALEXANDER WORKMAN,

J. SKEAD,

Ottawa, 30th April, 1860.

E. McGILLIVRAY.

OTTAWA, 30th April, 1860.

#### NEWBORO' BRIDGE.

I, the undersigned, hereby agree to furnish all materials and labor necessary to construct the bridge at Newboro', according to the plans and specifications exhibited at the Rideau Canal Office, Ottawa, within two months from the acceptance of this tender; to commence the work as soon as ratified, and to hold myself ready at any time to enter into contract for the same with the Commissioner of Public Works, for the following prices, viz:—

For wood work of the bridge, complete	.\$575 00
For all iron work, per lb	0 10 <del>1</del>
For all stone masonry, per cubic yard	. 4.60
For all embankment, per cubic yard	. 0 28
For removing old bridge	. 50 00
400	

(Signed,) GEO. NEILSON.

We, the undersigned, hereby agree to become security for the due performance of the above work:

(Signed,)

WM. CHAFFEY, GEO. CHAFFEY.

James D. Slater, Esq.,

Supt. Rideau Canal.

### NEWBORO' BRIDGE.

I, the undersigned, hereby agree to furnish all materials and labor necessary to construct the bridge at Newboro', according to the plans and specifications exhibited at the Rideau Canal Office, Ottawa, within two months from the acceptance of this tender; to commence the work as soon as notified, and to hold myself ready at any time to enter into contract for the same with the Commissioner of Public Works, for the following prices, viz:—

For the wood work of the bridge, complete	\$12	:00
For all iron work, per lb	0	123
For all stone masonry, per cubic yard	2	50
For all embankment, per cubic yard	0	20
For removing the old bridge	1	00

(Signed,) DANIEL McDonald, Newboro'.

We, the undersigned, hereby agree to become security for the due performance of the above work.

I offer, by permission, Messrs. Geo. Chaffey & Brothers.

I, the undersigned, hereby agree to furnish all materials and labor necessary to construct the bridge at Newboro', according to the plans and specifications exhibited at the Rideau Canal Office, within two months from the acceptance of this tender; to commence the work as soon as notified, and to hold myself ready at any time to enter into contract for the same with the Commissioner of Public Works, for the following prices, viz:—

For the wood work of the bridge, complete, eight hundred dollars	\$800 00
For all the iron work, ten cents per pound	0 10
For all stone masonry, per cubic yard, three dollars	3 00
For all embankment, per cubic yard, twenty-five cents	0 <b>2</b> 5
For removing the old bridge, one hundred dollars	100 00

Will furnish, as security, for the faithful fulfilment of the contract, R. P. Coulton and Hamilton Sherwood, of Brockville.

(Signed,)

Prescott, April 30th, 1860.

Kingston, April 27th, 1860.

NATHL. TAGGART.

James D. Slater, Esq., Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—Enclosed is a tender for the erection of the Newboro' Bridge. The form of tender is not, perhaps, as you intended. If there should be any discrepancy in the

form, I will correct it. The price, I feel, is very low, and the securities is good. I would wish to do this work for you. At the present time there is very little to be done here just now. I would wish to know from you if you will build any lock-gates this summer. I would be happy to give you a tender for the same, as I am in a very good position to do this sort of work just now. I remain, your truly, (Signed,)

JOHN O'NEILL.

KINGSTON, April 27th, 1860.

I, the undersigned, hereby agree to furnish all materials and labor necessary to construct the bridge at Newboro', according to the plans and specifications exhibited at the Rideau Canal Office, Ottawa, within two months from the acceptance of this tender; to commence the work as soon as notified, and to hold myself ready at any time to enter into contract for the same with the Commissioner of Public Works, for the following sums:-

For the erection and completion of new bridge..... For removing the old bridge.....

\$1,717 50

(Signed,)

JOHN O'NEILL, Contractor.

We, the undersigned, hereby agree to become securities for the due performance of the above works.

(Signed,)

SAMUEL ANGLIN, JAMES RICHARDSON.

To James D. Slater, Esq., Supt. Rideau Canal, Ottawa City.

### FORM OF TENDER, NEWBORO' BRIDGE.

We, the undersigned, hereby agree to furnish all materials and labor necessary to construct the bridge at Newboro', according to the plans and specifications exhibited at the Rideau Canal Office, Ottawa, within two months from the acceptance of this tender; to commence the work as soon as notified; and to hold ourselves ready at any time to enter into contract for the same with the Commissioner of Public Works, viz:-

For the wood work of the bridge, comple	ete		\$576	00
For all iron work, per lb			0	10
For all stone masonry, per cubic yard			5	05
For all embankment, per cubic yard			0	22
For removing the old bridge			125	00
	(C:	Drawinn	A'	

(Signed,)

RICHARD ABBOTT, JOHN J. KILLALY.

We, the undersigned, hereby agree to become security for the due performance of the above work.

(Signed,)

AGAR YIELDING, FRANCIS McDougal.

## NEWBORO' BRIDGE, FORM OF TENDER.

I, the undersigned, hereby agree to furnish all materials and labor necessary to construct the bridge at Newboro', according to the plans and specifications exhibited at the Rideau Canal, Ottawa, within two months from the acceptance of this tender; to commence the work as soon as notified, and hold myself ready at any time to enter, into contract for the same with the Commissioner of Public Works, for the following prices, viz

For the wood work of the bridge, complete	\$460 00.
For all iron work, per lb	1 20
For all stone masonry, per-cubic yard.	0 09

For all embankment, per cubic yard
We, the undersigned, hereby agree to become security for the due performance of
the above work.  (Signed,)  JAMES LEAMY, FRANCIS McDougal
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Оттаwa, 3rd May, 1860.
SIR,—I have the honor to transmit the tenders for the bridge at Newboro', together with a "specification and plan" and bill of materials, in accordance with your instructions dated 3rd ultimo, viz:—
No. 1. Wm. Porter       \$1,453       20         " 2. Wm. Pulen       2,234       10         " 3. Geo. Neilson       2,138       67         " 4. Daniel McDonald       2,351       55         " 5. Nathaniel Taggart       2,137       50         " 6. John O'Neill       1,717       50         " 7. Richard Abbott & Co.       2,346       98
Wm. Porter is the lowest. He is a carpenter, and bears the reputation of being a good mechanic. His securities are good, and I think he will do the work properly. My preliminary estimate, submitted to the department, was \$1,600. The following are the approximate quantities and details of Porter's tender:—
For the wood work of the bridge, complete.       \$483 20         1,550 lbs. of iron, at 10 cents.       155 00         238 cubic yards masonry, at \$1.90.       452 20         1,314 cubic yards embankment, at 20 cents.       262 80         Removing old bridge.       100 00
\$1,453 <u>20</u>
His price is too low for the masonry,—it is worth \$2.50 to \$3 per yard at the least I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,
T. Trudeau, Esq., Supt. Rideau Canal Sec'y. Dept. Public Works, Quebec.
P. S.—The canal is opened for navigation; the steamer "Alert" passed up yesterday
[Back of No. 46,849.] 8th May, 1860.
Direct Mr. Slater to proceed with the work: to have a contract drawn with William Porter for the construction of the bridge, taking care to insert a clause for the protection of the navigation during its erection.
Mr. Page! (Signed,) S. KEEFER.
•

These documents appear to be all right.

(Signed,) JOHN PAGE.

## [Copy of No. 47,072.]

On a reference from the Commissioner of Public Works, as to liability of the Government or of municipalities to repair bridges over the Rideau Canal:—

1st. The Rideau Canal was constructed under authority of 8 Geo. 4. c. 1.

Sec. 1 authorized (inter alia) the officer employed "to make, build, erect and set up in and upon the said canal, or upon the lands adjoining to or near the same, such and so many bridges, &c., and other ways, works, roads and conveniences as the officer (constructing) should think requisite and convenient for the purposes of the navigation."

Further to "amend, repair, widen or enlarge the canal," or any of the conveniences above-mentioned. And also to construct, make and do all other matters and things which he shall think necessary and convenient for the making, effecting, preserving, improving,

completing and using the said canal.

By Section 10, "when it shall appear necessary to cut into any highway, in order to conduct the canal through the same, the officer aforesaid shall, within one month, cause to be constructed, a secure sufficient and commedious bridge for the passing of carriages, in order to re-establish the communication between the several parts of such highways."

2nd. The further Acts as to the canal, all being collected in Vol. 2 of (local and pri-

vate) Revised Statutes, p. 197-209, do not affect this question.

3rd. By 7 Vic. c. 11, the Rideau Canal became vested in the P. O. of Her Majesty's Ordnance; also, all the toll-rates and dues, and the powers and authorities given and vested

in Her Majesty by the Act Geo. 4.

The schedule to this Act, 7 Vic., describes it as the canal commonly called "The Rideau Canal," &c., and the lands and other real property lawfully purchased and taken, &c., from the Crown Lands, or Clergy Reserves, and especially as shewn by plan of Colonel By, in Surveyor General's Office, and all the works belonging to the canal or lying or being on the said lands.

4th. The 9 V. c. 42, as to arbitrations as to land at Bytown, does not affect the present

question.

5th. The Act 18 Vic. c. 91, relating to Ordnance Lands and their transfer to the

Province, does not affect the question.

6th. By 19th Vic. c. 45, the lands, &c., in schedule 2 (under section 6) vested in Her Majesty for public uses of the Province, subject to the provisions of any Public Land Act of Canada, and with respect to such lands, the Act of 7 Vic. was repealed.

In Schedule 2 is inserted "Rideau and Ottawa Canals, City of Ottawa Barracks, Block Houses and adjuncts of the Canals." This Act is now C. 36 of Consolidated Statutes

of Canada.

7th. By the Public Works Act, Consolidated Statutes, C., chap. 28, sec. 14, the Commissioner has the superintendence and management of constructing, maintaining and repairing all canals, harbours, roads and parts of roads, bridges, slides and other public works or buildings in progress or constructed or maintained at the public expense, out of Government fund, and which under this Act will be placed under his management and control, &c.

By section 74, any public road or bridge made, built or repaired at the expense of the Province, and under the management and control of the Commissioner of Public Works, may, by proclamation, be declared to be no longer under the management of the Commissioner, and from and after a certain day, such road or bridge shall cease to be under the management and control of Commissioner, and no tolls shall be levied under that Act, and any such shall thereupon be under the control of the municipal authorities, and be kept in repair under the same provisions of law as other roads and bridges therein.

In the Schedule is included "The Ordnance Canals below the City of Ottawa and the Rideau Canal and works." "And all other canals, locks, dams, slides, bridges, roads or other public works of a like nature constructed or to be constructed, repaired or improved

at the expense of the Province."

8th. By the Municipal Law, Upper Canada, (Consolidated Statutes, U.C., chap. 54, section 313,) allowances for roads, &c., are highways; and by section 314, unless otherwise provided for, the freehold of the highways is in Her Majesty; and by section 336, every road, bridge or other highway shall be vested in the municipality; and by section 337, be kept in repair by the Corporation.

But section 316.—No Council shall interfere with any public road or bridge vested in Her Majesty as a Provincial work, but the Governor in Council may, by proclamation, declare a public road or bridge under the control of the Commissioner of Public Works, &c.. (same provision as in Public Works Act.)

## [Copy of No. 32.157.]

QUEBEC, 18th May, 1860.

SIR,—In reference to your letter of the 3d instant, transmitting the tenders for the bridge at Newboro', together with a "specification," "plan" and "bill of materials," I am directed to inform you that these documents have been found correct and approved of, and that Mr. Porter's tender being the lowest, and the work likely to be done properly under his charge, has been accepted. You will therefore have a contract drawn with him for the construction of the bridge, taking care to insert a clause for the protection of the navigation during its erection, and proceed with the work as soon as possible.

(Signed,)

T. TRUDEAU, Secretary.

J. D. Slater, Esq.,

Supt. Ordnance Canals, Ottawa.

## [Copy of No. 48,961.]

OTTAWA, September 5th, 1860.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose the accounts for the service of the Rideau Canal for the month of August, as follows, viz:-

Incidental repairs...... 59 76 1st Estimate, Newboro' bridge, William Porter, Contractor...... 1045 50

No repairs of any magnitude have been required during the past month. The Newboro' bridge is nearly completed. The masonry abutments are built, the new bridge is framed and raised, the old bridge is removed, and the embankment forming the approaches is under way, and the bridge will soon be passable; the travel has been maintained by means of a float; the lock-master and his assistant have ferried the horses and vehicles across the canal.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

JAMES D. SLATER,

Supt. Rideau Canal.

T. Trudeau, Esq., Sec. Dept. Public Works, Quebec.

# [Copy of No. 33,687.]

QUEBEC, 12th September, 1860.

Sir,-I am directed to inform you that a certificate, No. 6487, for warrant, has issued in your favor for \$1045 50, for work performed and materials delivered for bridge at Newboro', Rideau Canal, as per estimate for last month.

You can draw the amount at the bank by sending the accompanying Power of Attorney to R. S. Cassels, Esq., Manager of the Bank of Upper Canada in this city, or to any other person here whom you may select as your agent, excepting the officers of this department. (Signed,)

Mr. Wm. Porter,

Ottawa, Canada West.

T. TRUDEAU, Secretary.

## [Copy of No. 49,624.]

OTTAWA, October 6th, 1860.

Sin,—I have the honor to transmit the following documents relating to the Newboro' bridge, viz:—

Final estimate, amounting to \$713.12.

Detailed calculations for do.

Contracts executed in duplicate.

Bond for fulfilment of do.

The plan was sent to the Department, June 21, 1850, and also the preliminary estimate, &c., which was \$1,600; the actual cost of the bridge, complete, amounts to \$1758.62. The work has been well done, and the length of bridging has been reduced, by embankments, 100 feet. The cost of keeping up this bridge now will not amount to much, as the whole of the perishable part of it can at any time be renewed for about \$400 or less.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

JAMES D. SLATER, Supt. Rideau Canal.

T. Trudeau, Esq., Sec. Department Public Works, Quebec.

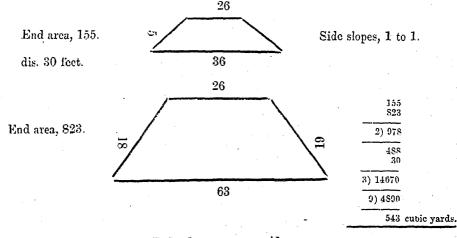
#### RIDEAU CANAL.

Final Estimate for Newboro' Bridge.

#### DETAILS.

OTTAWA, 6th Getober, 1860.

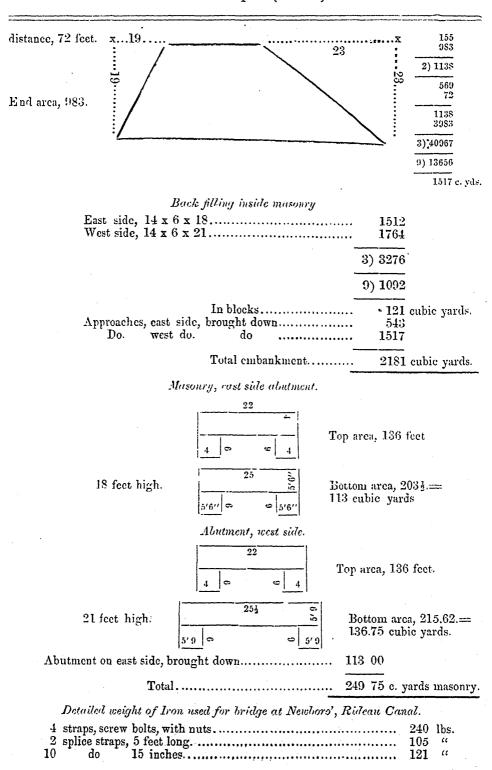
Approaches, embankment on east side.



Embankment on west side.

36

End area, 155.



4 33	100 11
4 elbow straps, crooked	138 lbs.
36 bolts, with nuts—1 inch bar, 16" long	156½ "
7 do do do do 20" long	
20 do do do do 10" long	624 "
2 do 13 bar, 16 feet long, with 2 nuts to each	265 "
4 do do 5 feet 7½ inches long, with 2 nuts to each	
4 do 13 bar, 10 feet 73 inches long, do do	
4 do 1½ bar, 10 feet 7½ inches long, do do 24 7-inch washers, cast	270} "
66 4-inch do do	176 "
Bolts ragged, and 1 wrench	
2 kegs spikes	448 "
Total	25671 (
Total	400/2 "
Newboro', 3rd October, 1860.	

Newboro', 3rd October, 1860.

The iron work for Newboro' Bridge was weighed by Lockmaster Addison and myself at the work, as per account above, and which agreed with the manufacturer's bill of the

(Signed.) FRANCIS ABBOTT, T. W.

## Final estimate of Newboro' Bridge-Summary.

2181 cubic yards embankment, at 20 cents	\$436	20
249 ³ do masonry, at \$1.90	474	52
2567 lbs. iron work, at 10 cents	256	70
Timber work of bridge, per contract	483	20
Removing old bridge, do	100	00
Making float and fence	8	00

\$1758 62

(Signed,)

JAMES D. SLATER, Supt. Rideau Canal.

Copy of No. 2,007—Contract. No. 49,625.

Articles of Agreement entered into on the 30th day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and made in duplicate, between William Porter, of the City of Ottawa and Province of Canada, carpenter of the first part, and Her Majesty Queen Victoria, represented herein by the Commissioners of Public Works of the Province of Canada, of the second part: Witness, that the party of the first part hereby binds and obliges himself, his heirs and assigns, to and in favor of Her said Majesty, her heirs and successors, for and in consideration of the covenants, conditions and agreements hereinafter mentioned, to find all necessary tools, implements and materials whatsoever, and to construct, complete and finish, in every respect, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, all the work necessary for the construction of a bridge over the Rideau Canal at Newboro', in strict accordance with the plans and specifications of the same, which is signed by the party of the first part, in a good, substantial, and workmanlike manner. The whole to be completed and finished and to be in every respect ready for use, on or before the first day of August next.

In consideration whereof, Her Majesty Queen Victoria, represented by the said Commissioners as aforesaid, do hereby promise and agree to pay to the party of the first part, or to the heirs, assigns, or legal representatives of the party of the first part, the rates and

prices hereinafter mentioned, viz:

For the wood-work of the bridge complete, four hundred and eighty-three dollars and twenty cents.

For all iron work required for the same, ten cents per lb.

For all stone masonry in abutments, per cubic yard, one dollar and ninety cents. For all embankment in approaches to the bridge, per cubic yard, twenty cents.

For taking down and removing old bridge, &c., one hundred dollars.

Which aforesaid sums are all computed in currency, and payment thereof will be made by Her said Majesty according to the provisions of Statute 9 Victoria, Chapter 37, Section 35.

And the said party of the first part, and Her said Majesty, represented as aforesaid, do hereby declare, convenant and agree that the said contract and undertaking shall be and is further made and entered into by them, the said party of the first part and Her said Majesty, represented as aforesaid, under the express agreements, stipulations, convenants

and conditions following, that is to say:-

FIRSTLY.—That payments of the price hereinbefore mentioned, shall be made to the party of the first part within ten days after an estimate of the Engineer or Officer in charge shall have been received by the Commissioners, specifying the amount of work done during the month then ending; but that nevertheless, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty to withhold from the party of the first part and retain 15 per cent. out of the amount of the estimates until the perfect completion of the work, and the acceptance of the same by the Commissioners, which 15 per cent. so withheld and retained, shall be paid with the last instalment, within ten days after the Engineer or Officer in charge shall have delivered to the Commissioners his final estimate of the work performed, and the materials furnished. in virtue of these presents, with detailed measurements, weights, &c., and his certificate of the work having been fully completed and finished, if the Commissioners shall so soon have accepted and approved of the work; and that in forming his final estimate, the Engineer or other Officer shall not be bound or governed by the preceding monthly estimates, which shall be taken and considered merely as approximate. Provided always, and it is further agreed, that Her said Majesty, from time to time during the progress of the works, may pay to the party of the first part the whole or any portion of the 15 per cent so withheld and retained.

Secondly.—That if, by the report of the Engineer or Superintendent employed by the Commissioner in that behalf, it shall appear that the establishment and rate of progress at and in the said works, are not such as to ensure the completion of the same within the time herein prescribed, or if the party of the first part shall persist in any course, violating the provisions of this contract, Her said Majesty shall have the power, at Her discretion, by the Commissioners aforesaid, or their successors in Office, without previous notice or protest, and without process or suit at law, either to take the work, or any part thereof, out of the hands of the party of the first part, and to relet the same to any other Contractor or Contractors, without its being previously advertised, or to employ additional workmen, and provide materials, tools and other necessary things at the expense of the party of the first part; and the party of the first part in either case shall be liable for all damages, and extra costs and expenditure, which may be incurred by reason thereof; and shall in either of such cases likewise forfeit all moneys then due, under the conditions and stipulations, or any or either of them herein contained.

THIRDLY.—That in ease of failure in the contract, the party of the first part shall thereby forfeit all right and claim to the said 15 per cent. or any part thereof remaining

unpaid, as well as to any moneys whatever due on this contract.

FOURTHLY.—That all materials for the said work shall be inspected and approved of, before being used, either by the Commissioners or such person as they may appoint, and any materials disapproved of shall not be used in the work, and if not removed by the party of the first part, when directed by the Commissioners or their Engineer or person in charge, then the rejected materials shall be removed by the Commissioners, their Engineer or person in charge, to such place as he may deem proper, at the cost and charge and at the risk of the party of the first part, but it is distinctly understood and agreed, that the inspection and approval of materials shall not in any wise subject Her said Majesty to pay for the said materials, or any portion thereof, unless employed or used in the said works, nor prevent the rejection, afterwards, of any portion thereof which may turn out to be unsound or unfit to be used in the work, nor shall such inspection be considered as any waiver of objection to the work on account of the unsoundness or imperfection of the materials used.

FIFTHLY .- That it shall be in the power of Her said Majesty to make payments or

advances on materials, implements, vessels or tools of any description procured for the works, or used, or intended to be used, about the same, in such cases and upon such terms and conditions, as to the said Commissioners may seem proper; and that whenever any advance or payment shall be made to the party of the first part, upon any tools, implements or materials of any description, the tools, implements or materials upon which such advance or payment shall be made, shall thenceforward be vested in and held as collateral security by Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, for the due fulfilment, by the party of the first part, of the present contract; it being however well understood that all such tools, implements or materials of any kind, are to remain at the risk of the party of the first part, who shall be responsible for the same, until finally used and accepted as part of the work by the Commissioners; but the party of the first part shall not presume to exercise any act of ownership or control whatever over any tools, implements or materials upon which any advance or payment shall have been so made, without the permission in writing of the Commissioners.

Sixther.—That should any overseer, mechanic or workman employed on or about the work give any just cause of complaint, the party of the first part shall, immediately upon the application of the Commissioners, their Engineer or person in charge, dismiss such person or persons forthwith from the works, and he shall not be employed again thereon, without the consent of the Commissioners; and should the party of the first part continue to employ such overseer, mechanic or workman, the party of the first part shall forfeit to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, the sum of five pounds, current money aforesaid, for each and every day during which such overseer, mechanic or workman shall be employed on the works, after such application as aforesaid; and all sums so forfeited shall be deducted from and out of the amount which the party of the first part may be entitled to receive from Her said Majesty, at the commencement of the month next ensuing such for-

feit, or at a later period as Her Majesty shall deem proper.

SEVENTHEY .- That if any change or alteration, either in the position or details of any part of the work, shall be required by the said Commissioners during the progress thereof, the party of the first part is hereby bound to make such alteration or change, and if such alteration or change shall entail extra expense on the said party of the first part, either in labour or materials, the same shall be allowed to the said party of the first part; or, should it be saving to the said party of the first part, in either labour or materials, the same shall be deducted from the amount of this contract; in either case, the amount is to be determined by the estimate made by the Commissioners, their Engineer or Officer in charge. But no such change or alteration, whatever may be the extent or quality thereof, or at whatever time the same may be required to be made, pending the said contract, shall in any wise have the effect of suspending, superseding, annulling or rescinding this contract, which shall continue to subsist, notwithstanding any such change or alteration; and every such change or alteration shall be performed and made by the said party of the first part, under and subject to the conditions, stipulations and covenants herein expressed, as if such change or alteration had been expressed and specified in the terms of this contract; and should the said party of the first part be required by Her Majesty, represented as aforesaid, to do any work, or furnish any materials for which there is not any price specified in this contract, the same shall be paid for at the estimated prices of the Engineer in charge of the works: but no change or alteration as aforesaid whatever, and no extra work whatever, shall be done without the written authority of the Engineer in charge, given prior to the execution of such work, nor will any allowance or payment whatever be made for the same, in case it should be done without such authority.

EIGHTHIAY.—That the party of the first part shall not in any way dispose of, sublet, or relet any portion of the work embraced in this contract, except the procuring of materials.

NINTHLY.—Should any difference of opinion arise as to the construction to be put upon any part of the specifications or plans, the same shall be determined by the Commissioner alone, and such determination shall be final and conclusive, and binding upon the parties to this contract, and every of them.

TENTHLY.—That any notice or other paper connected with these presents, which may be required or desired, on behalf of Her Majesty, to be served on the party of the first part, may be addressed to the party of the first part, at his or their domicile or usual place of

business, or at the place where the work hereby contracted for is to be carried on, and left at the Post Office, and any paper so addressed and left at the Post Office shall, to all in-

tents and purposes, be considered legally served.

ELEVENTHLY.—That should the party of the first part not complete the work herein contracted for, at the period agreed upon as above mentioned, the said party of the first part shall be liable for, and shall cause to be paid to the party of the second part, all salaries or wages which shall become due to the person or persons superintending the work, on behalf of the said Commissioners from the above-named period for completion, until the

same shall actually be completed and received.

TWELFTHLY.—That should the amount now voted for this service by the Legislature, be at any time expended previous to the completion of the work now contracted for, the said party of the first part may or not, as may be seen fit, on receiving a notice in writing from the said party of the second part to the above effect, stop the work; but in any case, the party of the first part shall not be entitled to any further payment for work done, after the service of the notice above referred to, until the necessary funds shall have been voted by the Legislature; nor shall the said party of the first part have any claim for compensation or damages for the said suspension of payment.

In Witness whereof, the party of the first part, and the said Commissioners representing Her Majesty as aforesaid, have hereunto signed their names and set their seals, and

the Secretary for the said Public Works hath also countersigned these presents.

(Signed,)

WILLIAM PORTER, [L.S.]

SAMUEL KEEFER,

Deputy Commissioner

(Countersigned,)

T. TRUDEAU, [L.S.] Secretary.

Signed and scaled by the said party of the first part, in presence of (Signed,) M. CARMEN.

Signed and sealed, by the said Commissioners of Public Works, and countersigned by the Secretary, in presence of

(Signed,)

J. F. N. Bonneville,

F. BRAUN.

Know all men by these presents, that we, John Porter and Thomas Langrell, of the City of Ottawa, and Province of Canada, are held and firmly bound unto our Sovereign Lady Victoria, her heirs and successors, in the penal sum of four hundred dollars, of lawful money of Canada, for which payment, well and truly to be made, we and each of us jointly and severally bind ourselves, our and each of our heirs, executors and administrators, firmly by these presents. Scaled with our seals, and dated the thirtieth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

Whereas, by certain articles of agreement made and entered into on the thirtieth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, between William Porter, of the City of Ottawa, and Province of Canada, carpenter, of the first part, and Her Majesty Queen Victoria, represented by the Commissioner of Public Works, of the Province of Canada, acting therein on behalf of the Province, of the second part, the said William Porter did contract and agree to do and perform certain work, in the said articles of agreement mentioned, relating to a bridge to be built at Newboro', in manner and

according to the covenants and stipulations therein described.

Now the condition of this obligation is such, that if the said William Porter, his heirs, executors and administrators, do and shall well, truly and faithfully perform, observe, fulfil and keep all and singular the said several covenants, stipulations and agreements, to be by them performed, observed, fulfilled and kept, as in the said articles of agreement mentioned, then this obligation shall be null and void, otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue.

In witness whereof, the parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

(Signed,)

JOHN PORTER, [L.S.] THOS. LANGRELL, [L.S.]

Signed, scaled and delivered in presence of (Signed,) M. CARMEN.

#### NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders will be received until Monday, the 30th instant, for the construction of a bridge over the Rideau Canal at Newboro', consisting of a Queen post truss with stone abutments.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Rideau Canal Office, Ottawa, or at the

Lockmaster's at Newboro'. Tenders to be addressed to

JAMES D. SLATER, Supt. Rideau Canal.

Ottawa, 6th April, 1860.

#### RIDEAU CANAL.

## Specification for a bridge to be built at Newbord.

The bridge will be located on the site of the present old bridge, which is to be removed, and the bolts or any material of value to be delivered to the lockmaster or person

in charge of the work.

The bridge will consist of one Queen post truss of 75 feet span, supported upon abutments of dry stone masonry, and the approaches thereto of embankment composed of the stones that have been excavated from the cuts. The width of the bridge will be 16 feet in the clear, and the width of the embankment on top will be 30 feet, with side slopes of 13 to 1, and the end of the embankment, facing the canal, to be neatly sloped up and hand laid at about a slope of 1 to 1.

The foundation for the abutments will be exeavated level for the front walls; for the

side walls the foundation may be excavated in horizontal steps.

The abutments will consist of dry stone masonry, of the best quality of stone that can be procured in the neighborhood. The width of the front wall to be four feet on top, and the side walls four feet on top, and the face battened one inch to the foot, the back to

be vertical and to be laid up fair.

The masonry to be laid in regular courses, not less than 9 inches in thickness, the largest courses to be below. The stretchers to be not less than 2 feet long, and 20 inches depth of bed, the headers to be through stones, not less than 10 feet apart from centre to centre, arranged to break joints in the best manner, with courses above and below them. The beds, builds and joints to be hammer-dressed in such a manner so that the stones will lie fairly and evenly upon each other without pinners; the joints to be vertical, and not to exceed \$\frac{1}{3}\$ of an inch; the corners of the stones to be preserved, and to be jointed back at least 6 inches; care must also be taken to arrange the quoins for the courses, so as to make strong work and to give it a neat appearance.

The backing to be composed of headers and stretchers of large and well shaped stone,

strongly banded together, making always the height of the face courses.

On the top of the front and rear of the abutments wall-plates, 12" x 12", of white oak or rock elm will be placed, as shewn on the plan upon which corbels, 14 x 18, will be placed, the under one projecting 4 feet from the face of the wall, and the upper ones projecting 4 feet from the ends of the lower ones, these corbels to be secured in their places by pieces of oak, 3 x 12, and well pinned together, and to the wall plates with 2" oak or rock elm treenails.

#### The Queen Post Truss.

All the timbers composing the truss, which forms the support of the bridge, to be of sound straight-grained white pine, except the upright posts and rebutting blocks, which are to be of white oak, and to be dressed or planed neatly with chamfered corners where directed, and when finished to accord with the sizes marked on the plan in figures.

The framing of the searfs and joints to be executed as shewn on working plans, and done in the most careful and correct manner, allowance being made in these joints, where the principal strain will occur, for a very slight compression of the materials, so that when

the compression has taken place, they may act fair and even against each other.

The two side trusses are to be connected together by cap pieces on the top of the long posts, framed and braced as shewn in the plan, the braces to be doubled and neatly fitted, care being taken that the trusses are first perpendicular, or rather inclining towards each other at the top.

The arrangement of the joisting, cross-beams, diagonal braces, &c., &c., can be better

understood by reference to the plan.

The flooring throughout the bridge is to be of three-inch pine plank, not more than  $12^{\prime\prime}$  wide, single lengths, laid transversely, and spiked to the stringers with  $7^{\prime\prime}$  spikes (about 5 to the lb.), one at each crossing, and two at each end of the plank; at each end of the roadway a bumping piece of eak,  $12 \times 9$ , is to be halved into the ends of the stringers.

The hand-rail,  $6 \times 4$ , will be continued the length of the bridge, to be about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet above the level of the roadway, to be terminated with large posts at each corner of the bridge, dressed and fixed as shewn on the plan; intermediate posts,  $6 \times 4$ , to be inserted

where necessary.

A ribbon piece of pine plank, 12" x 2", in long lengths, is to be well spiked and slightly notched on to the posts and supports of the hand-rail on the inner side of trusses; the centre of the ribbon piece is to be about 2 feet above the level of the roadway.

The buts and joints of all timbers in the framework to have bright varnish freely

applied to the surfaces which are brought into contact.

The dimensions of the different straps, bolts, &c., which are to be made of the best refined Scotch, American or Swedish iron, will be found in the annexed bill of materials.

The heads, nuts and serews of all the bolts to be made in the most careful manner; the heads of all the bolts to be upset and counter-sunk into plates of English iron, of the dimensions given for the heads of each, and suitable washers of east iron or iron plates to be placed as directed under the heads and nuts of all those bolts that are not, according to the plan, inserted through iron plates; the plates under the heads of the long bolts to be  $7 \times 7 \times 1$ ", or circular east plates. All the iron work to be protected from corrosion by being heated to a blue heat, and then immersed in a heated mixture of linseed oil and becswax.

The contractor will have to furnish all materials, which are to be the best of their several kinds, all tools, scaffolding and labor; to remove the present bridge, and deliver all materials of value to the lockmaster, as before mentioned: the work in all its parts to be done in the best manner, under the direction and inspection of the Superintendent of the Rideau Canal, or other officer who may be appointed to conduct the work: should any alteration be deemed necessary, such alteration not to vitiate the contract, but any additional work caused by such alteration to be paid for at the estimate of the superintendent; or should such alteration cause a saving, the same to be deducted in like manner.

All doubtful matters to be explained and settled by the superintendent, whose deci-

sion shall be final and binding.

Tenders to state a bulk sum for the woodwork of the bridge, complete in all its parts, whether described in the specification or shewn in the plans or not.

A price per lb. for all iron work, including spikes in the sheeting of the bridge.

A price per cubic yard for all stone masonry.

A price per cubic yard for all embankment in the approaches.

A price for removing the present bridge.

The signatures of two responsible persons will be required who are willing to become security for the due performance of the work.

The work to be completed by the 30th day of June next.

JAMES D. SLATER, Supt. Rideau Canal. (Signed,) WILLIAM PORTER, Contractor.

Ottawa, April, 1860.

SAMUEL KEEFER, Deputy Commissioner.

T. TRUDEAU, Secretary.

J. F. N. Bonneville, Witnesses. (Signed,) F. BRAUN,

## NEWBORO' BRIDGE.

### Bill of Materials.

of pes	DESCRIPTION.	Length.	Size.	Feet.	REMARKS.
	Main Beams		12 x 12	112	
	Top Braces		12 x 12	50	į
4	Inner Secondary Braces		9 x 12	51	
4	do do	13	9 x 12	31	
4	do do		$9 \times 12$	42	
	Main Stringers		12 x 14	233	2 lengths
	Inner do		6 x 14	292	3 do
	Pine Beams		12 x 12	140	
2	Cap pieces, top of Post	21	12 x 12	42	l <del>}</del>
	Outer Braces (Posts and Pin Braces)		6 x 8	21	
	Posts, end of Stringers		14 x 14	33	}i _
1	Corbels		14 x 18	126	
4	do	1.4	14 x 18	98	¦. <b>3</b>
2	Bumping Picces, end of Bridge	26	12 x 9	39	
4	Wall Plates	22	12 x 12	ss	
.1	Posts	15	12 x 14	70	
.1	ીં	S	12 x 14	37	
8	Inner Braces under Cap Piece	7	6 x 4	10	
0.4	Pine Plank, Sheeting of Bridge	18	12 x 3	5076	B. Measure.
2	do Hand Rail	94	6 x 5	470	
š	do Posts per do		6 x 4	S0	!
2	do Posts per do	94	12 x 2	216	
_					

### Bill and Sizes of Iron.

No.	Length.	Size.	Weight.	Where used.	REMARKS.
1 2 2 4 2 4 8 16 16 10 4	6-0 17-0 11-0 6-0 5-0 5-0 1-6 1-6 1-6 1-2 1-2	1½ 4 x § 3 x § 1 in. 1 1 4 x ½	193.92 281.72 130.46 202.80 55.66 76.00 31.56 63.12 63.12 81.12 33.80 137.60 200.00	Foot of main brace. Center of Truss. Side of do. Pine braces, foot of main post. Straps for scarf. Top of Queen post. Bolts for scarf. Foot of Queen post. Plates, top of do.  Nuts, washers, say. Spikes, for planks, of wrought iron.	
	Tota'		1550.00	lbs.	

. 238 cubic yards Masonry. 1314 do Embankment. Approximate quantity ...

Removing old Bridge.

## [Copy of No. 34,234.]

QUEBEC, 19th October, 1860.

Sir,-I am directed by the Honorable the Commissioner to inform you that a certificate, No. 6,720, in your favor, amounting to \$713.12, has been issued from this office to pay for work performed and materials delivered for the new bridge, Rideau Canal, per first estimate.

The above certificate has been transmitted to the office of the Honorable the Minister

of Finance, in order that a warrant may issue for payment thereof.

The money will be payable on the above warrant at the office of the Honorable the Receiver General, in Quebec, to you or to any party to whom you may grant a Power of Attorney to give the necessary acquittances.

(Signed,)

T. TRUDEAU, Secretary.

Mr. Wm. Porter, Contractor, Ottawa.

## [Copy of No. 34,325.]

QUEBEC, 26th October, 1860.

Sir,-I beg to return to you, duly signed and completed, the duplicate copy of the contract between Mr. William Porter and the Honorable the Commissioner, for the construction of the Newboro' Bridge, which you transmitted to this office for approval and signature.

I have further to enclose herewith the specification with plan attached, and to request you to obtain the signatures of the contractor, Mr. Porter, to duplicate copies of both these specifications and plan, and transmit them to this office for final action.

(Signed,)

T. TRUDEAU,

Secretary.

James D. Slater, Esq., Supt. Rideau Canal, Ottawa.

# [Copy of No. 50,572.]

OTTAWA, 26th November, 1860.

Sir,-In accordance with your instructions, dated 26th October, I transmit to you duplicate copies of the plan and specification for the Newboro' Bridge.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

JAMES D. SLATER, Supt. R. Canal.

T Trudeau, Esq., Secy. Public Works, Quebec.

## [Copy of No. 34,829.]

Quebec, 20th November, 1860.

SIR, I have the honor to return to you herewith duly executed copy of the plan and specification for the Newboro' Bridge, transmitted in your letter of the 20th instant. T. TRUDEAU,

(Signed,)

Secretary.

J. D. Slater, Esq., Supt. R. Canal, Ottawa.

Index	to copies of all Petitions Documents and Reports on Canal, at various places, line of said Canal.	the subject of the er	ection of bridges acros	s the Rideau
	the of sam vana.		•	:

1859.

March 2—Benj. Tett, M.P.P.—40,194—Respecting dangerous state of bridges crossing the Rideau, and that same be rebuilt.

4—Benj. Tett, M.P.P.—27,468—That Department are causing an inspection to be made of Ordnance bridge across Rideau Canal at the Isthmus.

May 25-26—J. D. Slater.—41,150—Report on the lock at Black Rapids. Suggests that the sill at Black Rapids, dam at Smith's Falls and the Newboro' bridge should be put under Contract at once.

June 21-25—J. D. Slater—41,477—Submits plan and estimate for bridge at Newboro', with remarks.

July 7—Report to Council—1,869—Requesting authority to reconstruct Newboro' bridge at a cost of \$1800, if it be decided that Government will maintain this class of bridges.

1860.

April

January 10-16—Hon. Geo. Crawford—44,801—States that Township of South Crosby wish to creet a bridge over lock at Jones' Falls, requests that an Engineer visit the spot.

18—Hon. Geo. Crawford—30,430—No. 44,801 acknowledged, and that immediate attention will be given.

18—J. D. Slater—30,431—Enclosing 44,801 for bridge over lock at Jones Falls.

January 30-2—Benj. Tett, M.P.P.—45,116—Advises of the dangerous state of Ordnance bridge across Rideau Canal at the Isthmus.

February 4—Executive Council—30,744—No. 45,116 referred to Council in connection with another report of 7th July, 1859.

4—Benj. Tett—30,746—Stating that matter 45,116 is before Council and will be notified as soon as settled.

7—G. Crawford—30,790—Stating that Superintendent's report being favorable, no objection exists to erection of a bridge over locks at Jones' Falls, provided they allow 33 feet clear above the water.

March — Chief Commissioner—On back of 45,116,—Commissioner, on 4th February, 1859, referred 45,116 to Council in connection with previous report by him on the subject.

24—Attorney General West—(Sec 45,116) Note—Attorney General West states, that in strict law the Government is not obliged to maintain the bridges over the Rideau Canal, but as the Municipalities have no control over these bridges, he thinks it just and equitable in these cases, when the Municipalities will undertake to maintain their bridges and repair them from time to time in a manner to be approved of by the Board of Works, that such bridges be handed to the Municipalities by proclamation under Consolidated Statute, cap. 28, page 74.

Consolidated Statute, cap. 28, page 74.

28-30—Order in Council—46,126—Authority to renew the Newboro' bridge over the Rideau and transfer it to Municipality.

3—J. D. Slater—31,488—Instructing him to advertise for tenders for the repairing anew of the Newboro' bridge over the Rideau, and forward them to this department for approval.

2-4—Benj. Tett—46,236—Encloses letter from A. G. Judd, asking for aid to build bridge across the Rideau.

May 3-7—J. D. Slater—46,849—Transmits the tenders for the bridge at Newboro', also, a specification, plan and bill of materials, and reports that the Rideau Canal is open.

-John Page 46,849—On back of 46,849, Mr. Page approves of Mr. Slater's plan and specifications for Newboro' bridge.

- 1860. May
- 18—H. Bernard—17,072—Writes as to the liabilities of the Government or of Municipalities to repair bridges on Rideau Canal.
- "
  18—J. D. Stater—32,157—Letter to Mr. Slater in reference to 46,849 and that Mr. Porter's tender has been accepted, and is requested to have a Contract drawn with him.
- September 5-7—J. D. Slater—48,961—Sends the pay-list and accounts for the month of August, and encloses progress estimate for work done in favor of Contractor on Newboro' bridge for August, and reports progress of the Works.
- 12—Wm. Porter—33,687—Notice of issue of certificate in his favor, No. 6487.

  October 6-11—J. D. Slater—49,624— ends final estimate in favor of Mr. William Porter, Contractor, for Newboro' bridge, also statement connected
  - therewith.
    6-11—J. D. Slater—49,625—Sends Contract of William Porter for the construction of the Newboro' bridge.
  - 19—Wm. Porter—34,234—Notice of issue of certificate, No. 6,720 in his fayor.
  - " 26—J. D. Slater—34,325—Returning duplicate copy of Contract of Porter, for the construction of Newboro' bridge, duly signed, and enclosing the specification and plan attached, for signature of Mr. Porter, to be transmitted to this office for final action.
- Nor. 26-29—J. D. Slater—50,572—Sends duplicate copies of the plan and specifications for the Newboro' bridge.
  - 30-J. D. Slater-34,829-Returning copy of the plan and specification for the Newboro' bridge duly executed.