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APPENDIX, No. 1,

TO THE

F O U R T H V O L U M E .

APPENDIX TO THE FOURTH VOLUME

OF THE

JOURNALS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF THE

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

FROM THE 28TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1844, TO THE 29TH DAY OF MARCH, 1845,

BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE,

AND IN THE EIGHTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF OUR SOVEREIGN LADY

QUEEN VICTORIA
BIBLIOTHECAE MAJORS
Collegii S. J. ad Stae Mariae
MARIANOPOLI.



BEING THE FIRST SESSION OF THE SECOND PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

SESSION, 1844-5.

Printed by the Order of the Legislative Assembly.

"GREAT BRITAIN" Steam-Press—ROLLO CAMPBELL, Printer, Montreal—1845.

APPENDIX

TO THE

FOURTH VOLUME.

SESS. 1844-5.

HEADS OF APPENDIX ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

Accounts, Public.....(A.) (I. I.) (M. M.)	Donegany, Joseph.....(E. E.)
Agricultural Societies.....(V.)	Dorchester Bridge.....(U. U.)
Ancient Archives.....(H. H.)	
Appointments to Office of Emolument.....(B. B. B.)	Education.....(Z.) (P. P.)
Assessment Rolls.....(R.)	Estimates for 1845.....(Q. Q.)
Assurance Companies.....(S.)	Exports.....(T. T. T.)
Bank Statements.....(Q.)	Fines, Forfeitures and Recognizances.....(H.)
Baptisms, Marriages and Burials.....(R. R. R.)	Forges of St. Maurice.....(O.)
Beauharnois Canal.....(U.) (T. T.)	Foundlings.....(L.)
Board of Works.....(A. A.)	
Bonds and Securities.....(F.)	Geological Survey.....(W.)
Boundary Line between Canada and New Brunswick.....(B.)	
Boundary Line between Upper and Lower Canada.....(T.)	Ice Bridges.....(L. L. L.)
Brandon, Township of.....(N. N. N.)	Imports.....(T. T. T.)
	Income of Government Seignories.....(B. B.)
Cameron, Donald.....(O. O. O.)	Indians in Canada.....(E. E. E.)
Census Returns, Lower Canada.....(G.)	Insane and Invalid Persons.....(L.)
Chambly Canal.....(R. R.)	
Champlain and St. Lawrence Rail Road.....(D.)	Kelly, William Moore.....(K. K. K.)
Clergy Lands.....(N. N.)	King's College.....(K. K.)
Cobourg Harbour.....(Q. Q. Q.)	
Corporation of Montreal.....(S. S.)	Library.....(C.)
Court of Chancery.....(J. J.) (I. I. I.)	Longueuil and Chambly Turnpike Road.....(F. F.) (L. L.)
Crown Lands.....(N. N.)	Lumber Act.....(O. O.)
Crown Timber.....(P.)	Lunatic Asylum.....(Y. Y.)
Crown Timber Licenses.....(G. G.)	
Cullers.....(K.) (O. O.)	M'Bean, John.....(M. M. M.)
Custom House Bonds.....(D. D. D.)	M'Gill College.....(V. V.)
	M'Leod, Alexander.....(Z. Z.)
Debentures.....(J.)	Montreal Turnpike Roads.....(L. L.)
Division Line between Upper and Lower Canada.....(T.)	Morrison, William, and others.....(N. N. N.)

New Loan.....(J.)	Road from Rice Lake to Lake Ontario.....(O. O. O.)
Ottawa River.....(W. W.)	Roads on the Island of Montreal.....(L. L.)
Outrages near Public Works.....(Y.)	St. Lawrence Canal.....(T. T.) (X. X.)
Penitentiary.....(M.)	Scholastic Institutions.....(C. C. C.)
Plank Road.....(L. L.)	School Lands.....(N. N.)
Post Office Department.....(I.) (P. P. P.)	Ships and Vessels.....(H. H. H.)
Public Accounts.....(A.) (I. I.) (M. M.)	Slides on the Ottawa.....(W. W.)
Public Improvements.....(P. P.)	Sparks, Nicholas, and others.....(F. F. F.)
Public Lands.....(N. N.)	Supervisor of Cullers.....(K.)
Public Records.....(H. H.)	Timber Duties.....(P.)
Quebec Decayed Pilot Fund.....(C. C.)	Toronto Harbour Dues.....(D. D.)
Quebec Turnpike Roads.....(A. A. A.)	Trinity House, Quebec.....(E.) (C. C.)
Quints.....(B. B.)	Turnpike Trusts.....(N.) (X.)
Reid and Shepherd.....(S. S. S.)	Union Bridge.....(W. W.)
River St. Charles.....(U. U.)	War Losses.....(G. G. G.)
	Welland Canal.....(J. J. J.)

LIST OF APPENDIX.

SHEWING :—On what days the Papers therein mentioned were presented to the House.

A.	1844. December 13	PUBLIC ACCOUNTS :—Accounts and Statements respecting the Public Income and Expenditure of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province of Canada, for the year 1843, accompanied with a Schedule.
B.	1845. February 12	BOUNDARY LINE between CANADA and NEW BRUNSWICK :— Report of the Commissioner appointed on behalf of the Province of Canada, to trace the said Boundary. ————— Report of the Commissioner appointed on behalf of the Province of New Brunswick, for the same purpose.
C.	1844. December 3	LIBRARY :—Report of the Librarian on the state of the Library.
D.	“ 3	CHAMPLAIN and St. LAWRENCE RAIL ROAD :—Statement of the Cost thereof, and also of the Receipts and Expenditure upon the same, together with the Amount of Tonnage and Passengers transported by the Company, for the season or year 1843.
	1845. February 6	————— Similar Statement for the season or year 1844.
E.	1844. December 11	TRINITY HOUSE, QUEBEC :—Accounts of the Corporation of the Trinity House, Quebec, for the year 1843.
	1845. January 20	————— Accounts of ditto, for the year 1844.
F.	1844. December 11	BONDS and SECURITIES :—Report of Bonds and Securities registered in the Office of the Provincial Registrar, between the 28th of September, 1843, and the 29th November, 1844.
G.	“ 11	CENSUS RETURNS for LOWER CANADA :—[An abstract thereof is in preparation, which will be printed in the Appendix to the Journals of the ensuing Session.]
H.	“ 13	FINES, FORFEITURES and RECOGNIZANCES :—Statement of Fines and Forfeitures which have been received by the Clerk of the Peace for the District of Gaspé, for 1842. ————— Statement of Fines imposed by Justices of the Peace in the City of Quebec, in the year 1842. ————— Statement of Fines imposed by the Court of King's Bench holding Criminal Pleas in and for the District of Quebec, during the year 1842.

H.	1844. December 13	<p>FINES, FORFEITURES and RECOGNIZANCES—(Continued.)</p> <p>Statements of Fines imposed by Justices of the Peace in the Town and District of Three Rivers, during the year 1842.</p> <p>Statement of all Fines, Forfeitures and Recognizances inflicted, incurred and estreated in the Court of King's Bench, Quarter Sessions, and Weekly or Petty Sessions, held in the City of Montreal, during the year 1842.</p> <p>Statement of Fines imposed by Justices of the Peace residing in the Country parts of the District of Montreal, during the year 1842.</p>
I.	" 13	<p>POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT:—Copies of Correspondence between the Home and Provincial Governments respecting the Post Office Department in British North America.</p> <p>Four Letters from the Deputy Postmaster General in Canada, to the Provincial Secretary, on the subject of the said Department.</p> <p>Statement of the Gross Receipts of the Post Office in Canada, from the 6th April, 1841, to the 5th January, 1843.</p> <p>Charges of Management of that Department in Canada, for the same period.</p> <p>Statement of the amount of Postage charged to and paid out of the Provincial Revenue, from the 6th January, 1841, to the 5th January, 1843.</p> <p>Return of the Emoluments of all paid Officers of the Post Office Department in Canada, accruing between the 6th April, 1841, and the 5th January, 1843, with the names of the Officers; and shewing also the funds from which the Emoluments are derived.</p> <p>Statement shewing the alteration in the Postage Rates.</p> <p>Return of the Receipts derived from the transmission of Newspapers and Pamphlets in Canada, from the 6th April, 1841, to the 5th January, 1843.</p>
	1845. January 14	<p>Copies of Correspondence between the Home and Provincial Governments, relating to the Post Office in British North America.</p>
	" 29	<p>Gross Receipts of the Post Office Department in Canada for the year ending 5th July, 1844.</p> <p>Charges of Management of ditto for ditto</p> <p>Return of the total amount of Postage received for the year ending 5th July, 1844, shewing the expenses charged on the same for collection, and the Net Revenue for that year.</p>
J.	1844. December 13	<p>DEBENTURES:—Schedule of Government Debentures redeemed and outstanding, issued under the authority of Acts of the Provincial Legislature of that part of the Province of Canada, heretofore Upper Canada.</p>
	" 13	<p>NEW LOAN:—Schedule of BILLS of EXCHANGE drawn upon the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury on account of the guaranteed Loan of £1,500,000 Sterling.</p>
K.	" 16	<p>SUPERVISOR of CULLERS:—Statements of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Supervisor of Cullers, during the season of 1844.</p> <p>Abstracts of all Lumber culled under the superintendence of the Supervisor of Cullers during the season of 1844, with the section of the Province from whence the same was procured.</p>
L.	" 16	<p>INSANE and INVALID PERSONS, and FOUNDLINGS:—Report of the Commissioners appointed for the relief of Insane and Invalid Persons, and Foundlings, in the District of Quebec, to 31st October, 1844.</p>
M.	" 19	<p>PENITENTIARY:—Annual Report of the Board of Inspectors, for the year 1844, accompanied with Reports from the Chaplain, Surgeon, and Warden of the Establishment.</p>
N.	1845. January 10	<p>TURNPIKE TRUSTS:—Balance Sheets and Accounts of the Montreal Turnpike Trust for the year ending 31st December, 1843, for the seven months ending 31st July, 1844, and for the five months ending 31st December, 1844.</p>
O.	" 14	<p>FORGES of St. MAURICE:—Copies of Papers and Documents on the subject of the Lease of the Lands known as the "Forges of St. Maurice."</p>

P.	1845. January	17	CROWN TIMBER:—Statements shewing the amount of Timber Duties collected in the years 1843 and 1844, exhibiting in detail the transactions of the Crown Timber Office at Bytown, and of all Crown Timber Agencies connected with the Crown Lands' Department.
Q.	"	20	BANK STATEMENTS:—Of the Quebec Bank, on 31st December, 1844.
	"	20	Of the City Bank, at Montreal, on 11th January, 1845.
	"	20	Of the Bank of Montreal, on 18th November, 1844.
	"	20	Of the Commercial Bank of the Midland District, on 13th January, 1845.
	"	27	Of the Bank of British North America, on 31st December, 1844.
	"	27	Of the Bank of Upper Canada, on 14th January, 1845.
	"	28	Of the Gore Bank, on 16th January, 1845.
R.	"	20	ASSESSMENT ROLLS, Canada West, for the year 1844.
S.	"	20	ASSURANCE COMPANIES:—Return of the BRITISH AMERICA FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY to 30th November, 1844.
	"		List of the Stockholders of ditto.
	"	21	Statement shewing the Assets and Liabilities of the CANADA FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, on the 31st December, 1844.
	"		List of the Stockholders on 31st December, 1844.
	February	20	General Statement of the Affairs of the MONTREAL FIRE, LIFE and INLAND NAVIGATION ASSURANCE COMPANY, exhibiting the Assets and Liabilities of the Institution to 31st December, 1844.
	March	13	Return of the ST. LAWRENCE INLAND MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY, for the year 1844.
T.	January	22	DIVISION LINE between WESTERN and EASTERN CANADA:—Statement of Mr. Alphonso Wells respecting the Boundary Line between the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.
U.	"	22	BEAUHARNOIS CANAL:—Report on the depreations and losses sustained by the <i>Habitans</i> and others along the line of the Beauharnois Canal.
V.	"	27	AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES:—Reports of the Agricultural Society of the County of Two Mountains, for the years 1841, 1842 and 1844.
	"		Reports of the ditto for the County of Drummond, for the years 1843 and 1844.
	"		Report of the ditto for the County of Chambly, for the year 1844.
W.	"	27	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY:—Copies of Reports from Mr. William E. Logan who is employed on a Geological Survey of the Province.
X.	"	29	TURNPIKE TRUSTS:—Statements of Monies received, and disbursements made by the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads, between 1st January and 21st December, 1844.
Y.	"	29	OUTRAGES in the vicinity of PUBLIC WORKS:—Reports and other Papers connected with Outrages that have been committed in the vicinity of the St. Lawrence and Lachine Canals.
Z.	"	30	EDUCATION:—Statistical Report of the Superintendent of Education in Canada East, for the year 1843.
	February	18	Annual Report of the ditto.
(End of the First Volume.)			
A. A.	"	11	BOARD OF WORKS:—Report of the Board of Works, December, 1844, accompanied with a Statement shewing the Monies expended upon each of the Public Works since the date of the Accounts which accompanied their previous Report, to the 1st July, 1844; shewing also, the total amounts expended upon each Work up to that period.
B. B.	"	3	INCOME of SEIGNIORIES possessed by the CROWN:—Return of the Income of each Seigniori within the Jesuits' Estates, for the year ended 30th September, 1843, together with names of the

B. B.	1845. February	3	<p>INCOME of SEIGNIORIES—(Continued.) Agents of each Seigniori, their commission for collection, and expenses incurred. ————Return of the Income of the Seigniories possessed by the Crown in Lower Canada, since the year 1830 to 1844.</p>
C. C.	"	3	<p>QUINTS:—Amount of <i>Quints</i> received from 1830 to 1844, inclusive.</p> <p>TRINITY HOUSE, QUEBEC:—Statement of the Quebec Decayed Pilot Fund, 4th September, 1844. ————Statements of the annual Receipts and Expenditure of the Trinity House of Quebec, for the four years ended 31st December 1844. ————Statement of Monies lent from and reimbursed to the Quebec Decayed Pilot Fund, during the four years ended 4th September, 1844. ————Monies due to the Quebec Decayed Pilot Fund, the 28th January, 1845, and bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum.</p>
D. D.	"	10	<p>TORONTO HARBOUR DUES:—An Account of the Harbour Dues collected at the Port of Toronto during the years 1843 and 1844. ————Abstract of the Account of the Toronto Harbour with Government, shewing the balance of the Dues unpaid at the end of the year 1843.</p>
E. E.	"	17	<p>DONEGANY, JOSEPH:—Report of the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of John Donegani, of the City of Montreal, Merchant, praying to be secured in his title to certain Property.</p>
F. F.	"	17	<p>TURNPIKE ROAD from LONGUEUIL to CHAMBLY:—Report of the Trustees, dated 22d December, 1842, with an Account Current from 2d July, 1841, to 10th December, 1842. ————Petition of the Trustees, with a supplementary Account Current from 10th December, 1842 to 18th September, 1843. ————Report of the Trustees, dated 24th January, 1845, with a General Account Current from 18th September, 1843, to 16th December, 1844, and detailed Accounts of monies received and expended on the Road and Ferry. ————Account of Commutation Tickets issued for the Road, and of the monies received thereon, from 1st May, 1843; to 18th December, 1844. ————Synopsis of receipt and expenditure of the Trust, shewing the nett balances reported each several term from the Road and Ferry.</p>
G. G.	"	20	<p>CROWN TIMBER LICENSES:—Statement of Licenses granted during the years 1843 and 1844, for cutting Timber on the waste Lands of the Crown, in the Counties of Bonaventure, Gaspé, Rimouski, Kamouraska, L'Islet, Bellechasse and Saguenay, exhibiting the quantities of Timber made in each of the said Counties.</p>
H. H.	March	3	<p>ANCIENT ARCHIVES and PUBLIC RECORDS:—Report of the Select Committee appointed to enquire into and report upon the present condition and state of the ANCIENT ARCHIVES and PUBLIC RECORDS of La Nouvelle France, of Canada, and of the Province of Quebec, remaining in the Vaults of the Evêché or Parliament Buildings at Quebec, or elsewhere, with a view to the adoption of measures, as well for their arrangement and preservation from decay, as to the collection from all accessible sources wheresoever, of such ancient and authentic records and documents relating to the first settlements of Canada, as may cast light upon or be conducive to a full knowledge of its early history, as well as to the general advancement of Literature in the Province.</p>
I. I.	February	23	<p>PUBLIC ACCOUNTS:—Accounts and Statements respecting the Public Income and Expenditure of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province of Canada, for the year 1844, accompanied with a Schedule.</p>
J. J.	March	4	<p>COURT OF CHANCERY:—Report of the Commissioners appointed to consider and report what alterations it may be expedient to make in the practice and proceedings of the Court of Chancery in Upper Canada.</p>

K. K.	1844. March	4	KING'S COLLEGE :—Estimate of the Income of the University of King's College, calculated on the state of its affairs at the close of the year 1844. —————Return of the Names of the Professors. —————Return of Students in the College. —————Return of the expenses incurred upon the Parliament Buildings at Toronto, in fitting them up for the temporary accommodation of the College. —————Return of Furniture applied to each Professor. —————Return respecting the Chaplain.
L. L.	"	5	ROADS on the ISLAND of MONTREAL, &c. :—First Report of the Select Committee to which were referred the Petition of M. F. Valois and others, inhabitants of Lachine and other Parishes; and various other Petitions, relating to Roads on the Island of Montreal,—to the LONGUEUIL and CHAMBLY TURNPIKE ROAD,—and to a PLANK ROAD from the HORSE FERRY along the west bank of the CHAMBLY BASIN to the said TURNPIKE ROAD.
	"	10	—————Second Report of the said Committee, relating to Chambly Turnpike Road, and a Plank Road leading to the same.
	"	20	—————Third Report of the said Committee, relating to the Trustees of the Montreal Turnpike Roads.
M. M.	"	6	PUBLIC ACCOUNTS :—First Report of the Special Committee to which were referred the Public Accounts.
	"	17	—————Third Report of the said Committee.
N. N.	"	7	PUBLIC LANDS :—Report of the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the method of disposing of the Crown, Clergy, and School Lands, and of appropriating the proceeds thereof.
O. O.	"	7	LUMBER ACT :—Report of the Select Committee to which were referred the Petition of John P. Waterson and others, licensed Deal Cullers of the City of Quebec, and various other Petitions, for amendments to the Lumber Act,—the Petition of Ruggles Wright and others, inhabitants on the Ottawa River, interested in the production of Lumber, against any alteration of said Act,—and the Bill to regulate the culling and measurement of timber, masts, spars, deals, staves, and other articles of a like nature, and to repeal the Act of the 7th Vict. c. 25.
P. P.	"	7	PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS :—Statements of Monies expended from the Public Treasury for Public Improvements in Upper and Lower Canada, since the year 1830. EDUCATION :—Statements of Monies expended from the Public Treasury for Education in Upper and Lower Canada, since the year 1830.
Q. Q.	"	14	ESTIMATE of certain Expenses of the CIVIL GOVERNMENT of the Province of CANADA, for the year 1845, for which a Supply is required. —————Of the probable Amount of the PUBLIC EXPENDITURE and NETT REVENUE of the Consolidated Fund of the Province of Canada, for the year 1844.
R. R.	"	11	CHAMBLY CANAL :—Second Report of the Special Committee appointed to inquire into all matters and things connected with the management and collection of Dues on the Chambly Canal.
S. S.	"	11	CORPORATION of MONTREAL :—Report of the Special Committee to which were referred the Petition of the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Montreal, praying for amendments to the Ordinances incorporating the said City, and various other Petitions on the same subject.
T. T.	"	13	BEAUHARNOIS and St. LAWRENCE CANALS :—Report of the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of the Reverend J. O. ARCHAMBAULT and others, of the Parishes of ST. TIMOTHEE and ST. CLEMENT, praying for compensation for Losses occasioned by the construction of the BEAUHARNOIS CANAL; and, also, the Petition of GEORGE ROBERTSON and others, of the Village of MILLEROCHES, and other Petitions, praying for compensation for Losses sustained by the construction of the ST. LAWRENCE CANAL.
U. U.	"	13	RIVER ST. CHARLES and DORCHESTER BRIDGE :—Report of the Select Committee to which were referred the Petitions of J. G. TOURANGEAU and others, of the CITY of QUEBEC and

U. U.	1845. March	13	RIVER St. CHARLES and DORCHESTER BRIDGE—(<i>Continued</i> .) its vicinity; of the MAYOR and CORPORATION of the said CITY,—and of CHARLES SMITH and ANTHONY ANDERSON, Esquires, relating to DORCHESTER BRIDGE, and to the erection of other BRIDGES over the RIVER St. CHARLES.
V. V.	"	14	M'GILL COLLEGE:—Report of the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of the Hon. Vallières de St. Real, Chief Justice of Montreal, in behalf of the Governors of M'Gill College, for the repeal of the Act establishing the Royal Institution for the advancement of Learning,—and the Petition of the Board of the Royal Institution, praying that the Charter of M'Gill College be so amended as to permit of the disposal of part of the Endowment.
W. W.	"	18	OTTAWA RIVER:—Statement of all Contracts entered into for the erection of the UNION BRIDGE across the River Ottawa, at Bytown, and the amount of each, shewing also the salaries and amount received by each Engineer or Superintendent employed on the said work, and at what date the respective contracts were fulfilled. -----Detailed Account of the whole of the expense of the SLIDES on the Ottawa and its tributary streams, with the names and salaries of the Clerks employed, and the amount of travelling expenses incurred up to the 1st January, 1845.
X. X.	"	18	ST. LAWRENCE CANAL:—Return and Account of all CLAIMS for LAND and DAMAGES claimed by the inhabitants of the County of Dundas, arising from the St. Lawrence Canal, and shewing a detailed Statement of the names of Claimants, for what portion of land, the nature and amount of their respective damages, how settled, (if so,) whether by arbitration, or private agreement with the Board of Works, what and whose claims are yet unsettled, and the reasons of such claims being yet unsettled.
Y. Y.	"	18	LUNATIC ASYLUM:—Statement of the several amounts paid into the hands of the Receiver General, by the several District Treasurers of the late Province of Upper Canada, for the erection of a Lunatic Asylum, under the Provincial Act, 2d Vict. cap. 11, from 1840 to 17th March, 1845.
Z. Z.	"	18	M'LEOD, ALEXANDER:—Report of the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of Alexander M'Leod, of the Township of Stamford, to be indemnified for losses sustained through his imprisonment by the Authorities of the United States, in 1840, on a charge of having assisted in the destruction of the Steamer CAROLINE.
A. A. A.	"	20	QUEBEC TURNPIKE ROADS:—Report of the Special Committee to which was referred the Petition of R. G. Belleau and others, inhabitants of the County of Quebec, praying for amendments to the Ordinance relating to the Turnpike Roads in the neighbourhood of Quebec,—and other references on the subject of the said Roads.
B. B. B.	"	20	APPOINTMENTS to OFFICE of EMOLUMENT:—Returns of the Names, &c. of all persons who have been appointed to any Office of Emolument in the Province, from the 10th February 1841, to the 31st December, 1844.
C. C. C.	"	20	SCHOLASTIC INSTITUTIONS:—Statements of the Scholastic Institutions receiving aid from the Funds of the Province, with the number of Pupils in each.
D, D. D.	"	20	CUSTOM HOUSE BONDS, MONTREAL:—Statement of the number of Bonds for Provincial Duties taken at the Port of Montreal in the years 1842, 1843, and 1844, shewing the number paid, how many remain unpaid, the number upon which Judgments have been obtained, and the proceedings that have been taken to enforce such Judgments.
E. E. E.	"	20	INDIANS in CANADA:—Sections I. and II. of a Report on the Affairs of the Indians in Canada.
F. F. F.	"	22	SPARKS, NICHOLAS, and others:—Report of the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of N. Sparks and others, of Bytown, for an Act to restore to the said N. Sparks certain lands in Bytown taken possession of by the Ordnance Department, for the purposes of the Rideau Canal, but not appropriated by them to that purpose,—and, also, the Bill to explain and amend part of the ORDINANCE VESTING ACT.

G. G. G.	1845. March	22	WAR LOSSES:—Lists of War Losses awarded to persons in Upper Canada, and remaining unpaid, on 18th February, 1845. —Pay Lists of Indian Claimants for Losses sustained during the late War.
H. H. H.	"	22	SHIPS and OTHER VESSELS OWNED in the PROVINCE:—Return of the TONNAGE and NUMBER of Ships and other Vessels owned in this Province in the year 1844, distinguishing, as nearly as may be, those employed on the Lakes, those in the River St. Lawrence above Quebec, those in the coasting trade below Quebec and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and those in trade beyond the Seas, as nearly as can be ascertained.
I. I. I.	"	24	COURT of CHANCERY:—Letter from the Registrar of the Court of Chancery to the Provincial Secretary, accompanied with,—Statement of the number of suits brought in the said Court from 19th July, 1841, to 12th December, 1844, shewing the number of suits actually adjudicated upon; and,—Schedule of Taxations in Chancery from 22nd July, 1841, to 31st December, 1844.
J. J. J.	"	24	WELLAND CANAL:—Documents in answer to an Address calling for certain information as to the cost of completing the Welland Canal from Thorold and Lock No. 18, respectively, to Port Dalhousie, and other particulars connected therewith.
K. K. K.	"	24	KELLY, WILLIAM MOORE:—Copies of Documents and Correspondence on the case and conduct of William Moore Kelly, Esquire, late Collector of the Customs at the Port of Toronto.
L. L. L.	"	25	ICE BRIDGES:—Correspondence and Reports relative to the construction of Ice Bridges below Three Rivers, at or near Isle Bigot, and between Quebec and Point Levi.
M. M. M.	"	26	M'BEAN, JOHN:—Report of the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of John M'Bean, of Lancaster, in the Eastern District, for remuneration for constructing a Lock at French's Reef.
N. N. N.	"	26	BRANDON, TOWNSHIP OF:—Report of the Special Committee to which was referred the Petition of WILLIAM MORRISON and others, of the Township of Brandon, in the County of Berthier, praying that they may be enabled to obtain Titles to certain lands in that Township occupied by them, and originally surveyed and marked out by Government, but which are now claimed by the Seigneur of De Lanaudière.
O. O. O.	"	27	CAMERON, DONALD:—Report of the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of Donald Cameron, of Thorah, in the Home District, for the appointment of a Commission to investigate alleged injustice towards the Petitioner and others, with regard to their Lands, by the Executive Council of Upper Canada, together with the Report of the Select Committee of the Commons of Upper Canada on a former Petition of Mr. Cameron to the House of Assembly of that Province.
P. P. P.	"	28	POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT:—Report of the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of J. H. Maitland and J. C. Becket, of the Canada Sunday School Union, that measures be adopted to establish a cheap and uniform rate of Postage, —and various other documents, petitions and matters connected with the Post Office Department.
Q. Q. Q.	"	29	COBOURG HARBOUR:—Documents relating to the completion of Cobourg Harbour. ROAD from RICE LAKE to LAKE ONTARIO:—Documents relating thereto.
R. R. R.	"		BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES and BURIALS, Lower Canada:—General Statements and Returns of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the District of Quebec, for the years 1843 and 1844. —Similar Statements for the District of Montreal. —Supplementary Returns for the ditto, for the years 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843. —General Statement and Return for the District of Three Rivers, for the year 1843. —Similar Statements for the District of Gaspé, for the years 1842, 1843 and 1844.
S. S. S.	"	26	REID and SHEPHERD:—First Report of the Select Committee to which was referred the Petition of John Reid and Robert Shepherd, of the City of Montreal, praying payment of monies alleged to be still due to them as Contractors on the St. Lawrence Canal,—and various other Petitions of a similar nature.
T. T. T.	"		IMPORTS and EXPORTS:—Imports and Exports at the Port of St. John's, for the years 1843 and 1844.

SCHEDULE

OF ACCOUNTS and STATEMENTS respecting the Public Income and Expenditure of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province of Canada, for the year 1843.

- No. 1. Statement exhibiting the Net Revenue of the Province of Canada for the year 1843, also an abstract of the Expenditure during the same period, and the state of the Consolidated Revenue Fund on the 31st January, 1844.

RECEIPTS.

- No. 2. Statement of the Revenue from Customs Duties in the Province of Canada, during the year ended 5th January, 1844, received between the 6th January, 1843 and the 31st January, 1844.
- " 3. Statement of the Revenue arising from Duties on Licenses for Shops retailing Spirituous Liquors, Inns, Stills, Billiard Tables, Hawkers and Pedlars, Steamboats, and Ale and Beer Houses, during the year ended 5th January, 1844, received between 6th January, 1843, and the 31st January, 1844.
- " 4. Statement of the Revenue arising from Duties on Licenses to Auctioneers and on Sales by Auction during the year ended 5th January, 1844, received between 6th January, 1843, and 31st January, 1844.
- " 5. Statement of Sums composing the Territorial Revenue of the Province of Canada, paid between 1st January, 1843, and 31st January, 1844.
- " 6. Statement of Revenue arising from the Light House or Tonnage Duty, under the Act of Upper Canada, 7 Wm. 4, cap. 95, during the year ended 5th January, 1844, received between 6th January, 1843, and 31st January, 1844.
- " 7. Statement of Duties paid on Bank issues between the 1st January, 1843, and the 31st January, 1844, pursuant to the Provincial Act of Canada, 4 & 5 Vic. cap. 29.
- " 8. Account of Revenue arising from Public Works and Receipts on account of Interest on Loans to Public Works in the Province of Canada, between the 1st January, 1843, and 31st January, 1844.
- " 9. Statement of the Revenue arising from Fees on Militia Commissions, Exemptions from Militia Duty and Militia Fines, under the Act of Upper Canada, 2d Vic. cap. 9, between the 1st January, 1843 and 31st January, 1844.
- " 10. Statement of Fines and Forfeitures including Seizures paid the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, between the 1st January, 1843 and 31st January, 1844.
- " 11. Statement of the Casual Revenue paid the Receiver General, between 1st January, 1843 and 31st January, 1844, consisting of Fees on Land Patents and Instruments under the Great and Privy Seal, Copies and Certificates of Land Patents, Marriages, Inns, Country and Town Shops, Hawkers, Billiard and Ferry Licenses, including Fees on Exemptions, Searches and other Incidental Payments.

EXPENDITURE.

- No. 12. Statement of the charge for Interest on the Public Debt of the Province of Canada, paid between 1st January, 1843, and 31st January, 1844.
- " 13. Statement of Warrants issued on the Receiver General of the Province of Canada on account of the Expenditure for services provided for in the Civil List, Schedule A., from 1st January, 1843, to the 31st January, 1844.
- " 14. Statement of Warrants issued on the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, on account of the Expenditure for services provided for in the Civil List Schedule B. from 1st January, 1843, to the 31st January, 1844.
- " 15. Statement of Warrants issued on Account of the Expenditure for services provided for by Acts and Ordinances of the late Province of Lower Canada, from 1st January, 1843, to the 31st January, 1844.
- " 16. Statement of Warrants issued on the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, for services provided for by Acts of the late Province of Upper Canada, from 1st January, 1843, to the 31st January, 1844.

Appendix
(A.)
1844.

- No. 17. Statement of Warrants issued on the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, for services provided for by Acts of the Legislature of the Province of Canada, from 1st January, 1843, to the 31st January, 1844.
- " 18. Statement of Warrants issued on Account of the Expenditure of the Civil Government of the Province of Canada, from 1st January, 1843, to the 31st January, 1844, for services of the year 1842, provided for by Act. 6 Vic. cap. 9.
- " 19. Statement of Warrants issued on Account of the Expenditure of the Civil Government of the Province of Canada, for the year 1843, paid between 1st January, 1843, and the 31st January, 1844, out of a Vote of the Legislative Assembly of last Session.

Appendix
(A.)
1844.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- No. 20. Statement of Amount Expended by the Board of Works in the Province of Canada, under the authority of the Act of 4 & 5 Vic. cap. 28, between the 1st January, 1843, and the 31st January, 1844.
- " 21. Statement of Amount Expended by the Board of Works in the Province of Canada, between the 1st January, 1843, and the 31st January, 1844, including a sum due from 1842, without the authority of Parliament and for which an appropriation is required.
- " 22. Statement of the particulars of the Payments and Deductions made from the Revenues constituting the Consolidated Fund of the Province of Canada for expenses of Management, Collection, Drawbacks, Return Duty, &c., for the year ended 5th January, 1844.
- " 23. Statement of the Affairs of the Province of Canada, on the 31st January, 1844, in which the year 1843, is included.
- " 24. Statement shewing the Payments under Schedules A. and B. respectively, for the year 1843, made between the 1st January, 1843, and the 31st January, 1844.

SCHEDULE

OF STATEMENTS exhibiting the Receipts and Expenditure of the several undermentioned Special Accounts for the year 1843.

- No. 25. Statement of Monies Collected under the Provincial Acts, 45 Geo. 3, cap. 12. 51 Geo. 3, cap. 2. and 2 Geo. 4, cap. 7, and of expenses incurred in Supporting and Improving the Navigation of the River St. Lawrence from the Basin of Portneuf in the District of Quebec, to the Division Line between the late Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada for the year 1843, under the Trinity Board of Montreal.
- " 26. Statement of Tonnage Duties collected during the Season of the Navigation of the year 1843, at Quebec and Montreal, under Provincial Act 6 Wm. 4 cap. 35, continued by the Ordinance 3 Vic. cap. 15, and of the sums paid thereout to provide for Medical Treatment of Sick Mariners.
- " 27. Statement of the Funds arising from the Estates of the late Order of Jesuits, from the 1st October, 1842, to the 31st December, 1843.
- " 28. Statement of Monies arising from the sale of School Lands in that part of the Province heretofore called Upper Canada, pursuant to Provincial Act 4 & 5 Vic. cap. 19, and Warrants issued thereon, between 1st January, 1843 and 31st January, 1844.
- " 29. Statement of Monies received from the rate or Duty imposed by the Provincial Act of Canada 4 & 5 Vic. cap. 13, on Passengers or Emigrants arriving at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal, including a Sum received for the Imperial Treasury, through the Commissary General, and the Amount paid thereout for providing Medical Assistance for Sick Emigrants, and enabling Indigent Persons of that description to proceed to the place of their destination during the Season of the Navigation of the year 1843.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 1844.

JOS. CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

Appendix
(A.)
1844.

Appendix
(A.)
1844.

No. 1.

STATEMENT exhibiting the Net Revenue of the Province of Canada for the year 1843, also an Abstract of the Expenditure during the same period and the state of the Consolidated Revenue Fund on the 31st day of January, 1844.

EXPENDITURE.	No. of Statement.	Provincial Currency.		REVENUE.	No. of Statement.	Provincial Currency.	
		£	s. d.			£	s. d.
To Interest on the Public Debt.....	12	93214	12 14	By Balance at Credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund on 31st December, 1842.....			79347 8 11½
“ Amount of Schedule A.....	13	50000	0 0	“ Net Customs in Bonds and Cash.....	2	218934	4 9½
“ do of Schedule B.....	14	33333	6 8	“ Net Excise.....	3 & 4	30524	11 0
“ Permanent Charges provided by Legislative Enactments in Canada East.....	15	11334	14 1	“ Net Territorial.....	5	27223	7 10½
“ Permanent Charges provided by Legislative Enactments in Canada West.....	16	12314	9 11	“ Light House and Tonnage Duty West.....	6	596	5 2
“ Charges by Acts of the Legislature of the Province of Canada.....	17	18489	10 9	“ Bank Imposts.....	7	7600	16 11
“ Charges under the Estimate of 1842.....	18	4644	18 1	“ Revenue from Public Works.....	8	26076	11 1½
“ Charges under the Estimate of 1843.....	19	61498	8 14	“ Militia Commissions, Fines and Exemptions.....	9	102	5 0
“ Balance at Credit of the Consolidated Fund on 31st January, 1844.....				“ Fines and Forfeitures including Seizures.....	10	3016	0 9
				“ Casual Revenue.....	11	6851	8 1½
				“ Cancelled Warrants.....		62	2 10½
				Total Provincial Currency.....		£	320987 13 8
							400335 2 7½

By Balance brought down Provincial Currency..... £115505 2 10½

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 1844.

JOS. CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

Total Provincial Currency..... £ 400335 2 7½

STATEMENT of the Revenue from Customs Duties in the Province of Canada during the year ended 5th January, 1844, received between 6th January, 1843 and 31st January, 1844.

PORTS.	Gross Amount of Collection.			Deductions made in progress of Collection.			Other Expenses of Collection paid by Warrant on the Receiver General.	Net Amount in Currency.				
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		
Quebec.....	558	13	5 2	4797	16	10	1100	17	1	49935	19	11
Montreal.....	1024	32	1 4	2418	1	6	1135	16	0	98613	6	8
St. Johns.....	223	50	1 4	..	..	..	937	6	10	21412	14	6
Phillipsburg.....	911	2	10	..	..	..	156	17	7	754	5	3
Coteau du Lac.....	2102	7	3 1/2	..	..	..	762	0	8	1606	7	1 1/2
Stanstead.....	557	10	4 1/2	..	..	..	153	12	2	203	18	2 1/2
Beauce.....	100	13	2	..	..	..	72	9	11	28	3	3
Amherstburg.....	431	15	1 1/2	100	0	0	..	..	..	331	15	1 1/2
Bath.....	233	13	11 1/2	100	0	0	..	..	..	133	13	11 1/2
Belleville.....	594	0	11	100	11	10	..	..	..	493	9	1
Bond Head.....	64	18	5 1/2	32	6	4	..	..	..	32	12	1 1/2
Brockville.....	1008	0	2	125	8	0	..	..	..	882	12	2
Hamilton.....	12191	1	4	302	5	5	..	..	..	11888	15	11
Chatham.....	584	6	7	100	0	0	..	..	..	484	6	7
Chippewa.....	1960	6	4	170	8	11 1/2	..	..	..	1789	17	4 1/2
Cobourg.....	1358	15	4	142	18	9	4	7	4	1211	9	3
Cornwall.....	226	5	6	100	0	0	..	..	..	126	5	6
Dunville.....	71	8	4 1/2	34	1	4 1/2	..	..	..	37	6	11 1/2
Fort Erie.....	824	3	7 1/2	100	0	0	..	..	..	724	3	7 1/2
Gananoque.....	928	10	11 1/2	100	0	0	..	..	..	828	10	11 1/2
Goderich.....	70	13	5 1/2	36	0	7 1/2	..	..	..	34	12	10
Hallowell.....	287	5	1	100	0	0	..	..	..	187	5	1
Kingston.....	9278	4	11	300	0	0	..	..	..	8978	4	11
Maitland.....	5	8	11 1/2	2	14	5 1/2	..	..	..	2	14	5 1/2
Maria Town.....	107	13	3 1/2	53	16	8	..	..	..	53	16	7 1/2
Newcastle.....	180	16	5 1/2	77	7	6	..	..	..	103	8	11 1/2
Niagara.....	1176	3	4 1/2	133	16	2	..	..	..	1042	7	2 1/2
Oakville.....	224	12	0	100	0	0	..	..	..	124	12	0
Penetanguishine.....	118	13	11 1/2	58	14	9 1/2	..	..	..	59	19	2
Prescott.....	337	4	2	100	0	0	..	..	..	237	4	2
Port Burwell.....	173	19	3	86	8	9	..	..	..	87	10	6
Port Hope.....	705	2	7	100	0	0	..	..	..	605	2	7
Port Colborne.....	600	15	2	65	18	7 1/2	..	..	..	534	16	6 1/2
Port Credit.....	195	19	4 1/2	98	11	10 1/2	..	..	..	97	7	6 1/2
Port Darlington.....	217	15	4 1/2	68	15	11 1/2	..	..	..	148	19	5
Port Dalhousie.....	465	0	11	100	0	0	..	..	..	365	0	11
Port Dover.....	287	0	9 1/2	100	0	0	..	..	..	187	0	9 1/2
Port Sarnia.....	280	16	7 1/2	100	0	0	..	..	..	180	16	7 1/2
Port Stanley.....	1782	18	5 1/2	169	1	0 1/2	..	..	..	1613	17	5
Toronto.....	17603	2	4	324	14	3	..	..	..	17278	8	1
Sault St. Marie.....	252	13	1 1/2	101	10	11	..	..	..	151	2	2 1/2
Queenston.....	779	17	11 1/2	100	0	0	..	..	..	679	17	11 1/2
River aux Raisins.....	96	1	9	48	0	10 1/2	..	..	..	48	0	10 1/2
Trent Port.....	72	3	2 1/2	22	12	6	..	..	..	49	10	8 1/2
Sandwich.....	698	3	10	100	7	4	..	..	..	597	16	6
Turkey Point.....	318	9	11 1/2	100	0	0	..	..	..	218	9	11 1/2
Windsor.....	331	4	4 1/2	100	4	4	..	..	..	231	0	0 1/2
Totals.....	£	241572	9 0	11472	15 7 1/2	361 15 4	4319	0 3	225418	17 9 1/2		
Less.—Balances outstanding, but accounted for subsequently to the 31st January, 1844.....	£								6484	12 11 1/2		
Nett Revenue in Cash and Bonds Currency.....	£								218934	4 9 1/2		

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 1844.

JOS. CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

N. B.—The Receipts in the above and following Revenue Statements include the payments made to the Receiver General during the whole of the month of January, 1844, in order that the accounts may correspond with those of the Receiver General.

No. 4.

1844.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

1844.

STATEMENT of the Revenue arising from Duties on Licences to Auctioneers, and on Sales by Auction, during the Year ended 5th January, 1844, Received between 6th January, 1843, and 31st January, 1844.

DISTRICT.	Licences to Auctioneers.		Sales	Total Gross	Expenses of	Net
	No.	Duty.	by Auction.	Revenue.	Collection.	Revenue.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Montreal.....	16	80 0 0	3745 10 3½	3825 10 3½	93 12 6	3731 17 9½
Quebec.....	14	70 0 0	1138 7 0	1208 7 0	28 9 0	1179 18 0
St. Francis.....	2	10 0 0	3 14 4	13 14 4	0 1 10	13 12 6
<i>By Collectors of Customs, Ports of.</i>						
Belleville.....	2	10 0 0	4 16 0	14 16 0	0 14 9½	14 1 2½
Brockville.....	1	5 0 0	4 6 9	9 6 9	0 9 4	8 17 5
Chatham.....	0	0 0 0	11 3 6	11 3 6	0 11 2½	10 12 3½
Cobourg.....	2	10 0 0	3 13 5	13 13 5	0 13 8	12 19 9
Cornwall.....	2	10 0 0	2 5 5½	12 5 5½	0 12 3	11 13 2½
Goderich.....	1	5 0 0	0 0 0	5 0 0	0 5 0	4 15 0
Hamilton.....	4	20 0 0	2 19 3	22 19 3	1 2 11	21 16 4
Hallowell.....	2	10 0 0	11 3 4	21 3 4	1 1 2	20 2 2
Kingston.....	7	35 0 0	240 0 8	275 0 8	13 15 0½	261 5 7¾
Niagara.....	2	10 0 0	7 2 0½	17 2 0½	0 17 1	16 4 11½
Prescott.....	0	0 0 0	0 7 3	0 7 3	0 0 7	0 6 8
Port Dover.....	1	5 0 0	0 0 0	5 0 0	0 5 0	4 15 0
“ Hope.....	1	5 0 0	9 7 9	14 7 9	0 14 4½	13 13 4½
“ Stanley.....	4	20 0 0	9 8 4	29 8 4	1 9 5	27 18 11
Toronto.....	18	90 0 0	420 2 6	510 2 6	25 10 1	484 12 5
Totals, Currency.....£	79	395 0 0	5614 7 10½	6019 7 10½	170 5 3½	5839 2 7

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Montreal, 1844.

JOS. CARY,

Deputy Inspector General.

No. 5.

STATEMENT of the Sums composing the Territorial Revenue of the Province of Canada, paid between the 1st January, 1843, and the 31st January, 1844.

	Amount Currency.	Total Currency.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
From the Hudson Bay Company, 1 Year's Rent of the King's Posts to the 10th October, 1843.....	.. .. .	600 0 0
<i>Rent of Beach and Water Lots at Quebec.</i>		
From George Black, one year's rent of a Water Lot, to the 24th June, 1843.....	26 5 7	
“ H. & W. Sharples, do to do	6 5 0	
“ George Taylor, do to do	35 19 2	
“ Walker & Forsyth, do to do	32 3 6	
“ Pemberton Brothers, do to do	6 5 0	
“ J. W. Woolsey, do to do	44 18 11	
“ Wm. Petry, six years' rent of a Beach Lot, to 14th January, 1843.....	243 12 0	
“ John Bonner, do do to do do	222 0 0	
		617 9 2
<i>Quints.</i>		
From Sundry Persons.....	.. .. .	135 2 9
<i>Lods et Ventes.</i>		
From Sundry Persons.....	.. .. .	2340 6 1½
Carried forward.....£	.. .. .	3692 18 0½

No. 5.

STATEMENT of the Sums composing the Territorial Revenue, &c.—Continued.

		Amount Currency.	Total Currency.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Brought forward</i>.....	.. .. .	.. .. .	3692 18 0½
<i>Rent of Ferries.</i>			
From the Ferry at Bytown.....	.. .. .	8 0 0	
“ “ at Prescott.....	.. .. .	75 0 0	
“ “ at Port Sarnia.....	.. .. .	10 0 0	
			93 0 0
<i>Receipts by the Commissioner of Crown Lands.</i>			
Sales and Instalments on Crown Lands in the Province of Canada.....	30816 9 7		
Rents and Arrears on Lands on Lease.....	462 4 7		
Quit Rent Sales.....	84 12 7		
Military Reserves, Sales and Instalments.....	14242 16 0		
Fees on Grants of Land, and Casual Fees.....	1051 3 0		
Rent of Grosse Isle.....	10 0 0		
Repayment of R. H. Thornhill's Pension.....	62 10 0		
Gain on Scrip.....	173 0 10		
P. Robinson's Estate.....	6 10 8		
Overcharge on Land Rights.....	1 13 5		
From Dr. McAllister.....	23 19 0		
“ Outstanding Dues of 1842.....	6742 5 10		
Transfer from Woods and Forests Account.....	36283 5 11		
		89960 11 5	
<i>Woods and Forests.</i>			
Receipt from James Stephenson.....	33974 11 2		
“ “ William Morrison.....	581 13 1		
“ “ William McDonald.....	797 4 10		
“ “ C. F. Fournier.....	1735 6 3		
“ “ G. L. Marler.....	270 16 2		
“ “ Wm. Price & Co.....	1339 16 6		
“ “ Jas. Tibbetts.....	429 3 4		
“ “ A. Gilmour.....	317 14 2		
“ “ John Veazie.....	312 10 0		
“ Sundry small Sums from various Accountants.....	640 17 11		
	40399 13 5		
Less—Transfer to Crown Lands Account as above.....	36283 5 11		
		4116 7 6	94076 18 11
<i>Total Receipts</i>			
	.. .. .	.. .. .	£97862 16 11½
<i>Deductions, by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, from Crown Lands.</i>			
Land Rights.....	35663 5 2		
Militia Scrip.....	5250 0 0		
Surveys.....	2956 13 2		
Cancelled Sales.....	87 16 1		
Agents' Commission.....	2462 1 4		
General Disbursements in Crown Land and Surveyor General's Offices.....	4443 5 10		
Remission on Military Reserves.....	1664 12 8		
Robert H. Thornhill's Pension.....	62 10 0		
From the Heirs of the late Hon. W. B. Felton.....	£1100 0 0		
Salary due do. to the 6th August, 1836.....	1910 15 11		
	3010 15 11		
Balance of Account of Application of Instalments received by the late Peter Robinson, while Commissioner of Crown Lands, and not applied by him.....	313 19 5		
Balance carried to next year, but accounted for subsequently to the 31st January, 1844.....	10153 19 6		
		66068 19 1	
<i>From Woods and Forests.</i>			
Disbursements, &c., per J. Stevenson.....	2962 0 2		
“ “ Wm. Morrison.....	25 15 0		
Surveys.....	32 2 6		
Commission.....	0 6 0		
Amount paid Laird McNabb, on account of his claim.....	849 7 2		
Disbursements by McLean Stewart.....	246 16 8		
		4116 7 6	
<i>Payments by Warrant in Deduction.</i>			
Salary of the Clerk of the Terrars of the Queen's Domain.....	90 0 0		
Commission to the Inspector General of do.....	142 18 8		
Copies of Notarial Extracts.....	7 14 2		
Survey of the Harbour of Quebec.....	117 13 0		
Remission to John Bonner, amount of expenses in Cross Appeal.....	26 1 7		
“ to Wm. Petry, do do do.....	24 1 10		
		70185 6 7	
Sterling.....	408 14 3	454 2 6	70639 9 1
Net Currency.....	.. .. .	.. .. .	£27223 7 10½

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 1844.JOS. CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

No. 6.

1814.

1814.

STATEMENT of REVENUE arising from the Light House or Tonnage Duty, under the Act U. C. 7th Will. IV. Cap. 95, during the year ended 5th January, 1844, and received between 6th January, 1843 and 31st January, 1844.

Port where Collected.	Amount Currency.		
	£	s.	d.
Anherstburgh.....	16	6	0
Bath.....	1	15	6
Brockville.....	12	16	0
Chatham.....	17	12	0
Cobourg.....	4	14	0
Dunville.....	2	10	0
Goderich.....	5	0	0
Hamilton.....	51	13	1
Hallowell.....	4	0	0
Kingston.....	156	16	0
Newcastle.....	6	16	0
Niagara.....	35	19	0
Oakville.....	22	3	0
Prescott.....	15	0	0
Port Burwell.....	2	12	0
“ Colborne.....	40	10	0
“ Credit.....	10	4	0
“ Darlington.....	2	9	0
“ Dalhousie.....	44	11	0
“ Dover.....	1	10	0
“ Hope.....	7	12	0
“ Sarnia.....	6	5	0
“ Stanley.....	9	13	0
Toronto.....	110	6	7
Turkey Point.....	4	17	0
Windsor.....	10	11	0
Total.....	604	1	2
Less—Balances outstanding, but accounted for subsequently to the 31st January, 1844.....	7	16	0
Net Revenue in Cash Currency..... £	596	5	2

N. B.—No Allowance is granted by Law to Collectors of Customs for the Collection of this Duty.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 1844.

JOS. CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

No. 7.

STATEMENT of Duties paid on Bank Issues between the 1st January, 1843 and the 31st January, 1844, pursuant to the Provincial Act of Canada, 4th and 5th Vict. Cap. 29.

		Currency.
		£ s. d.
Bank of Montreal.....	to 31st October, 1843.....	2530 16 10
“ of Quebec.....	to do do.....	330 17 7
“ of Upper Canada.....	to do do.....	1031 10 6
“ of British North America at Montreal.....	to do do.....	194 17 0
“ of do do Quebec.....	to do do.....	267 17 2
“ of do do Kingston.....	to do do.....	111 19 8
“ of do do Toronto.....	to do do.....	171 18 11
Banque du Peuple at Montreal.....	to do do.....	458 1 2
City Bank at do.....	to do do.....	911 12 10
Commercial Bank at Kingston.....	to do do.....	1027 1 11
Farmers Joint Stock Company's Bank at Toronto.....	do do.....	28 11 11
Gore Bank.....	to do do.....	535 11 5
Total Currency.....	£	7600 16 11

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 1844.

JOS CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

Appendix
(A.)
1844.

No. 8.

Appendix
(A.)
1844.

ACCOUNT of Revenue arising from Public Works and Receipts on Account of Interest on Loans to Public Works in the Province of Canada, between 1st January, 1843, and 31st January, 1844.

WORKS.	Gross Amount.			Deductions for Expenses of Collection, Management, &c.			Net Amount Currency.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Welland Canal.....	16159	6	0	297	2	8	15862	3	4
Lachine Canal.....	7322	2	1½	2252	13	7	5069	8	6½
Chamby Canal.....	352	5	2	274	0	3½	78	4	10½
East York Road Trust.....	600	0	0	..	..	..	600	0	0
West York Road Trust.....	600	0	0	..	..	..	600	0	0
West Gwilliamsburg Road and Bridge.....	120	0	0	..	..	..	120	0	0
Gore District Turnpike Road.....	1000	0	0	..	..	..	1000	0	0
Chatham Bridge.....	88	10	0	..	..	..	88	10	0
Brantford Bridge.....	344	8	3	..	..	..	344	8	3
Cobourg Harbour Company—Tolls.....	944	19	3	100	0	0	844	19	3
“ “ “ Interest on Loans.....	745	2	2	..	..	..	745	2	2
Oakville Harbour.....	384	1	4½	75	0	0	309	1	4½
Toronto Harbour.....	571	15	0	91	13	5	477	1	7
Trent Bridge.....	130	18	1½	..	..	..	130	18	1½
Kingston and Napanee Road.....	1200	0	0	..	..	..	1200	0	0
Port Hope Harbour.....	600	0	0	..	..	..	600	0	0
Burlington Bay Canal.....	1918	5	3	99	6	5	1818	18	10
Saint Anne's Locks.....	618	16	0½	155	5	7	463	10	5½
Kettle Creek Harbour.....	904	4	6½	45	4	3	859	0	3½
Totals in Currency.....£	34604	13	3½	3393	6	2½	31211	7	1
Less—Balances outstanding, but accounted for subsequently to the 31st January, 1844.....							5134	15	11½
Net Revenue in Cash, Currency.....£							26076	11	1½

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 1844.

JOS. CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

No. 9.

STATEMENT of the Revenue arising from Fees on Militia Commissions, Exemptions from Militia Duty and Militia Fines, under the Act of Upper Canada, 2nd Victoria, Cap. 9. between the 1st January, 1843, and the 31st January, 1844.

REGIMENT OR CORPS.	Fees on Commissions.			Exemption Money.			Fines.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1st Frontenac.....	7	10	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	10	0
2nd “.....	1	0	0	..	..	..	24	15	0	25	15	0
3rd “.....	2	5	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	0
3rd Durham.....	2	15	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	15	0
1st Gore.....	1	10	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	0
3rd “.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15	0	1	15	0
4th W. York.....	1	10	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	0
9th “.....	15	10	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	10	0
1st Haldimand.....	4	10	0	..	..	..	6	15	0	11	5	0
4th “.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	0	2	0	0
4th Prince Edward.....	10	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	0	0
1st Lennox.....	5	5	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	0
4th Northumberland.....	1	15	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15	0
3rd Grenville.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	0	2	0	0
2nd Lanark.....	3	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	0
5th “.....	7	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	0	0
Dundas Independent Artillery.....	1	10	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	0
Totals, Currency.....£	65	0	0	..	..	..	37	5	0	102	5	0

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 1844.

JOS. CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

Appendix
(A.)
1844.

No. 10.

Appendix
(A.)
1844.

STATEMENT of Fines and Forfeitures including Seizures paid the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, between 1st January, 1843 and the 31st January, 1844.

	Currency.			Total Currency.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Fines.</i>						
Received from the Clerk of the Peace, District of Quebec.....	189	10	6			
" do of do do Montreal.....	122	6	0			
" from the Sheriff of Quebec.....	50	0	0			
" do of St. Francis.....	11	5	0			
" from the Sheriffs in Western Canada.....	232	9	9			
" do Magistrates in do.....	216	16	0½			
" do Clerk of the Peace in do.....	9	12	0			
" do Treasurer of the Trinity House at Quebec.....	34	7	4			
" do Honble. R. Baldwin, Attorney General, (West.).....	39	13	0			
Total Fines.....						905 19 7½
<i>Seizures.</i>						
At the Port of Saint Johns.....	449	18	8			
" of Stanstead.....	30	15	11½			
" of Coteau du Lac.....	13	9	9			
" in Western Canada.....	1829	4	7			
Received from the Honble. R. Baldwin, Attorney General, (West.).....	66	18	3			
Total Seizures..... £	2390	7	2½			
<i>Deductions.</i>						
His Excellency the late Sir Charles Bagot's share as Governor General to the 5th April, 1843.....	£102	10	11			
W. B. Sheehan, Collector Dunnville, being his share of one third of a Bond for seizures recovered.....	22	6	1			
				124	17	0
						2265 10 2½
						3171 9 10
Less.—Balances outstanding, but accounted for subsequently to the 31st January, 1844.....						155 9 1
Net Revenue in Cash Currency..... £						3016 0 9

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 1844.JOS. CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

No. 11.

STATEMENT of the Casual Revenue paid the Receiver General between 1st January, 1843 and 31st January, 1844, consisting of Fees on Land Patents and Instruments under the Great and Privy Seal, Copies and Certificates of Land Patents, Marriages, Inns, Country and Town Shops, Hawkers, Billiard and Ferry Licences, including Fees on Exemplifications, Searches and other Incidental Payments.

RECEIPTS.		Gross Amount.	Deductions for Commission, &c.	Net Amount.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Secretary's Department (East.)</i>				
1st October, 1842 to 31st December, 1843.				
Fees on 6 Patents for Inventions at £2 each.....	12	0	0	
" 33 Commissions for Notaries Public, at £1 10 each.....	49	10	0	
" 21 do for Advocates, at do do.....	31	10	0	
" 5 Licences for Deputy Provincial Surveyors, at £1 5 each.....	6	5	0	
Carried forward..... £	99	5	0	

STATEMENT of the Casual Revenue paid the Receiver General, &c.—Continued.

1844.

1844.

RECEIPTS.		Gross Amount.	Deductions for Commission, &c.	Net Amount.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	99 5 0			
<i>Secretary's Department, (East.)</i>				
1st October, 1842 to 31st December, 1843.				
Fees on 38 Licences for Medical Practitioners, at £1 8 4 each	53 16 8			
" 5 do for Branch Pilots, at 15s. each.....	3 15 0			
" 28 Commissions under the Great Seal, at £1 5 each.....	35 0 0			
" 140 Land Patents, at various prices.....	272 6 10			
" 56 Certificates of Legalization, at 2s 6d. each....	7 0 0			
" 1 do do do do	0 15 0			
" 1760 Licences for Inns, Shops, Hawkers and Billiard Tables, at 5s. each.....	440 0 0			
" 80 Ferry Licences, at 15s. each.....	60 0 0			
		971 18 6	48 11 11	923 6 7
<i>Secretary's Department (West.)</i>				
1st January to 31st December, 1843.				
Fees on 18 Commissions, &c. under the Great Seal, at £5 each	90 0 0			
" 14 do for Medical Practitioners, at £1 each.....	14 0 0			
" 14 do for Notary Publics, at £2 each.....	28 0 0			
" 5 do for Collectors of Customs, at £2 each	10 0 0			
" 11 do for Deputy Provincial Surveyors, at £2 each.....	22 0 0			
" 10 Miscellaneous Commissions, at £2 each.....	20 0 0			
" 146 Notarial and other Certificates, at 2s 6d. each	18 5 0			
" 4 Special Instruments.....	14 2 6			
		216 7 6	10 16 4	205 11 2
<i>Provincial Registrar's Office.</i>				
Arrears of Fees from last year.....				
	29 11 3			
1st January to 31st December, 1843.				
Fees on 78 Certificates of Land Patents, at 2s. 6d. each.	9 15 0			
" 53 Searches..... at 1s. 3d. "	3 6 3			
" 117 full Fees..... at 2s. 6d. "	14 12 6			
" 5 Exemplifications, at £2 1s. 3d. each.....	10 6 3			
Various other Fees.....	13 1 0			
		80 12 3	.. .. .	80 12 3
<i>Marriage Licences.</i>				
Fees on Marriage Licences.....		2270 5 0	781 3 7	1489 1 5
Totals Currency..... £		3539 3 3	840 11 10	2698 11 5
Amount paid by sundry Clerks of District Courts in Canada East and West on account of the General Fee Fund.....				
				1477 7 9
" by the Commissioner of Police, being so much received from the Corporations of the Cities of Montreal and Quebec, in re-payment of monies advanced by Government for the support of the Police in those respective Cities during the year 1841.....				
				2489 19 8
Re-payment by sundry Accountants of balances unexpended of sums advanced to them for various purposes..				
				185 9 3½
Total Currency..... £				6851 8 1½

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 1844.JOS. CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

STATEMENT of the charge for Interest on the Public Debt of the Province of Canada, paid between 1st January, 1843, and the 31st January, 1844.

NAME.	SERVICE.	Sterling.			Sterling.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Glynn, Mills, Halifax, & Co..	For interest on £400,000 of Debentures for 12 months to 31st December, 1843, at 5 per cent.	20000	0	0	20200	0	0
	For 1 per cent. commission thereon.	200	0	0			
Baring Brothers & Co.	For interest on £169,650 of Debentures for 12 months to 31st December, 1843, at 5 per cent.	23482	10	0	23717	6	6
	For 1 per cent. commission thereon.	234	16	6			
Bank of England.	For 6 months interest on £300,000, at 4 per cent.	6000	0	0	18090	0	0
	" ½ per cent. commission thereon.	30	0	0			
	" 6 months interest on £600,000, at 4 per cent. to 31st December, 1843.	12000	0	0			
	For ½ per cent. commission thereon.	60	0	0			
Glynn, Mills, Halifax & Co.	For premium of Exchange on £12,000 at 9½ per cent.	1140	0	0	2450	0	0
	" " " on £13,100 at 10 " "	1310	0	0			
Baring Brothers & Co.	For premium of Exchange on £12,000 at 9½ per cent.	1140	0	0	2311	14	8
	" " " on £11,717 6s. 6d. at 10 per cent.	1171	14	8			
Bank of England.	For premium of Exchange on £6030.	605	17	4	1811	17	4
	" " " on £12,060 at 10 per cent.	1206	0	0			
Baring Brothers & Co.	Paid Perkins & Co., for Plates and Printing.	168	18	4	185	16	2
	For premium of Exchange on £168 18s. 4d.	16	17	10			
	For interest on account current to 1st June, 1843.	931	12	11			
	" Advertisements to 31st December, 1843.	33	15	0			
	" Postage to do.	1	9	11			
	" 1 per cent. commission on £31,437 2s. being for sale of £30,800 Debentures, and 6 months interest.	314	7	5			
	" Brokerage on do at ¼ per cent.	77	0	0			
	Less.	1358	5	3			
	For 6 months interest on £30,800.	£637	2	0			
	" Balance of interest on 31st December, 1843.	17	14	9			
Glynn, Mills, Halifax & Co.	For interest on account current to 30th June, 1843.	586	2	9	712	2	0
	" " " to 31st Dec. "	125	0	1			
	" Postages " to " "	0	19	2			
J. H. Dunn.	For this sum to enable him to pay the interest on the Debentures held in the Province to the 31st December, 1843.	10906	5	5
B. Turquand.	For this sum paid by him from 1st to 21st January, 1844, on account do do.	914	12	6
A. Gough.	For this sum being 6 months interest on £35,000 Chautbly Canal Loan.	945	0	0
D. Davidson.	For 6 months interest, to 1st November, 1843, on £20,000.	540	0	0	945	0	0
Noah Freer.	For 6 months interest, to 1st November, 1843, on £15,000.	405	0	0			
					1890 0 0		
		Sterling.			£	83893	3 1
		Equal in Currency to.			£	93214	12 1¼

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 1844.JOS. CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

STATEMENT of Warrants issued on the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, on account of the expenditure for services provided for in the Civil List, Schedule A, from 1st January, 1843 to the 31st January, 1844.

To whom paid.	SERVICE.	Amount.		Total Sterling.							
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
His Excellency, Sir Charles Bagot, G. C. B.	Salary as Governor General from the 1st January to 29th March, 1843, at £7000 per annum.....	..	..	..	1711	2	3			
His Excellency, Sir Charles T. Metcalfe Bart. & G. C. B.	Do do from 30th March to 31st December, 1843, at £7000 per annum.....	..	..	..	5288	17	9			
	<i>Judges, Canada West.</i>							7000	0	0	
John B. Robinson.....	Twelve Months Salary as Chief Justice to 31st December, 1843.....	..	..	..				1500	0	0
Jas. B. Macaulay.....	Do as Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench to do.....	..	..	..	900	0	0			
Archibald McLean.....	Do as do to do.....	..	..	..	900	0	0			
Jonas Jones.....	Do as do to do.....	..	..	..	900	0	0			
C. A. Hagerman.....	Do as do to do.....	..	..	..	900	0	0			
R. S. Jameson.....	Do as Vice Chancellor to do.....	..	..	..				3600	0	0
	<i>Judges, Canada East.</i>							1125	0	0	
Sir James Stuart, Bart....	Twelve Months Salary as Chief Justice at Quebec to 31st December, 1843.....	..	..	..				1500	0	0
Edward Bowen.....	Do as Judge of the Court of King's Bench at Quebec, to do.....	..	..	..	900	0	0			
Philip Panet.....	Do as do to do.....	..	..	..	900	0	0			
Elzéar Bedard.....	Do as do to do.....	..	..	..	900	0	0			
J. R. Vallières de St. Réal.	Do as Chief Justice at Montreal to do.....	..	..	..				2700	0	0
J. R. Rolland.....	Twelve Months Salary as Judge of the Court of King's Bench at Montreal, to 31st December, 1843.....	..	..	..	900	0	0			
Samuel Gale.....	Do as do to do.....	..	..	..	900	0	0			
Charles D. Day.....	Do as do to do.....	..	..	..	900	0	0			
D. Mondelet.....	Do Resident Provincial Judge at Three Rivers to do.....	..	..	..				2700	0	0
John Fletcher.....	Do as do St. Francis to do.....	..	..	..				900	0	0
John G. Thompson.....	Do as do at Gaspé to do.....	..	..	..				500	0	0
	<i>Pensions to Judges.</i>							500	0	0	
James Read.....	Twelve Months Pension as late Chief Justice of Montreal, to 31st December, 1843.....	733	6	8							
L. P. Sherwood.....	Do as late Judge of the Court of King's Bench, Upper Canada to do.....	600	0	0							
George Pyke.....	Do as do at Montreal to do.....	666	13	4							
	<i>Salaries of the Attornies and Solicitors General.</i>							2000	0	0	
L. H. Lafontaine.....	Salary and allowances as Attorney General, East, from the 1st January to 12th December, 1843, at £1800 Stg. per annum.....	1707	1	3							
Robert Baldwin.....	Salary and allowances as Attorney General, West, from do to do at £1280 Stg. per annum.....	1213	18	3							
Thos. C. Aylwin.....	Do as Solicitor General, East from do to do at £1000 per annum.....	948	7	4							
Jas. E. Small.....	Do as do West from do to do at £540 per annum.....	512	2	4							
	<i>Circuits, East.</i>							4381	9	2	
Sir James Stuart, Bart....	Circuit allowance for Spring Circuit of 1843.....	25	0	0							
J. R. Rolland.....	Do do and attending Court of Appeals at Quebec for 1843.....	150	0	0							
Philip Panet.....	Do do do do.....	50	0	0							
J. R. Vallières de St. Réal	Do do do do.....	100	0	0							
Hughes Hency.....	Do do do do.....	25	0	0							
Charles D. Day.....	Do do do do.....	50	0	0							
E. Bedard.....	Do do do do.....	25	0	0							
D. Mondelet.....	Do do do do.....	50	0	0							
E. Bowen.....	Do do do do.....	25	0	0							
Samuel Gale.....	Do do do do.....										
	for 1843.....	100	0	0				600	0	0	
	<i>Circuits, West.</i>										
J. B. Robinson.....	Circuit Allowance for 1843.....	157	10	0							
J. B. Macaulay.....	Do do do.....	180	0	0							
Archd. McLean.....	Do do do.....	157	10	0							
	<i>Carried over.....</i>	£	495	0	0	6991	9	2	23125	0	0

Appendix
(A.)
1844.

No. 13.

Appendix
(A.)
1844.

STATEMENT of Warrants issued on the Receiver General, &c.—Continued.

To whom paid.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Sterling.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	<i>Brought over</i>	495 0 0	6981 9 2
	<i>Circuits, West.</i>		
Jonas Jones.....	Circuit Allowance for 1812 and 1843.....	225 0 0	
C. A. Hagerman.....	do do for 1843.....	180 0 0	
			900 0 0
	<i>Expenses of Criminal Prosecutions, Canada East.</i>		
A. C. Buchanan, Queen's Counsel.....	Amount of his Account for Legal Services in 1842 and 1843.....	514 18 4	
Hon. F. W. Primrose, do.....	Do for 1842, and up to 30th June, 1843.....	192 1 3	
Henry Driscoll, do.....	Do do for 1842.....	5 5 0	
Andrew W. Cochrane.....	Do do and Disbursements in 1843.....	116 7 8	
			828 12 3
	<i>Expenses of Criminal Prosecutions, Canada West.</i>		
Henry John Boulton.....	For Services as Queen's Counsel at the Niagara, Talbot, Brock and Gore District Assizes, in 1843.....	353 14 0	
John Prince.....	Do as do at the Wellington, Huron, London and Western do do.....	411 15 0	
George M. Boswell.....	Do as do at the Colborne, Newcastle, Simcoe and Johnstown do do.....	214 4 0	
W. H. Blake.....	Do as do at the Eastern, Ottawa, Dalhousie and Home do do.....	280 7 0	
Thos. M. Radenhurst.....	Do as do at the Dalhousie and Bathurst do do.....	103 1 0	
James Smith.....	Do as Crown Officer at the Fall Assizes in the District of Colborne do.....	62 2 0	
Wm. Notman.....	Do as do at the Niagara do.....	88 13 0	
W. H. Draper.....	Do as Queen's Counsel to 31st December, do.....	154 13 6	
			1668 9 6
	<i>Court of Vice Admiralty, East.</i>		
Henry Black.....	Twelve Months Salary as Judge to 31st December, 1843.....	200 0 0	
J. P. Bradley.....	Do as Registrar do do.....	150 0 0	
J. B. Parkyn.....	Do as Marshall do do.....	75 0 0	
			425 0 0
	<i>Salary, Allowances and Contingencies of Sheriffs in Canada East.</i>		
W. S. Sewell, Quebec.....	Twelve Months Salary as Sheriff to 31st December, 1843.....	100 0 0	
do.....	Do Allowance for a Public Executioner to do.....	27 0 0	
do.....	Six do Contingencies to 30th June, 1843.....	1298 7 8	
Isaac G. Ogden, Three Rivers.....	Twelve Months Salary as Sheriff to 31st December 1843.....	75 0 0	
do.....	Do Allowance for a Public Executioner to do.....	27 0 0	
do.....	On account of his Contingencies to do.....	628 2 8	
Boston & Coffin, Montreal.....	Twelve Months Salary as Sheriff to do.....	100 0 0	
do.....	Do Allowance for a Public Executioner to do.....	27 0 0	
do.....	On account of their Contingencies to do.....	3772 17 7	
Chas. Whiteher, St. Francis.....	Twelve Months Salary as Sheriff to do.....	50 0 0	
do.....	On account of his Contingencies to do.....	421 4 0	
Martin Sheppard, Gaspé.....	Twelve Months Salary as Sheriff to do.....	70 0 0	
do.....	Do Allowance for Travelling Expenses to do.....	10 0 0	
do.....	On account of his Contingencies to do.....	225 0 0	
			6831 11 11
	<i>Coroners, East.</i>		
B. A. Panct, Quebec.....	Twelve Months Salary as Coroner to 31st December, 1843.....	100 0 0	
do.....	Six Months Allowance for Fees and Disbursements to 30th June, 1843.....	149 19 5	
J. Jones, Montreal.....	Twelve Months Salary as Coroner to 31st December, 1843.....	100 0 0	
do.....	Six Months Allowances for Fees and Disbursements to 31st December, 1842.....	378 6 8	
Valere Guillet, Three Rivers.....	Twelve Months Salary as Coroner to 31st December, 1843.....	50 0 0	
do.....	Six Months Allowances for Fees and Disbursements to 30th June, 1843.....	69 10 6	
C. A. G. De Tonnancour, St. Francis.....	Twelve Months Salary as Coroner to 31st December, 1843.....	45 0 0	
R. W. Fitton, County of Bonaventure.....	Do do do do.....	25 0 0	
Wm. Tilly, County of Gaspé.....	Do do do do.....	25 0 0	
do.....	Six Months Allowances for Fees and Disbursements to 30th June, 1843.....	2 16 3	
			945 12 10
	<i>Carried forward</i>.....	.. .. £	18580 15 8
			23125 0 0

STATEMENT of Warrants issued on the Receiver General, &c.—Continued.

To whom paid.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Sterling.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	18580 15 8	23125 0 0
	<i>Clerks of the Crown, East.</i>		
Jas. Green, Quebec.....	Twelve Months Salary to 31st December, 1843.	40 0 0	
do	Six do Fees and Allowances to 31st December, 1842.	60 9 1	
A. M. DeLisle, Montreal..	Twelve Months Salary to 31st December, 1843.	40 0 0	
do	Six do Fees and Allowances to 30th June, 1843.	56 14 9	
W. C. H. Coffin, Three-Rivers.	Twelve Months Salary to 31st December, 1843.	20 0 0	
do	Six do Fees and Allowances to 30th June, 1843.	11 2 2	228 6 0
	<i>Court of Appeals, East.</i>		
A. S. Scott.....	Twelve Months Salary, as Clerk, to 31st December, 1843.	120 0 0	
do	Fifteen Months Allowance for Stationery from 1st October, 1842, to 31st December, 1843, at £6 per annum.	7 10 0	
Frederick Mince.....	Twelve Months Salary as Usher to 31st December, 1843.	27 0 0	154 10 0
	<i>Interpreters, East.</i>		
Simcon LeLièvre.....	Twelve Months Salary as Interpreter to the Courts at Quebec to 31st December, 1843.	40 0 0	
Richard Dillon.....	Do do at Montreal to do	40 0 0	
J. C. Fearon.....	Do do at Three-Rivers to do	25 0 0	105 0 0
	<i>High Constables, East.</i>		
Wm. Downes.....	Twelve Months Salary as High Constable at Quebec to 31st December, 1843.	36 0 0	
do	On Account for Service of Subpœnas, &c. to do.	74 4 5	
Benjamin DeLisle.....	Twelve Months Salary as High Constable at Montreal to do	36 0 0	
Philip Burns.....	Do do as do Three-Rivers to do	27 0 0	
do	Amount of his Account for Service of Subpœnas to 30th June, 1843.	84 6 2	257 10 7
	<i>Criers and Tipstuffs, East.</i>		
Frederick Mince.....	Twelve Months Salary as Crier and Tipstaff at Quebec to 31st December, 1843.	38 0 0	
J. G. Stanley.....	Do as Crier of the Courts at Montreal to do	20 0 0	
Peter Devins.....	Do as Tipstaff at do to do	18 0 0	
P. Portugais.....	Do do as Crier and Tipstaff at Three Rivers to 31st December, 1843.	25 0 0	101 0 0
	<i>Court House Keepers, East.</i>		
Joseph Tardiff.....	Twelve Months Salary as Keeper of the Court House at Quebec to 31st December, 1843.	54 0 0	
H. O. Donohue.....	Do as do at Montreal to do	72 0 0	
P. Portugais.....	Do as do at Three-Rivers to do	36 0 0	
John McLellan.....	Do as do at New Carlisle to do	36 0 0	
C. M. Hyndman.....	Do as do at Sherbrooke to do	18 0 0	
Joseph Tuzo.....	Do as do at Perce to do	36 0 0	252 0 0
	<i>Keepers of Gaols, East.</i>		
James Maclaren.....	Twelve Months Salary as Keeper of the Gaol at Quebec to 31st December, 1843.	125 0 0	
do	Do Allowance for two Turnkeys to do	110 0 0	
Thomas McGinn.....	Do As Keeper of the Gaol at Montreal to do	125 0 0	
do	Do Allowance for two Turnkeys to do	72 0 0	
Richard Ginnis.....	Do As Keeper of the Gaol at Three-Rivers to do.	55 0 0	
do	Do Allowance for two Turnkeys to do	72 0 0	
Patrick Read.....	Do As Keeper of the Gaol at Sherbrooke to do.	25 0 0	584 0 0
	<i>Physicians to Gaols, East</i>		
Thos. Fargues.....	Nine Months Salary as Physician to the Gaol at Quebec to 30th September, 1843, at £200 per annum.	150 0 0	
D. Arnoldi.....	Twelve do as do at Montreal, to 31st December, 1843.	200 0 0	
G. Badeaux.....	Do as do at Three Rivers to do	50 0 0	400 0 0
	<i>Carried over</i>	£ 20663 2 3	23125 0 0

No. 13.

STATEMENT of Warrants issued on the Receiver General, &c.—Continued.

To whom paid.	SERVICE.	Amount.		Total. Sterling.
		£	s. d.	£ s. d.
	<i>Brought over</i>	20663	2 3	23125 0 0
	<i>Prothonotaries, East.</i>			
Perrault & Burroughs. . .	On Account of their Contingent Account as Prothonotary at Quebec, for 1843.....	517	8 2	
Monk & Morrogh.....	Do do at Montreal, for do	84	7 6	
W. C. H. Collin.....	Amount of his do as do at Three Rivers to 30th June, 1843.....	55	4 5	
Wm. Bell.....	Do as do at St. Francis to do	38	6 11	695 7 0
	<i>Clerks of the Peace, East.</i>			
F. X. Perrault.....	Six Months Allowance for Fees and Disbursements as Clerk of the Peace at Quebec to 30th June, 1843.....	120	1 6	
A. M. Delisle.....	Do do at Montreal to do	206	11 10	
H. B. Hughes.....	Do do at Three Rivers to do	50	11 1	
Wm. Bell.....	Do do at St. Francis do	7	16 0	
Bebee & Wilkie.....	Twelve Months Salary as Clerk of the Provincial Court at Gaspé and Clerk of the Peace to 31st December, 1843.....	60	0 0	445 0 5
	<i>Clerks of Assize, West.</i>			
A. G. McLean.....	For Services as Clerk of Assize at the Fall Circuit of 1842 and Spring do of 1843.....	71	4 3	
Edward C. Jones.....	Do Spring and Fall do of do	59	17 6	
John Joseph.....	Do do do of do	61	0 8	
W. A. Harvey.....	Do do do of do	108	6 9	
W. A. Campbell.....	Do do do of do	61	7 2	
C. C. Small.....	Do as Clerk of the Crown and Pleas.....	111	0 7	472 16 11
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
G. B. Cullen.....	Salary as Clerk to Police Magistrates at Montreal from 1st to 24th January, 1843, at £112 10s. per annum.....	7	7 11	
Samuel B. Smith.....	His expenses as Deputy Clerk attending Court of Appeals at Toronto.....	10	16 0	
T. D. Harington.....	Rent and Repairs to Court House used as a Registry Office of the Court of Chancery.....	19	16 0	
W. B. Heward.....	For Services to the Attorney General as Clerk in Chambers at Toronto.....	1	18 0	
R. S. Jameson.....	Expenses in fitting up Court of Chancery at Toronto.....	42	9 10	
Alexander Ross.....	Twelve Months Salary as Messenger to the Court of Chancery to 31st December, 1843.....	50	0 0	
Thomas Phipps.....	Do as Usher to the Court of Queen's Bench, Toronto to do	18	0 0	
James Bridgeland.....	Do as Keeper do to do	18	0 0	
W. B. Jarvis.....	For Services as Sheriff, attending Court of Queen's Bench, Toronto in 1842 and 1843.....	25	4 0	
John Wilkie.....	Do as Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer at New Carlisle in 1843.....	52	1 3	
A. S. Scott.....	For Furniture for Court of Appeals.....	6	10 6	
C. E. Shiller, Superintendent of Crown Witnesses, Montreal.	For Service of Subpœnas in 1842 and 1843.....	184	4 8	436 8 2
	Total Amount of Warrants issued, Sterling.....			45837 14 9
	Deduct—Amount of Warrants outstanding on the 1st February, 1844, and remaining unpaid.....			470 13 0
	Actual payments Sterling.....			45367 1 9
	Amount of Civil List for Schedule A, for 1843.....		45000 0 0	
	Less.—The following sum not paid and carried to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, viz:—			
	Salary of the Lieutenant Governor.....	1000	0 0	
	Deduct.—Amount of Warrants issued on account of the year 1844 and included in the above payments.....	880	0 0	
			120 0 0	44880 0 0
	Leaves an excess on Contingent Expenses, Administration of Justice to be provided, Sterling.....			£ 487 1 9
	Equal in Currency to.....			£ 541 4 2

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 1844.

JOS. CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

No. 14.

Appendix
(A.)

1844.

1814.

STATEMENT of Warrants issued on the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, on Account of the Expenditure for Services provided for in the Civil List, Schedule B, from the 1st January, 1843, to 31st January, 1844.

To whom paid.	SERVICE.	Amount.			Total Sterling.
		£	s.	d.	£ s. d.
<i>Chief Secretary's Office.</i>					
R. W. Rawson.....	Salary as Chief Secretary from the 1st January, 1843, to 20th January, 1844, at £1620 Stg. per annum...	1709	0	2	
Henry Cotton.....	Do as 1st Clerk from 1st January to 31st December, 1843.....	250	0	0	
W. R. Bartlett.....	Do 2nd do from do to do	200	0	0	
Michael Turner.....	Do 3rd do from do to do	157	10	0	
Philip St. Hill.....	Do Office Keeper do do	75	0	0	
John McCloskey.....	Do Messenger do do	50	0	0	
					2441 10 2
<i>Private Secretary's Office.</i>					
Capt. H. Bagot.....	Salary as Private Secretary from 1st January to 29th March, 1843, at £324 per annum.....	79	4	0	
James M. Higginson.....	Do do do from 30th March to 31st December, 1843, at do	244	16	0	
					324 0 0
<i>Provincial Secretary's Office, West.</i>					
S. B. Harrison.....	Salary as Provincial Secretary, West, from 1st January to 30th September, 1843 at £1000 per annum..	750	0	0	
James Hopkirk.....	Do as Assistant do from 1st January to 31st December, 1843.....	400	0	0	
T. D. Harington.....	Do as 1st Clerk from do to do	270	0	0	
Grant Powell.....	Do as 2nd do from do to do	200	0	0	
E. W. Hurd.....	Do as 3rd do from 1st January to 30th September, 1843, at £157 10s. per annum.	118	2	6	
Edward Kent.....	Salary as 4th Clerk from 1st January to 31st December, 1843.....	157	10	0	
H. E. Steele.....	Do as 5th do from do to do	157	10	0	
J. W. Webb.....	Do Messenger do do	50	0	0	
Patrick Carberry.....	Do Extra do do do	50	0	0	
					2153 2 6
<i>Provincial Secretary's Office, East.</i>					
Dominick Daly.....	Salary as Provincial Secretary, East, from 1st January to 31st December, 1843.....	1000	0	0	
Christ. Dunkin.....	Do Assistant do do	400	0	0	
William Lane.....	Six Months Salary as Engrossing Clerk to 30th June, 1843, at £200 per annum..... £100 0 0				
Do	Six do to 31st December, 1843, at £100 per annum..... 50 0 0				
					150 0 0
Thomas Ross.....	Salary as 2nd Clerk from 1st January to 31st December, 1843.....	200	0	0	
Henry Jarmy.....	Do as 3rd do do	157	10	0	
Wm. H. Jones.....	Do as 4th do do	157	10	0	
J. R. Lemoine.....	Do as 5th do from 20th January to 31st December, 1843, at £157 10s. per annum.....	148	15	2	
H. S. Huot.....	Do as Clerk in charge of Records at Quebec from 14th February to 31st December, 1843, at £200 per annum.....	175	4	1	
A. R. Roche.....	Do as Clerk from 12th April to 30th June, 1843, at 4s. 6d. Stg. per diem..... £18 0 0				
Do	Six Months do from 1st July to 31st December, 1843, at £100 Stg. per annum 50 0 0				
					68 0 0
Sabin Tétu.....	Salary as Clerk from 23rd October to 31st December, 1843, at 4s. 6d. per diem.....	15	15	0	
John Gow.....	Twelve Months Salary as Office Keeper to 31st December, 1843.....	75	0	0	
John Twanley.....	Do Messenger to do	50	0	0	
					2597 14 3
<i>Registrar's Office.</i>					
R. A. Tucker.....	Twelve Months Salary as Registrar to 31st December, 1843.....	600	0	0	
Wm. Kent.....	Do as 1st Clerk to do	200	0	0	
Geo. H. Lane.....	Do as 2nd do to do	175	0	0	
John Cooper.....	Do Messenger to do	50	0	0	
					1025 0 0
<i>Receiver General's Office.</i>					
J. H. Dunn.....	Twelve Months Salary as Receiver General to 31st December, 1843.....	1200	0	0	
B. Turquand.....	Do as 1st Clerk to do	400	0	0	
					8541 6 11
<i>Carried over.....</i>		£	1600	0 0	8541 6 11

STATEMENT of Warrants issued on the Receiver General, &c.—Continued.

To whom paid.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Sterling.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	<i>Brought over</i>	1600 0 0	8541 6 11
	<i>Receiver General's Office,</i>		
Thos. A. Cary.....	Twelve Months Salary as Second Clerk to 31st December, 1843.....	180 0 0	
Geo. Hamilton.....	Do as 3rd do to do	157 10 0	1937 10 0
	<i>Inspector General's Office.</i>		
Francis Hincks	Salary as Inspector General from 1st January to 12th December, 1843, at £1000 Stg. per annum.....	948 7 4	
Jos. Cary.....	Twelve Months Salary as Deputy Inspector General to 31st December, 1843.....	600 0 0	
Philip Durnford.....	Do as 1st Clerk to do	270 0 0	
David Ross.....	Do as 2nd do to do	225 0 0	
F. Ferguson.....	Do do as Book Keeper to do	200 0 0	
M. Jack.....	Do as Clerk to do	100 0 0	
Hugh McGregor.....	Three do as do to 31st March, 1843, at £153 Stg. per annum.....	38 5 0	
Wm. Dickinson.....	Salary as Clerk from 10th April to 31st December, 1843, at £180 per annum.....	130 10 11	
Patrick Gaul.....	Twelve Months Salary as Messenger to 31st December, 1843.....	50 0 0	2562 3 2
	<i>Executive Council.</i>		
R. B. Sullivan.....	Salary as President of Committees from 1st January to 12th December, 1843, at £1000 Stg. per annum.....	948 7 4	
Do.....	Do as Member of the Executive Council from do to 11th do at £100 Stg. per annum.....	94 11 3	
John H. Dunn.....	Do as do of do from do to do at do	94 11 3	
S. B. Harrison.....	Do as do of do. from do to 30th September, 1843, at do	75 0 0	
H. H. Killaly.....	Do as do from do to 11th December, 1843, at do.....	94 11 3	
Francis Hincks.....	Do do do do do	94 11 3	
L. H. Lafontaine.....	Do do do do do	94 11 3	
Robert Baldwin.....	Do do do do do	94 11 3	
T. C. Aylwin.....	Do do do do do	94 11 3	
James E. Small.....	Do do do do do	94 11 2	
A. N. Morin.....	Do do do do do	94 11 3	
Dominick Daly.....	Do do do do do	94 11 3	
Etienne Parent.....	Twelve Months Salary as Clerk to 31st December, 1843.....	400 0 0	
Wm. H. Lee.....	Do as 1st Clerk to do	270 0 0	
Thomas G. Hurd.....	Do as 2nd do do	200 0 0	
Samuel B. Smith.....	Do as 3rd do do	180 0 0	
F. Vallerand.....	Salary as 4th do do from 23d March to 31st December, 1843, at £180 Stg. per annum.....	139 10 0	
M. McNaughton.....	Twelve Months Salary as Messenger to 31st December, 1843.....	50 0 0	
D. Ryan.....	Do as Doorkeeper to do	50 0 0	3258 9 10
	<i>Board of Works.</i>		
H. H. Killaly.....	Twelve Months Salary as Chairman to 31st December, 1843.....	800 0 0	
Samuel Keefer.....	Do as Engineer to do	500 0 0	
Thomas A. Begley.....	Do as Secretary to do	400 0 0	
John H. Connolly.....	Do as Clerk to do	135 0 0	
Andrew Humble.....	Six do as Messenger to 30th June, 1843, at £50 per annum..... £25 0 0		
Richard Jones.....	Do do as do to 31st December, 1843, at do	25 0 0	
		50 0 0	1885 0 0
	<i>Emigrant Agent.</i>		
A. C. Buchanan.....	Twelve Months Salary as Emigrant Agent to 31st December, 1843.....		400 0 0
	<i>Pensions, Canada East.</i>		
Mrs. Baby.....	Twelve Months Pension to 31st December, 1843.....	150 0 0	
" Rottot.....	Do do do do	36 0 0	
Margaret Finlay.....	Do do do do	20 0 0	
Louise Desbarats.....	Do do do do	18 0 0	
Marie A. Montizambert.....	Do do do do	10 0 0	
Marie L. Montizambert.....	Pension from 1st January to 30th September, 1843, at £10 per annum.....	7 10 0	
	<i>Carried forward</i>£	241 10 0	18584 10 0

No. 14.

STATEMENT of Warrants issued on the Receiver General, &c.—Continued.

To whom paid.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Sterling.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	241 10 0	18584 10 0
	<i>Pensions, Canada East.</i>		
Geneviève Launière.....	Twelve Months Pension to 31st December, 1843....	10 0 0	
Do do do do	do do do do	10 0 0	
Elizabeth Launière.....	Do do do do	10 0 0	
Thomas Amyot.....	Do do do do	400 0 0	
Amelia DeSalaberry.....	Do do do do	50 0 0	
Jane Livingston.....	Do do do do	50 0 0	
A. W. Cochrane.....	Do do do do	200 0 9	
George H. Ryland.....	Do do do do	45 0 0	
Revd. R. R. Burrage	Do do do do	100 0 0	
F. Vassal De Monviel....	Pension from 1st January to 30th September, 1843, at £337 10s. per annum..... £253 2 6		
Representatives of do	Do from 1st to 25th October, 1843, at do	22 18 6	
		276 1 0	
Jasper Brewer.....	Twelve Months Pension to 31st December, 1843....	100 0 0	
Mrs. L. Rolette.....	Do do do do	75 0 0	
" Caron.....	Do do do do	75 0 0	
Adélaïde Bouchette.....	Do do do do	75 0 0	
E. W. R. Antrobus.....	Do do as late Grand Voyer at Quebec to do	350 0 0	
P. L. Panet.....	Do as do at Montreal.....	200 0 0	
Representatives of Farquhar McRea.	Pension as do at Gaspé from 1st January to 12th March, 1843, at £31 10s. per annum.....	6 4 3	2273 15 3
	<i>Pensions, Canada West.</i>		
Thomas Talbot.....	Twelve Months Pension to 31st December, 1843....	400 0 0	
William Chewett.....	Do do do do	360 0 0	
Samuel Ridout.....	Do do do do	200 0 0	
Sophia Shaw.....	Do do do do	100 0 0	
Edward McMahon.....	Do do do do	210 0 0	
William Cloughly.....	Do do do do	25 0 0	
James Nation.....	Do do do do	112 10 0	
Oncida Joseph.....	Do do do do	15 0 0	
Daniel McDougall.....	Do do do do	75 12 0	
Nathaniel Coffin.....	Do do do do	270 0 0	
Harriett McNab.....	Do do do do	45 0 0	
F. A. Moodie.....	Do do do do	90 0 0	
Elizabeth Lawe.....	Do do do do	18 0 0	
James Carroll.....	Do do do do	18 0 0	
Sarah Usher.....	Do do do do	90 0 0	
S. McCormick.....	Do do do do	90 0 0	
John McMillan.....	Do do do do	18 0 0	
Peter Miller.....	Do do do do	18 0 0	
Margaret Bright.....	Do do do do	56 5 0	
Maria Church.....	Do do do do	45 0 0	
James Randall.....	Do do do do	18 0 0	
Susannah Kerry.....	Do do do do	18 0 0	
Catharine McLeod.....	Do do do do	18 0 0	
R. H. Thornhill.....	Do do do do	112 10 0	
James G. Chewett.....	Do do do do	135 0 0	
		2557 17 0	4831 12 3
	<i>Contingencies, Public Offices.</i>		
Andrew Hawkins.....	Twelve Months Salary as Messenger, East Wing, Public Buildings, Toronto, to 31st December, 1843.	67 10 0	
David Luck.....	Do do as Keeper of the Government Offices at Montreal, to do	58 10 0	
George Cross.....	Do as do at Quebec, to do	58 10 0	
E. Parent.....	On Account of the Contingent Expenses of the Executive Council, to 30th June, 1843.....	90 0 0	
Francis Hincks, Inspector General.	Three Months Contingent Expenses of his Office to the 31st March, 1843.....	176 6 9	
H. S. Huot.....	For Fuel for Public Buildings at Quebec.....	45 0 0	
	<i>Carried over</i>	495 16 9	23416 2 3

No. 14.

STATEMENT of Warrants issued on the Receiver General, &c.—Continued.

To whom paid.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Sterling.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	<i>Brought over</i>	495 16 9	23116 2 3
A. C. Buchanan, Chief Emigrant Agent.	Six Months Contingencies of his Office to 30th June, 1843.....	129 19 6	
David Luck.....	For Sundry Accounts against the Old and New Government House at Montreal.....	27 1 5	
T. D. Harington.....	Contingencies of the Public Offices for the year ended 31st December, 1843.....	*5636 13 8	
Thomas A. Begly, Secretary Board of Works....	Balance of Contingent Expenses to 30th June, 1842..	151 4 0	6440 15 4
	Total Amount of Warrants issued Sterling....	.. .. .	29856 17 7
	Deduct.—The Amount of Warrants outstanding on the 1st February, 1844, and remaining unpaid....	.. .. .	816 18 9
	Actual Payments Sterling.....	.. .. .	29039 18 10
	Balance at Credit from 1842.....	434 4 9	
	Amount of Civil List, for Schedule B. for 1843.....	30000 0 0	30434 4 9
	Leaves a Saving of Sterling.....	.. .. .	1394 5 11
	Equal in Currency to.....	.. .. .	£ 1549 4 8½

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 1844.

JOS. CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

* In this sum is included £1000 on account of the Contingencies of Public Offices for the year 1844.

No. 15.

STATEMENT of Warrants issued on Account of the Expenditure for Services provided for by Acts and Ordinances of the late Province of Lower Canada from 1st January, 1843 to 31st January, 1844.

ENACTMENTS.	NAMES.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Sterling.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
3 & 4 Vict. caps. 9 and 22.....	Crawford & Wilkinson, } and others..... }	For this sum being Amount Expended under the directions of the Board of Works on the Saint Ann's Rapids.....	.. .. .	4098 10 0
1 Will. 4. cap. 16..	Rev. Jos. Signay.....	Allowance for Ground Rent of the Bishop's Palace at Quebec, for 1843.....	.. .. .	1000 0 0
2 Vic. cap. 53...	A. J. Duchesnay.....	For Lods et Ventas on Land purchased by the Crown for the erection of a Bridge at Cap Rouge.....	.. .. .	26 5 9
Ord. 2 Vic. cap. 2..	Wm. Ermatinger.....	Salary as Superintendent of Police at Montreal, from 20th January to 31st December, 1843, at £270 per annum.....	255 0 4	
	Jos. A. Tachereau.....	Do as do at Quebec, from 11th April to do at do.....	195 1 7	
	Wm. Ermatinger.....	Being for the maintenance of the Police at Montreal and Quebec, to the 31st December, 1843..	512 12 7	
	Jos. A. Tachereau.....	Being for the maintenance of 2 Policemen at Quebec, from 1st April to 30th November, 1843....	52 19 9	
	Do.....	Being for 4 Months' Rent of a building for Police Barracks to 1st May, 1843.....	19 10 0	
	John Young.....	Salary as Clerk to Police Magistrate at Quebec, from 1st to 26th January, 1843, at £112 10s. Stg. per annum.....	8 2 6	
55 Geo. 3. cap. 10.	B. C. A. Gagy.....	For payment of Pensions to wounded Militiamen.	.. .. .	1043 6 9
				349 1 11
		<i>Carried forward</i>.....	.. .. .	£ 6517 4 5

No. 15.

STATEMENT of Warrants issued on Account of the Expenditure, &c.—Continued.

ENACTMENTS.	NAMES.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Sterling.
		<i>Brought forward</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 6517 4 5
3 Vic. cap. 16....	Valère Guillet.....	Being to pay the expenses for the support of House of Correction at Three-Rivers.....	.. .. .	90 0 0
6 Geo. 4. cap. 8...	Monk & Morrogh, Prothonotary, Montreal. }	Allowance for preparing Abstracts of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, for the year 1842.....	.. .. .	44 2 0
1 Will. 4. cap. 6. } and 3 Vic. cap. 15. }	John H. Dunn, Receiver General.....	Being to reimburse him for the rewards granted for the destruction of Wolves for the year 1843.	180 0 0	
Do	B. Turquand, Receiver General.....	Do do do on Account of 1844.....	80 0 0	260 0 0
4 Vic. cap. 16....	John Porter.....	To pay Interest on Turnpike Trust Debentures to 31st December, 1843.....	.. .. .	1183 8 6
4 Vic. cap. 17....	John Glen.....	To pay the Interest of the Longueuil and Chambly Road Trust for 1843.....	.. .. .	274 17 8
3 Vic. cap. 31. } and 4 Vic. cap. 7. }	Benj. Holmes, Chairman. }	Of the Trustees of the Montreal Turnpike Trust, being for Interest to 5th January, 1844.....	.. .. .	1368 0 0
4 Will. 4. cap. 7. } and 3 Vic. cap. 15. }	Oliver Flagg.....	Being the amount payable to him as President of the Agricultural Society for the County of Rouville, for 1842 and 1843.....	144 0 0	
	E. W. Douglass.....	Do do County of Huntingdon for 1842.....	72 0 0	
	John Somerville.....	Do do County of Beauharnois for do ...	72 0 0	
	Robert N. Watts.....	Do do County of Drummond for do ...	64 7 0	
	John McPhee.....	Do do County of Two Mountains for do ...	72 0 0	
	A. Anderson.....	Do do County of Quebec for 1843.....	72 0 0	496 7 0
	W. S. Sewell, Sheriff of Quebec.....	Being compensation for additional Duties from 21st March, 1836, to 20th March, 1843, at £5 C'y. per annum.....	.. .. .	31 10 0
		Total Amount of Warrants issued, Sterling...	.. .. .	10265 9 7
		Deduct—Of the Amount advanced B. Turquand, Receiver General, for Rewards for the destruction of Wolves, remaining unpaid on the 1st February, 1844.....	.. .. .	64 5 0
		Actual Payments, Sterling.....	.. .. .	10201 4 7
		Equal in Currency to.....	.. .. £	11334 14 1

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 1844.JOS. CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

No. 16.

STATEMENT of Warrants issued on the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, for Services provided for by Acts of the late Province of Upper Canada, from the 1st January, 1843, to 31st January, 1844.

ENACTMENTS.	To whom paid.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Sterling.
7 Will. 4. cap. 96..	T. A. Begly, and others..	This Amount paid them for the maintenance of Light Houses for the year 1843.....	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 2184 15 10
2 Vic. cap. 69....	Richard Bullock.....	Twelve Months Salary as Adjutant General of Militia, Canada West, to 31st December, 1843.	540 0 0	
4 Geo. 4. cap. 6. } and 3 Vic. cap. 71. }	Do	Do Allowances in lieu of Contingencies to do..	76 10 0	
4 Geo. 4. cap. 27..	Walter O'Hara.....	Do as Assistant Adjutant General.....	180 0 0	796 10 0
		<i>Carried over</i>.....	.. .. £	2981 5 10

STATEMENT of Warrants issued on the Receiver General, &c.—Continued.

ENACTMENTS.	To whom paid.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Sterling.
		<i>Brought over.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
			.. .. .	2981 5 10
2 Vic. cap. 9.	Arch'd. McDonald.	Expenses of a Court Martial, 2nd Frontenac Militia, in August, 1842.	25 11 3	
	Adam Ferguson, Col } 13th Regt. of Gore. }	Expenses of two Courts Martial in 1840.	4 11 3	
	Simon Fraser, Capt. 3rd } Regt. Grenville. }	Expenses of a Court Martial on the 23rd June, 1843.	1 7 0	
7 Will. 4. cap. 103, } and 1 Vic. c. 41. }	John Henry Dunn, Receiver General.	To enable him to pay the Militia Pensions for 1843	.. .. .	31 9 6
59 Geo. 3. cap. 7. } and 2 Geo. 1. c. 16 }	Thomas Parke, Surveyor General.	Fees payable to him for Returns furnished the District Treasurer for the year 1843. ....	.. .. .	25 13 0
		<i>Agricultural Societies.</i>		
1 Will. 4. cap. 23, } and 4 & 5 Vic. } cap. 23. }	Thomas H. Johnson.	Allowance to the Agricultural Society for the Ottawa District for the year 1843.	180 0 0	
	John Gibson.	Do Niagara do for 1843.	90 0 0	
	Arch'd. Pass.	Do Simcoe do for do.	63 18 0	
	Robert Nicholls.	Do Colborne do for do.	54 9 0	
	William Atkinson.	Do Home do for do.	180 0 0	
	R. Bell.	Do Bathurst do for do.	175 1 0	
	G. W. Baker.	Do Dalhousie do for do.	272 0 0	
	Ira Lewis.	Do Johnstown do for do.	133 13 0	
	William Hewatt.	Do Wellington do for do.	180 0 0	
	John Stiles.	Do London do for do.	107 6 6	
	David Smart.	Do Newcastle do for do.	110 16 3	
	Thomas Glassup.	Do Midland do for do.	143 17 4	
	Joseph Peers.	Do Brock do for do.	47 7 9	
	M. McMartin.	Do Eastern do for do.	180 0 0	
	Robert Moderwell.	Do Huron do for do.	170 15 6	
		<i>District Schools.</i>		
47 Geo. 3. and } various other Acts }	William Cockell.	Twelve Months Salary as Master of the Prince Edward District School for the year 1843.	90 0 0	
	Rev. M. H. Williamson. .	Do Colborne do for do.	90 0 0	
	William Kay.	Do Eastern do for do.	90 0 0	
	A. P. Salter.	Do Western do for do.	90 0 0	
	S. Lightburn.	Do Midland do for do.	90 0 0	
	Colin Gregor.	Do Ottawa do for do.	90 0 0	
	M. C. Crombie.	Do Home do for do.	90 0 0	
	Robert Hudspeth.	Do Newcastle do for do.	90 0 0	
	John McRae.	Do Gore do for do.	90 0 0	
	Dr. J. Whitelaw.	Do Niagara do for do.	90 0 0	
	George Salmon.	Do Talbot do for do.	90 0 0	
	Benjamin Bayley.	Do London do for do.	90 0 0	
	Andrew Scott.	Do Johnstown do for do.	90 0 0	
	Arthur Vennor.	Do Wellington do for do.	90 0 0	
	Rev. A. McKenzie.	Six Months do as do of the Huron do to 30th June, 1843.	45 0 0	
	Alexander Burdon.	Do as do of the Victoria do to do.	45 0 0	
	Thomas Wardrope.	Salary as Master of the Dalhousie District School from 12th April to 30th June, 1843, at £90 per annum.	19 14 6	
	John Browne.	Six Months do as do of the Bathurst do to 31st December, 1843.	45 0 0	
				1414 14 6
		Total Amount of Warrants issued, Sterling. ....	.. .. .	11499 3 7
		Deduct—Amount of Warrants outstanding on the 1st February, 1844, remaining unpaid. ....	.. .. .	416 2 6
		Actual Payments, Sterling. ....	.. .. .	11083 1 1
		Equal in Currency to. ....	.. .. .	£12314 9 11

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 1844.JOS. CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

STATEMENT of Warrants issued on the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, for Services provided for by Acts of the Legislature of the Province of Canada, from the 1st January, 1843, to the 31st January, 1844.

ENACTMENTS.	To whom paid.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Sterling.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
4 & 5 Vic. cap. 50.	Robert Stanton.....	Amount paid him on Account of Printing the Revised Statutes of Canada West.....	.. .. .	675 0 0
4 & 5 Vic. cap. 20, and 6 Vic. cap. 10.....	Hypolite Guy.....	Salary as Commissioner of the Inferior Term of the Court of King's Bench, Montreal, from 1st January to the 9th December, 1843, at £500 per annum, including a balance of 17s. 9d. from 1842.....	.. .. .	470 19 11
4 & 5 Vic. cap. 20.	C. Mondelet.....	Balance of his Salary as District Judge for the Inferior Districts of Leinster, Terrebonne and Berthier, for the year ended 31st December, 1843.....	258 17 8	
	William Power.....	Do as Judge for the do of Quebec, to 30th June, 1843.....	58 4 5	
	W. K. McCord.....	Do as Judge for the do of Sydenham and Two Mountains to 31st December, 1843.....	252 11 0	
	J. C. Bruneau.....	Do as Judge for the do of Nicolet, Chaudière and Dorchester, to do.....	115 15 2	715 8 3
	John Godard.....	Fifteen Months Rent of a Court House, as District Clerk for the Inferior District of Richelieu.....	.. .. .	56 5 0
		<i>Common Schools.</i>		
4 & 5 Vic. cap. 18.	David John Smith.....	Amount paid him as Treasurer of the Midland District, appropriation for Common Schools for the year 1843.....	561 8 11	
	Daniel O'Connor.....	Do do Dalhousie do for do....	516 2 11	
	John Gilchrist.....	Do do Colborne do for do....	185 10 2	
	Henry Ransford.....	Do do Huron do for do....	53 1 2	
	John Harris.....	Do do London do for do....	423 8 4	
	Alexander McLean.....	Do do Eastern do for do....	24 8 9	
	A. N. Buell.....	Treasurer of the Johnstown District, appropriation for Common Schools for a Teacher.....	5 11 1	
	John Harris.....	Do do London do for 3 do....	14 6 11	
	J. B. Meilleur, Assistant Supert. of Education, Canada East.....	To pay for Indigent Schools and School Houses in 1842.....£ 450 0 0		
	Do do.....	To enable him to pay certain Allowances for Common Schools in Canada East for 1842.....	8361 6 9	
			8811 6 9	10595 5 0
4 & 5 Vic. cap. 15.	E. B. Lindsay.....	On Account of the Erection of Light Houses on Bicquet and South Pillar Islands.....	.. .. .	1800 0 0
4 & 5 Vic. cap. 50	W. E. Logan.....	Amount of his Salary as Provincial Geologist from 30th May to 30th September, 1843, at £500 Stg. per annum.....	168 19 1	
	Alexander Murray.....	Do as Assistant do from 2nd May to do at £150 Stg. per annum.....	62 4 6	
	Do.....	Travelling Expenses from England.....	34 16 0	265 19 7
4 & 5 Vic. cap. 69.	R. H. Caldwell.....	Expenses of Conveying a Prisoner from Gaspé to the Provincial Penitentiary.....	29 8 8	
	Wm. S. Sewell, Sheriff, Quebec.....	Do do of 2 do from Quebec to do....	32 2 11	
	Isaac G. Ogden, do Three-Rivers.....	Do do of 1 do from Three-Rivers to do....	30 19 2	
	Boston & Coffin, do Montreal.....	Do do of 8 do from Montreal to do....	49 13 3	142 4 0
5 Geo. 4 cap. 33. } 6 Vic. cap. 1.... }	H. Aubertin.....	On Account of Fees as Returning Officer for the County of Rouville.....	6 7 4	
	Louis Guillet.....	Do do Champlain.....	45 6 4	
	Bazile Laroque.....	Do do Chambly.....	5 6 2	
	Pierre Gauvreau.....	Do do Rimouski.....	7 19 4	64 19 2
4 & 5 Vic. cap. 24.	Charles Edward Shiller.....	For Service of Subpœnas on behalf of Prisoners.....	.. .. .	26 6 3
		<i>Carried over.....</i>	.. .. .	£ 14812 7 2

No. 17.

STATEMENT of Warrants issued on the Receiver General, &c.—*Continued.*

ENACTMENTS.	To whom paid.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Sterling.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		<i>Brought over</i>.....	.. .. .	14812 7 2
		<i>Fee Fund.</i>		
4 & 5 Vic. caps. } 3 & 8..... }	T. M. Radenhurst.....	Treasurer of the Bathurst District to make up the deficiency of the Fee Fund for the year ended 30th June, 1843..	193 16 9	
	Alexander McLean.....	Do do Eastern do for the do	212 13 4	
	Philip Ham.....	Do do Victoria do for the half year ended do	56 3 11	
	William Hewatt	Do do Wellington do for the do	119 2 11	
	Henry Ransford.....	Do do Huron do for the do	88 12 9	
	A. N. Buell.....	Do do Johnstown do for the do	124 16 10	
	Henry Webster.....	Do do Talbot do for the do	90 18 0	
	D. McDougall.....	Do do Niagara do for the do	151 15 6	
	H. C. Barwick.....	Do do Brock do for the do	79 14 6	
	T. H. Johnson.....	Do do Ottawa do for the do	104 9 11	
	J. B. Baby.....	Do do Western do for the do	210 10 5	
	John Gilchrist.....	Do do Colborne do for the do	68 16 3	
	David Smith.....	Do do Prince Edward do for the do	44 13 9	
	John Harris.....	Do do London do for the do	145 15 11	
	Henry Beasley.....	Do do Gore do for the do	22 6 4	
	James Adam.....	Do do Simcoe do for the do	125 11 0	1839 18 1
		Total amount of Warrants issued, Sterling.....	.. .. .	16652 5 3
		Deduct.—Amount of Two Warrants outstanding on the 1st February, 1844, and remaining unpaid.....	.. .. .	11 13 6
		Actual Payments, Sterling.....	.. .. .	16640 11 9
		Equal in Currency to.....	.. .. £	18489 10 9

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 1844.

JOS. CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

No. 18.

STATEMENT of Warrants issued on Account of the Expenditure of the Civil Government of the Province of Canada, from the 1st January, 1843, to the 31st January, 1844, for services of the year 1842, provided for by Act 6th Vic. cap. 9.

To whom paid.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Sterling.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	<i>Seigniorial Tenure Commission.</i>		
Alexr. Buchanan, Commissioner...	On Account of the Contingent Expenses of the Commission.....	155 5 0	
James Porteous, Post Master, Montreal.....	Account of the Postage against the old Commissioners....	27 11 2	
J. E. Turcotte.....	Balance of remuneration as Secretary to Commissioners....	75 0 0	257 16 2
	<i>Unforeseen Expenses.</i>		
Commissary General Filder.....	Cost of Conveying Troops from Kingston to Belleville and returning.....	65 8 8	
G. W. Wicksteed.....	For his Services as Law Clerk to the Government in 1842.	90 0 0	
P. J. Roblin.....	For Assessing the Townships of Sidney, Rawdon and Madoc.....	49 10 0	204 18 8
	<i>Carried forward</i>.....	.. .. .	£ 462 14 10

No. 18.

STATEMENT of Warrants issued on Account of the Expenditure, &c.—Continued.

To whom paid.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Sterling.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 462 14 10
	<i>Charitable Institutions.</i>		
William Lunn, Treasurer.....	Towards the support of the Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Montreal, being balance of aid for 1842.....	200 0 0	
W. B. Jarvis.....	Do do Toronto for do	97 18 4	297 18 4
John Henry Dunn, Receiver Genl..	Sessional Allowance to Members on account of 1842.....	.. .. .	44 11 0
Thomas Kirkpatrick, President of the Board of Directors.	Balance of the grant for the Provincial Penitentiary at Kingston, for the year 1842.....	.. .. .	1923 1 4
	<i>Printing.</i>		
Desbarats & Derbshire Queen's Printer.	For Printing in Gazette for Six Months to 31st December, 1842, and publishing the Act 6 Vic. cap. 10.....	269 4 0	
do do	Printing for the Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery in 1842.....	19 1 7	288 5 7.
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Pierre Brochue.....	Allowance for residing on the Kempt Road for the quarter ended 31st December, 1842.....	5 12 6	
A. Hamel.....	Salary as Keeper of Depot of Provisions on the River St. Lawrence, for the relief of Shipwrecked persons for Six Months to 31st December, 1842.....	22 10 0	
L. O. Gamache.....	Do do for the quarter ended do	11 5 0	
Joseph N. Bossé.....	Expenses as Commissioner to hold a Court at the Magdalen Islands.....	36 2 3	75 9 9
	<i>Revising Statutes of Lower Canada.</i>		
Desbarats & Derbshire, Queen's Printer.	On Account of Printing the Tables Compiled by the Commissioners for the Revised Statutes of Lower Canada...	480 0 0	
G. W. Wicksteed, Commissioner...	Do of the Contingent Expenses of the Commissioners...	90 0 0	570 0 0
	<i>Promotion of Education.</i>		
William Baker.....	Aid to the High School in Durham Village for 1842.....	90 0 0	
Rt. Revd. P. Phelan.....	Do Recollet School at Montreal for do	54 0 0	
J. B. Meilleur.....	Do College at L'Assomption do	90 0 0	
Ichabod Smith.....	Do Seminary at Stanstead for the year 1842.....	90 0 0	
C. Jackson.....	Do Academy at Charleston for do	90 0 0	
Wm. Ritchie & H. Brooks.....	Do do at Sherbrooke do	100 0 0	
Joseph Spragg.....	Contingent Expenses of the Central School at Toronto for the year 1842.....	31 18 7	545 18 7
	Total Amount of Warrants issued, Sterling.....	.. .. .	4207 19 5
	Deduct.—Warrant No. 280, dated 12th January, 1844, issued in favor of James Porteous, P. M., Montreal, and remaining unpaid on the 1st February, 1844.....	.. .. .	27 11 2
	Actual Payments, Sterling.....	.. .. .	4180 8 3
	Equal in Currency to.....	.. .. . £	4644 18 1

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 1844.JOS. CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

STATEMENT of Warrants issued on Account of the Expenditure of the Civil Government of the Province of Canada, for the year 1843, paid between the 1st January, 1843, and the 31st January, 1844, out of a Vote of the Legislative Assembly of last Session.

NAME.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Sterling
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Adjutant General of Militia, Canada East.</i>			
B. C. A. Gagy.	Twelve Months Salary as Adjutant General of Militia, Canada East, to 31st December, 1843.	450 0 0	
Charles Duchesnay.	Do as 1st Clerk at 7s. 6d. C'y. per diem.	123 3 9	
Charles Petitclair.	Do as 2nd do at 5s. C'y. do.	82 2 6	
E. W. R. Antrobus.	Do as Provincial Aide-de-Camp to 31st December, 1843.	180 0 0	
B. C. A. Gagy.	To enable him to pay the Salary of a Messenger to do ...	18 5 0	853 11 3
<i>Canada West.</i>			
William M. Steers.	Twelve Months Salary as Clerk to 31st December, 1843.	153 0 0	153 0 0
<i>Legislative Council.</i>			
James Fitzgibbon.	Twelve Months Salary as Clerk to 31st December, 1843.	450 0 0	
C. DeLery.	Do as Assistant Clerk to do.	315 0 0	
John F. Taylor.	Do as do to do.	315 0 0	
Robert Armour, Jr.	Do as Clerk of Committees—Law Clerk, and English Translator to do.	225 0 0	
John G. Spragge.	Nine do as Master in Chancery from 1st January, to 30th September, 1843, at £90 Stg. per annum.	67 10 0	
F. S. Jarvis.	Twelve do as Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to 31st December, 1843.	90 0 0	
O. Vallerand.	Do as Sergeant at Arms to do.	90 0 0	
Rev. W. A. Adamson.	Do as Chaplain and Librarian to do.	180 0 0	
Thomas Brooke.	Do as Door Keeper to do.	54 0 0	
Michael Keating.	Do as Head Messenger do.	90 0 0	
John Fenwick.	Allowance as Messengers for the Session at £40 10s. } Sterling each. }	121 10 0	
John Bright.			
A. Lachance.			
Charles DeLery, Assistant Clerk.	For Contingent Expenses (by Address).	5000 0 0	
R. E. Caron.	For his Services as Speaker for the present Session, (by Address).	225 0 0	7223 0 0
<i>Legislative Assembly.</i>			
A. Cuvillier.	Twelve Months Salary as Speaker to 31st December, 1843.	900 0 0	
W. B. Lindsay.	Do as Clerk to do.	450 0 0	
G. B. Faribault.	Do as Assistant do to do.	360 0 0	
G. W. Wicksteed.	Do as English Translator and Law Clerk to do.	315 0 0	
Henri Voyer.	Do as French do to do.	225 0 0	
Geo. K. Chisholm.	Do as Sergeant at Arms to do.	90 0 0	
Felix Fortier.	Do as Clerk of the Crown in Chancery to do.	135 0 0	
Wm. B. Lindsay, Clerk House of } Assembly. }	On Account of the Contingent Expenses during the present Session, (by Address).	8100 0 0	
Do do } Do do. }	Do last Session and during Recess, (by Address)	3220 12 8	
Jno. Henry Dunn, Receiver General.	Sessional Allowance to Members last Session.	5277 5 3	
Colin Miller.	Do to D. McCulloch, M P. P. for do.	67 19 0	19140 16 11
<i>Pensions to Officers and Servants of the late Legislative Bodies of the two portions of the Province of Canada.</i>			
William Smith.	Twelve Months Pension as late Clerk of the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, and as Master in Chancery to 31st December, 1843.	354 0 0	
Jacques Voyer.	Pension as late Clerk of Committees to do from 1st to 8th January, 1843, at £150 per annum.	3 6 8	
William Ginger.	Twelve Months Pension as Sergeant at Arms to 31st December, 1843.	60 0 0	
Louis Noreau.	Do as late Messenger to do.	18 0 0	
L. B. Pinguet.	Do as Clerk of Committees to the House of Assembly to do.	60 0 0	
Samuel Waller.	Do as do to do.	90 0 0	
David Jardine.	Do as do to do in Upper Canada.	120 0 0	
William Coates.	Do as do to do in do.	120 0 0	
Jasper Brewer.	Do as Librarian to do in Lower Canada.	120 0 0	
Francis Rodrigue.	Do as Messenger to do.	16 4 0	
Louis Gagné.	Do as do to do.	16 4 0	
Zencas Bell.	Do as do to do in Upper Canada.	16 4 0	
			993 18 9
Carried forward.		£	28364 6 10

No. 19.

STATEMENT of Warrants issued on Account of the Expenditure, &c.—Continued.

NAME.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Sterling.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	<i>Brought forward.</i>.....	.....	28364 6 10
	<i>Promotion of Education.</i>		
Rev. R. R. Burrage.....	Twelve Months Salary as Secretary of the Royal Institution for the advancement of Learning to 31st December, 1843.....	90 0 0	
Do	Do Allowance for a Clerk, Messenger, and Contingencies to do	61 0 0	
Alexander Skakel.....	Do Salary and Allowance for House Rent, as Master of the Grammar School, Montreal, to do	254 0 0	
Rev. John Bethune.....	Towards the Support of the National School at Montreal..	100 0 0	
John Duval.....	For the Society of Education at Quebec	252 0 0	
Selby Burns.....	Twelve Months Salary as Master of the Grammar School at Three-Rivers, under Royal Institution, to 31st December, 1843.....	40 10 0	
William Lunn.....	For the British and Canadian School at Montreal.....	180 0 0	
Rev. John Cook.....	Do St. Andrews do Quebec	90 0 0	
Jacques Viger.....	Do St. Jacques do Montreal	180 0 0	
John E. Mills.....	Do American and Presbyterian Free School, Montreal... ..	90 0 0	
Rev. F. Pilote.....	Do College of St. Anne de la Pocatière.....	180 0 0	
Rev. J. Laroque.....	Do St. Hyacinthe.....	180 0 0	
Rev. M. Miguault.....	Do Chambly.....	180 0 0	
J. B. Meilleur.....	Do L'Assomption.....	90 0 0	
John McConville.....	Teacher of the Academy, Berthier.....	90 0 0	
Stephen Foster.....	Aid to the Shefford Academy	90 0 0	
Rev. A. Balfour.....	Do School at Waterloo in Shefford.....	90 0 0	
Rev. E. Ryerson.....	Do Victoria College.....	450 0 0	
Hannah Clugston.....	Do Infant School at Quebec.....	50 0 0	
A. F. Holmes.....	Do McGill College.....	450 0 0	
Joseph Spragge.....	Twelve Months Salary as Master of the Central School at Toronto, to 31st December, 1843.....	230 0 0	
James Bell.....	Do as Teacher in do to do	90 0 0	
Rebecca Sylvester.....	Do as Assistant do in do to do	45 0 0	
R. S. Jameson.....	Do as Superintendent of Education in Canada West to do	675 0 0	
Robert Murray.....	Assistant Superintendent Education, West, for Postage from 1st January, to 5th October, 1843.....	42 17 6	
Do	To pay R. Stanton for Stationery and Printing for 1843... ..	41 8 7	
J. B. Meilleur	Assistant Superintendent Education, East, for Travelling Expenses in visiting 42 Municipal Districts.....	90 14 9	4402 10 10
	<i>Various Public Institutions.</i>		
Henry Weston.....	In Aid of the Quebec Mechanics Institute.....	45 0 0	
John Smith.....	Do Montreal do	45 0 0	
Thomas Kirkpatrick, President Board of Directors.	On Account of the Expenses of the Provincial Penitentiary for 1843.....	3950 0 0	4040 0 0
	<i>Hospitals and other Charities.</i>		
Louis Massue.....	Commissioner for the relief of Insane Persons, of Foundlings and Indigent Sick Persons in the District of Quebec to defray the expenses of these objects in 1843.....	1728 18 8	
R. S. Morrogh and others.....	Do do at Montreal do	287 10 0	
Samuel Gerard.....	Do Corporation of the General Hospital at Montreal... ..	900 0 0	
S. L. Ashworth.....	Manager of the Male Orphan Asylum at Quebec.....	90 0 0	
J. C. Quesnel.....	In Aid to the Charitable Ladies of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Montreal.....	90 0 0	
William Lunn.....	Do Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Montreal	675 0 0	
William B. Jarvis.....	Do Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, including Medical superintendence and a balance for 1842.....	2250 0 0	
James Nation.....	Do Toronto General Hospital.....	450 0 0	
W. A. Baldwin.....	Do do House of Industry.....	315 0 0	
John Counter.....	Do Indigent Sick at Kingston.....	315 0 0	7101 8 8
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
A. J. Duchesnay.....	Allowance for Translating Public Documents into French.	50 0 0	
Alexander Thomson.....	Twelve Months Salary as Inspector of Chimnies at Three Rivers to 31st December, 1843.....	25 0 0	
A. Hamel.....	Six Months Salary as Keeper of Depot of Provisions on the River St. Lawrence, for the relief of Shipwrecked Persons from 1st January to 30th June, 1843.....	22 10 0	
L. O. Gamache.....	Nine do do of do at Anticosti from 1st January to 30th September, 1843, at £45. per annum	33 15 0	
John King.....	Twelve do as Keeper of the Legislative Buildings at Quebec to 31st December, 1843.....	90 0 0	
Robert Deacon.....	Postage of the Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for the year ended 5th January, 1844.....	32 18 7	
Felix Fortier.....	Contingent Expenses of do	5 5 9	
	<i>Carried over.</i>	£ 259 9 4	43908 6 4

Appendix
(A.)
1844.

No. 19.

Appendix
(A.)
1844.

STATEMENT of Warrants issued on Account of the Expenditure, &c.—Continued.

NAME.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total Sterling.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	<i>Brought over</i>	259 9 4	43908 6 4
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Pierre Brochu.....	Nine Months Allowance for residing on the Kempt Road from 1st January to 30th September, 1843, at £22 10s. per annum.....	16 17 6	
Joseph Parent, Inspecting Physician, Quebec.....	Expenses of the Quarantine Establishment at Quebec and Grosse Isle for the year 1843.....	1512 7 9	
Malcolm Cameron.....	Expenses as Commissioner for enquiring into the mode of collecting the Revenue in the Western portion of the Province, including Travelling and Contingent expenses.....	700 6 4	
Charles C. Small.....	For his services as Clerk at Special Assizes in the Home District in the year 1838.....	175 0 0	
John F. Taylor.....	Balance due him as Clerk at Special Assizes in the London and Niagara Districts in the year 1838.....	55 2 6	
Hannah O. Hamilton.....	Executrix to the Estate of the late Sheriff Hamilton, to liquidate the claims of the Sheriff in Upper Canada for services previous to the Union of the Provinces.....	13 7 1	
William Kingsmill.....	Sheriff Niagara District do do.....	8 8 5	
David Thorburn.....	Expenses of a Troop of Cavalry to aid in quelling Riot on the Welland Canal in 1842.....	51 0 11	
Armour & Ramsay.....	For Stationery furnished the Executive Council in Lower Canada in 1840 and 1841, previous to the Union.....	37 19 9	
D. Thorburn & F. Hall.....	Being so much contracted for by the Commissioners appointed for the improvement of Roads and Bridges in Canada West under Provincial Act 7th Wil. 4 cap. 107, continued by 2 Vic. cap. 56.....	944 12 10	
Simcon LeLievre.....	Additional Salary as Interpreter to the Courts at Quebec for the years 1842 and 1843.....	63 0 0	
William B. Lindsay.....	Balance due of the Contingent Expenses of the late Special Council of Lower Canada.....	205 1 9	
John Joseph.....	Salary as late Clerk of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada, from 10th February to 9th June, 1841, at £180 per annum.....	60 0 0	
N. Cleary.....	To reimburse him for goods seized at Port Hope, under particular circumstances.....	55 19 3	
William Stalker.....	To compensate him for an injury from a Gun Shot Wound received whilst in discharge of his duty as a Constable at Peterboro.....	67 10 0	
Alphonso Wells.....	Travelling Expenses as Commissioner for surveying the Boundary Line between Canada and New Brunswick.....	90 0 0	
R. L. Morrogh and others.....	For expenses and Allowances as Commissioners of Enquiry into the Beauharnois Riots.....	181 14 11	
Perrault & Burroughs.....	Repairs to Public Buildings and Court House at Quebec..	125 7 5	
Thomas Overend.....	For alteration made in the Secretary's Office.....	31 13 5	
John Phillips.....	Inspecting Gaols and Court Houses and estimating for repairs.....	54 16 2	
Stephen Yarwood.....	Repairing Legislative Buildings at Quebec, as per certificate of the Board of Works.....	70 7 7	
John King.....	Contingent Expenses and of Fuel, &c. for the Parliament Buildings at Quebec for 1843.....	28 12 0	
David Luck.....	For the purchase of Fuel for the Government Offices at Montreal.....	32 3 6	
do.....	Balance of Account for Expenses in 1843 do do.....	6 4 11	
Alexander Miller.....	Keeping Winter Roads in repair in front of Public Buildings at Quebec.....	27 0 0	
	<i>Carried forward</i>	£ 4874 3 4	43908 6 4

No. 19.

STATEMENT of Warrants issued on Account of the Expenditure, &c.—Continued.

NAME.	SERVICE.	Amount.			Total Sterling.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	4874	3	4	43908	6	4
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>						
H. M. Blaiklock.....	Keeping and repairing Public Buildings at Quebec.....	136	17	0			
Desbarats & Derbishire.....	For Printing in the Canada Gazette 6 Months ended the 30th June, 1843.....	359	9	0			
do	For Printing Tables to the Acts and Ordinances and revised Acts of 1842.....	240	0	0			
Robert Stanton.....	For publishing in the Upper Canada Gazette, 6 Months ended 30th June, 1843.....	130	13	9			
Fisher & Kemble.....	Do do Lower Canada Gazette for do	85	6	7			
Commissary General Filder.....	For Expenses in Conveying Troops to and from Brantford.....	24	9	0			
Thomas C. Aylwin.....	Do investigating complaint against B. Dougall at Belleville.....	2	14	0			
W. H. Merritt.....	Do collecting information relating to Lunatic Asylums... ..	9	0	0			
S. Plainondon.....	Do making statement of Bankrupts in the District of Quebec since 5th June, 1840.....	13	10	0			
Commissary General Filder.....	Do Expenses incurred transporting Troops to Lachine in March.....	3	0	9			
do do	Do do to Beauharnois and Laprairie.....	132	7	4			
					6011	10	9
					49919	17	1
Less—The Amount of Warrants outstanding on the 1st February, 1844, and remaining unpaid.					2684	19	4
					47234	17	9
N. B.—The following sums paid in 1842, were included in the estimate voted for 1843, but not charged to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, until now, viz:—							
Amount Expended on Toronto and Saugine Road.....		367	8	6			
Do on Tecumseh Road.....		1400	3	3			
Do on Paris Bridge.....		313	16	9			
Do on River DeLisle Bridge.....		113	8	1			
Do on Presqu'Isle Light House.....		24	7	7			
Do on Gull Island do		522	19	4			
Do on Cap Rouge Bridge.....		17	19	8			
Do on Missisquoi Canal.....		119	2	10			
Excess on Civil List Schedule A. for 1841, (See Statement I. in Accounts of 1842.).....		1312	17	1½			
Do for 1842, See Statement B. 2 in do		3895	8	8½			
Unprovided Items—See particulars in Statement D. in do		1251	12	0½			
	Currency.....	9015	3	10½			
	Or Sterling.....				8113	13	6
	Actual Payments, Sterling.....				55348	11	3
	Equal in Currency to.....				£ 61498	8	1½

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 1844.

JOS. CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

Appendix
(A.)

No. 20.

Appendix
(A.)

1844.

1844.

STATEMENT of Amount Expended by the Board of Works in the Province of Canada, under the authority of the Act of 4 & 5 Vic. Cap. 28, between the 1st January, 1843, and the 31st January, 1844.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
River Ottawa.....	18561	4	7			
Bridges between Montreal and Quebec.....	14274	7	9			
New Castle District Improvements.....	26218	5	9			
London, Chatham and Amherstburg Road.....	9674	15	1			
London and Sarnia Road.....	12984	0	1			
Welland Canal.....	149158	7	1			
Light Houses and Harbours and Roads leading thereto.....	60196	16	0			
London and Brautford Road.....	28380	10	8			
Hamilton and Dover Road.....	23208	12	0			
Military Road POriginal.....	132	15	0			
Lake Saint Peter.....	19618	1	1			
Gosford Road.....	2867	5	1			
Saint Lawrence Improvements.....	141763	12	0			
Burlington Bay Canal.....	4667	17	6			
Cascades Road.....	8394	14	7			
Main North Toronto Road.....	223	6	10			
Baie des Chaleurs Road.....	10934	5	2			
River Richelieu.....	28	7	2			
Add—Amount Expended in 1841 and 1842, as per published Statement F, in Accounts of 1842.....				531347	3	5
				186137	11	8
Total Currency.....			£	717484	15	1

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 1844.

JOS. CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

No. 21.

STATEMENT of Amount Expended by the Board of Works in the Province of Canada, between the 1st January, 1843, and the 31st January, 1844, including a sum due from 1842, without the authority of Parliament and for which an appropriation is required.

In 1843.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Chambly Canal.....	6355	1	5			
Chaudière Bridge.....	717	2	4			
Bayonne Bridge.....	150	0	0			
Saint Anne's Rapids.....	3333	4	5			
				10555	8	2
Add—Amount as shewn in the Published Statement G. in Accounts of 1842.....	14943	7	3			
Less—Authorized by Estimate of 1843.						
Toronto and Saugine Road.....	£ 436	8	6			
Tecumseh Road.....	1007	3	3			
Paris Bridge.....	313	16	9			
River DeLisle Bridge.....	113	8	1			
Presqu'Isle Light House.....	24	7	7			
Gull Island Light House.....	522	19	4			
Cap Rouge Bridge.....	17	19	8			
				2436	3	2
				12507	14	1
Total unprovided Currency.....			£	23063	2	3

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 1844.

JOS. CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

Appendix
(A.)
1844.

No. 22.

Appendix
(A.)
1844.

STATEMENT of the particulars of the Payments and Deductions made from the Revenues constituting the Consolidated Fund of the Province of Canada for expenses of Management, Collection, Drawbacks, Return Duty, &c., for the year ended the 5th January, 1844.

Payments and Deductions made out of the Income in its Progress of Collection.	Amount Currency.			Total Currency.									
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.							
<i>At the Port of Quebec.</i>													
Salaries and Incidents.....	..	..	..	4797	16	10				
Drawbacks, &c.....	..	..	..	8	11	4				
				4806 8 2									
<i>At the Port of Montreal</i>													
Salaries and Incidents.....	..	..	..	2418	1	6				
Drawbacks, &c.....	..	..	..	314	17	2				
				2732 18 8									
<i>At the Port of Coleau-du-Lac.</i>													
Return Duty.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				33 19 6									
<i>At the Port of Cobourg.</i>													
Return Duty.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				4 7 4									
At the Several Ports in Western Canada, for Commission, &c.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Commission to the several Inspectors of Licences in the Province of Canada, on the Amount of Excise Duty collected.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	
				4256 17 3½									
				2612 19 7¼									
<i>Expenses of Management, Salaries, &c. out of the Territorial Revenue, made by the Commissioner of Crown Lands.</i>													
Land Rights absorbed in the year ended 31st December, 1843.....	..	..	..	35663	5	2				
Militia Scrip in do do do .....	..	..	..	5250	0	0				
Expenses of Surveys.....	..	..	..	2956	13	2				
Cancelled Sales.....	..	..	..	87	16	1				
Remission on Military Reserves.....	..	..	..	1664	12	8				
Six Months Pension to Robert Thornhill.....	..	..	..	62	10	0				
This Sum received from the Heirs of the late W. B. Felton on account of the Balance due by him for Clergy Sales and credited the Government in September, 1838.....	1100	0	0										
This amount due the late W. B. Felton on account of his Salary to the 6th August, 1836.....	1910	15	11										
				3010 15 11									
				48695 13 0									
<i>Salaries, Crown Land Department.</i>													
A. N. Morin, Salary as Commissioner from the 1st January to the 12th December, 1843, at £800 Stg. per annum	844	8	10										
T. Bouthillier, Twelve Months do as Assistant Commissioner to the 31st December, 1843.....	666	13	4										
Jean Langevin, Salary as Clerk from the 12th April to do at £270 Stg. per annum.....	191	8	8										
John Dean, Twelve Months do as Accountant to do	222	4	6										
Alexander McNabb as Assistant Accountant to do	170	0	0										
J. C. Tarbut, do as Clerk to do	170	0	0										
D. H. Morphy, Services as Extra Clerk to do at 7s. 6d. Cy. per diem	136	17	6										
Thomas Hammond, do as do	136	17	6										
J. Kerr, do as do	136	17	6										
A. McDonell, do as do	136	17	6										
J. Drysdale, do as do	129	7	6										
J. McDonough, do as do	132	15	0										
Boucher Belleville, do from the 12th April to do at do	103	2	6										
W. F. Collins, Services do from the 7th August to do at do ..	55	2	6										
James Dean, do as do to do	39	7	6										
Abraham Cloutier, Twelve Months Salary as Messenger to do ...	55	11	0										
				3327 11 4									
<i>Salaries, Surveyor General's Office.</i>													
Thomas Parke, Twelve Months Salary as Surveyor General to the 31st December, 1843.....	666	13	4										
Joseph Bouchette, do as Draftsman to do	300	0	0										
Andrew Russell, do as do to do	300	0	0										
Win. Spragg, do as 1st Clerk.....	300	0	0										
Thomas Hector, do as 2d do	200	0	0										
H. J. Jones, do as 3d do	170	0	0										
M. A. Higgins, do as 4th do	170	0	0										
J. M. Caldwell, do as 5th do	170	0	0										
George Shaw, do as 6th do	170	0	0										
Edward T. Fletcher, Services as Extra Clerk to do at 7s. 6d. Cy. per diem	136	17	6										
R. A. Kelly, do as do from the 1st April to 30th June, 1843.....	34	2	6										
				2617 13 4									
				3327 11 4									
				48695 13 0									
				14447 9 7¼									
Carried over.....	£	2617	13	4	3327	11	4	48695	13	0	14447	9	7¼

STATEMENT of the particulars of the Payments and Deductions, &c.—Continued.

Payments and Deductions made out of the Income in its Progress of Collection.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Amount Currency.	Total Currency.
<i>Brought over</i>	2617 13 4	3327 11 4	48695 13 0	14147 9 7½
<i>Salaries, Surveyor General's Office.</i>				
T. C. Jarmy, Services as Extra Clerk, between the 22d February and 31st December, 1843	83 5 0			
A. Vidal, do as do from the 17th May to 30th June, 1843.....	16 17 6			
E. Stavely, do as do between 25th May, and 31st Decr. 1843. . .	37 2 6			
P. L. Morn, do as do	19 2 6			
Wm. Walker, Twelve Months Salary as Messenger to do	55 11 0			
		2829 11 10		
<i>Pensions and Retiring Allowances.</i>				
J. G. Chewitt, Six Months Pension to 31st December, 1842.....	75 0 0			
A. W. Cochran, Twelve Months Allowance in lieu of Fees as late Auditor of Land Patents.....	30 0 0			
		105 0 0		
Expenses of Printing, Postages, Stationery and Advertisements....		1611 18 8		
Office Furniture, Fuel, &c.....		132 9 4		
Surveys.....		5 15 0		
Total		8012 6 2		
Less—The proportion of fifty per cent. chargeable to the Protestant Clergy and the Six Nation and sundry Tribes of Indians as authorized by an order in Council.....		4006 3 1		
		4006 3 1		
Expenses of Printing and Advertising.....		347 0 3		
Repairs and alterations to the Surveyor General's Office.....		90 2 6		
			4443 5 10	
Proportion of Commission to sundry Agents.....			2462 1 4	
Balance of Account of applications of Instalments received by the late Peter Robinson whilst Commissioner of Crown Lands and not applied by him.....			313 19 5	
Balance carried to next year.....			10153 19 6	
<i>From Woods and Forests.</i>				
Expenses of Surveys.....		32 2 6		
Commission.....		0 6 0		
McLean Stewart 282 days as Ranger at 12s. 6d. per diem.....	176 5 0			
Disbursements.....	70 11 8			
		246 16 8		
Wm. Morrison do		25 15 0		
Laird McNabb on account of his claim for £4000 and interest.....		849 7 2		
			1154 7 4	
<i>Salaries and other Deductions by James Stephenson, Bytown.</i>				
James Stevenson, One Year's Salary as Collector.....		300 0 0		
Do Rent of an Office.....		25 0 0		
Do Travelling Expenses.....		14 11 3		
J. McNaughton, One Year's Salary as Deputy Provincial Surveyor		200 0 0		
Do Six Months' Contingencies to 30th June, 1843.....		20 19 6		
Wm. M. D. Dawson, One Year's Salary as Assistant Clerk.....		90 0 0		
One Year's Salary of the Clerk and Book-keeper to 1st September, 1843		150 0 0		
Wm. Patterson, One Year's do as Teller of Timber.....		80 0 0		
John Cameron, do as do		80 0 0		
Wm. Cameron, do as Check Officer at Grenville and Chatham		65 5 0		
Do Services as Ranger.....		48 16 6		
John Cameron, do as do		46 14 3		
Collecting Bonds on the Ottawa.....		50 0 0		
Louis Petite and Jean Gregoire, Boatmen for the Season.....		109 4 0		
Expenses of running Lines.....		41 9 3		
Do of laying out Timber Berths at River Coulanges and Madawaska		193 2 0		
Remission to Wm. Chapman & Co. for Timber short cut.....		26 9 2		
Do to parties on deposits made in 1839 and 1840 and not credited them.....		41 15 0		
Postages, Stationery and other Disbursements.....		74 9 10		
This Amount charged James Stephenson in 1842, being the amount of his Return of Deposits on Licences sold for 1843, which should have been deducted from the total of the Return of Duties for this Season.....		963 10 8		
McLean Stewart, Salary and Disbursements by him last summer at Quebec, and not included in the accounts of 1842.....		335 13 9		
			2962 0 2	
OUT OF REVENUE FROM PUBLIC WORKS.				
<i>Welland Canal.</i>				
Seven Months Salary to the Lock Keeper at Port Robinson, at £3 15s. per Month.....		26 5 0		
Carried forward	£	26 5 0		70185 6 7

STATEMENT of the particulars of the Payments and Deductions, &c.—Continued.

Payments and Deductions made out of the Income in its Progress of Collection.	Amount Currency.	Total Currency.
<i>Brought forward</i>	£ s. d. 26 5 0	£ s. d. 84632 16 2½
<i>Welland Canal.</i>		
Seven Months Salary to the Lock Keeper at Dunville, say from 1st May to 30th November, equal to 214 days, at 5s. per diem.....	53 10 0	
Do to do at Port Colborne, at £12 10s. per Month.....	87 10 0	
Do to do at Port Dalhousie, at do do	87 10 0	
Allowance for Office Rent, Fuel, &c.....	4 0 0	
Fifty per cent. to the Collector at Chippewa.....	38 2 8	
Hauling two sticks Timber.....	0 5 0	
	297 2 8	
<i>Lachine Canal.</i>		
D. Duff, One Year's Salary as Deputy Collector of Tolls.....	200 0 0	
A. P. Tipson, Nine Months Salary as Sub-Collector to 31st August, 1843, at £125 Cy. per annum.....	93 15 0	
J. Hindmarch, Seven Months as Superintendent to 30th June, 1843, at £150 Cy. per annum	87 10 0	
Alfred Barrett, Five Months do as do to 30th November, 1843, at 5s. Cy. per diem.....	38 5 0	
J. Gilliland, Salary as Wharfinger to do	70 8 5	
Two Years Ground Rent to the Montreal Seminary to 31st October, 1843.....	120 0 0	
Wm. McDonald, Ground Purchased.....	10 0 0	
Pay to Lock Keepers, Labourers, &c.....	806 8 0	
Repairs to Canal and other trifling Disbursements.....	826 7 2	
	2252 13 7	
<i>Cobourg Harbour Company.</i>		
One Year's Salary to the Collector.....	100 0 0	
<i>Oakville Harbour.</i>		
One Year's Salary to the Collector.....	75 0 0	
<i>Toronto Harbour.</i>		
Commission to the Collector.....	57 3 5	
Nine Months Salary to Light House Keeper.....	37 10 0	
	94 13 5	
<i>Burlington Canal.</i>		
Commission to the Collector.....	99 6 5	
<i>Kettle Creek Harbour.</i>		
Commission to the Collector.....	45 4 3	
<i>Chambly Canal.</i>		
Pay to Lock Keepers and Contingencies.....	28 1 1½	
<i>St. Anne's Rapids.</i>		
Salary to the Collector.....	75 0 0	
Pay to Lock Keepers and Labourers.....	77 7 6	
Stationery, &c.....	2 18 1	
	155 5 7	
		3147 7 0½
FROM CASUAL REVENUE.		
<i>Secretary's Office, (Eastern Section.)</i>		
Five per cent. Commission on £971 18 6.....	48 11 11	
<i>Secretary's Office, (Western Section.)</i>		
Five per cent. Commission on £216 7 6.....	10 16 4	
<i>Marriage Fees.</i>		
Five per cent. Commission on £2270 5 0.....	113 10 3	
Expenses of Printing.....	32 4 4	
do Postage.....	218 15 9	
S. B. Harrison, Nine Months Allowance to 30th September, 1843, at £250 Stg. per annum, per authority of the Governor General, dated 20th July, 1841.....	208 6 7½	
Dominick Daly,—The same.....	208 6 7½	
	781 3 7	
		840 11 10
Total Deduction in progress of Collection	<i>Carried over</i>	£88620 15 1

Appendix
(A.)
1844.

No. 22.

Appendix
(A.)
1844.

STATEMENT of the particulars of the Payments and Deductions, &c.—Continued.

Payments and Deductions made out of the Income in its Progress of Collection.	Sterling.	Amount Currency.	Total Currency.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Brought over</i>.....	.....	.....	88620 15 1
PAYMENTS MADE BY THE RECEIVER GENERAL.			
<i>Port of Quebec.</i>			
Salaries of Two established Tide Waiters for the year 1843, at £45 Stg. each..	90 0 0		
Incidents in the year ended the 10th October, 1842.....	900 15 5		
<i>Port of Montreal.</i>			
Incidents in the year ended the 10th October, 1842.....	990 15 5	1100 17 1	
<i>Port of St. Johns.</i>			
Salary of the Collector.....	360 0 0		
Allowance to do for a Clerk.....	180 0 0		
do to do for Rent of a Custom House.....	36 0 0		
Incidental Expenses in the Six Months ended 5th January, 1843.....	38 2 2		
Salary of the Gauger.....	90 0 0		
do of Two Land Waiters, at £63 Stg. each.....	126 0 0		
do of One do at Lacole.....	13 10 0		
<i>Phillipsburgh.</i>			
Salary of the Deputy Collector.....	843 12 2	937 6 10	
Allowance to do for Rent of a Custom House.....	90 0 0		
Salary of a Land Waiter.....	22 10 0		
	28 13 10		
<i>Port of Coteau-du-Lac.</i>			
Salary of the Collector and Inspector of Merchandize.....	141 3 10	156 17 7	
Allowance to do for Rent of a Custom House.....	360 0 0		
Salary of the Comptroller.....	32 8 0		
do do Land Waiter.....	180 0 0		
do of a do from 19th October, 1842, to 31st December, 1843, at £27 Stg. per annum.....	27 0 0		
Allowance to the Collector and Land Waiters for a Boat and Hands.....	32 8 7		
	54 0 0		
<i>Stanstead.</i>			
Per Centage to the Collector on Collections in the year ended the 10th Oct., 1843.	685 16 7	762 0 8	
Allowance to do for Rent of a Custom House.....	90 0 0		
Incidental Expenses in the years 1840, 1841 and 1842.....	22 10 0		
Salary of a Land Waiter.....	12 4 11		
	13 10 0		
<i>Beauce.</i>			
Per Centage to the Collector on Collections from the 6th July, 1842, to 10th Octo- ber, 1843.....	138 4 11	153 12 2	
Allowance to do for Rent of a Custom House for 1843.....	42 14 11		
	22 10 0		
<i>Seizures.</i>			
His Excellency the late Sir Charles Bagot's share of Seizures as Governor General for the Quarter ended 5th April, 1843.....	65 4 11	72 9 11	
Wm. B. Sheehan Collector Dunville, one-third of a Bond for Seizures recovered	92 5 10	4319 0 3	
	20 1 6		
<i>Territorial Revenue.</i>			
Salary of the Clerk of the Terrars of the Queen's Domain.....	112 7 4	124 17 0	
Commission to the Inspector General of the do.....	90 0 0		
Expenses Remitted John Bonner in Cross Appeal for Lods et Ventas due.....	142 18 8		
Do to Wm. Petry, do.....	26 1 7		
Survey of the Harbour of Quebec.....	24 1 10		
Amount paid for 137 Notarial Extracts of Sales.....	117 18 0		
	7 14 2		
<i>Chambly Canal.</i>			
Salary of the Collector of Tolls and Lock Keeper at Chambly for Seven Months ended the 31st December, 1843, at £180 Stg. per annum.....	408 14 3	454 2 6	
Do of the do and do at St. Johns, from do at £162 10s. Stg. per annum.....	105 0 0		
Pay to Lock Keepers and Contingencies.....	94 10 0		
	21 17 3		
	221 7 3	245 19 2	5143 18 11
Total Deductions from Revenue, Currency.....	.....	£	93764 14 0

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 1844.JOS. CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

No. 23.

A STATEMENT of the Affairs of the Province of Canada on the 31st of January, 1844, in which the year 1843 is included.

Dr.	£ s. d.			Currency.			Cr.	£ s. d.			Currency.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Thomas Wilson & Co., London.				66040	1	0							
<i>Loans to Incorporated Companies.</i>													
Brockville and Saint Francis Road.	7431	19	3										
Cobourg Harbour Company.	4002	13	7										
Cobourg Harbour Company, New Account.	1000	0	0										
Desjardins Canal Company.	21507	11	2										
Dundas and Waterloo Road.	27911	5	10										
Erie and Ontario Rail-Road Company.	5246	19	7										
Grand River Navigation Company.	562	2	8										
Granham Academy.	304	15	6										
Hamilton and Brantford Road.	43667	15	5										
Kingston and Napanee Road.	36149	19	3										
Oakville Harbour Company.	3590	5	5										
Port Hope Harbour Company.	2970	15	8										
Queensston and Grimsby Road.	19626	3	10										
Tay Navigation Company.	1407	11	9										
East York Road.	24374	7	3										
West York Road.	26232	0	5										
Yonge Street Road.	42106	2	2										
Montreal Turnpike Trust.	47000	0	0										
Quebec Turnpike Trust.	21650	0	0										
Longueuil Turnpike Trust.	15000	0	0										
				354692	8	9							
<i>Provincial Works.</i>													
Brantford Bridge.	2000	0	0										
Chatham Bridge.	2000	0	0										
Dunville Bridge.	1700	0	0										
Inland Waters, Newcastle District.	21660	0	0										
Kettle Creek Harbour.	7500	0	0										
Provincial Penitentiary.	34207	15	1										
Kingston Hospital.	3000	0	0										
Paris Bridge.	2000	0	0										
Parliament Buildings, Toronto.	5000	0	0										
Trent Navigation.	22738	9	1										
Toronto Harbour.	5200	0	0										
Trent Bridge.	4500	0	0										
West Guilfiansbury Road and Bridge.	1000	0	0										
Welland Canal.	463731	18	10										
Saint Lawrence Canal.	440097	11	0										
				420732	9	9							
Carried over.	£1016635	14	0										

Carried over..... £

Appendix (A.) 1844.

Appendix (A.) 1844.

Appendix
(A.)
1844.

Appendix
(A.)
1844.

No. 23.

A STATEMENT of the Affairs of the Province of Canada, &c.—Continued.

Dr.	Brought over.			Cr.			Currency.			Currency.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	1016635	14	0	420732	9	9						
<i>Provincial Works.</i>												
Chambly Canal.....	35000	0	0				44441	8	10			
Harbour of Montreal.....	89425	0	0				521833	6	8			
Steam Dredge, Montreal.....	1500	0	0				290419	1	2			
				1142560	14	0	209525	0	0			
<i>New Works under 4 & 5 Vic. Cap. 28.</i>												
River Richelieu.....	28	7	2				65	3	7			
London and Sarnia Road.....	18190	13	10				45844	19	1			
London and Sandwich Road.....	167	14	10				47299	9	0			
Military Road L'Orignal.....	1666	13	5									
River Ottawa.....	18604	12	8									
Main North Toronto Road.....	323	6	10									
Burlington Bay Canal.....	6071	9	1									
Hamilton and Dover Road.....	25881	12	7			1563293	3	9				
Newcastle District Improvements.....	33584	6	0									
London and Brantford Road.....	29745	14	0									
London, Chatham and Amherstburg Road.....	10248	7	9									
Light Houses and Harbours, and Roads leading thereto.....	70356	1	1									
Welland Canal.....	183881	4	10									
Saint Lawrence Improvements.....	230918	15	11									
Lake Saint Peter.....	31023	17	10									
Bridges between Montreal and Quebec.....	16490	4	2									
Gosford Road.....	10895	0	10									
Bay of Chaleurs Road.....	15540	14	10									
Cascades Road.....	11727	4	1									
Lachine Canal.....	108	13	4									
Board of Works.....				717484	15	1						
				7611	1	7						
<i>Works Enprovided.</i>												
Queenston and Grimsby Road.....	2613	16	0									
Rouge Hill Road.....	97	0	10									
Cananoque Bridge.....	997	19	7									
Bayonne Bridge.....	1136	15	2									
Chambly Canal.....	14167	3	11									
	19012	15	6	725095	16	8	1563293	3	9			
<i>Carried forward.</i>												
							1559431	8	4			

Carried forward.....

Appendix
(A.)
1844.

Appendix
(A.)
1844.

A STATEMENT of the Affairs of the Province of Canada, &c.—Continued.

Dr.	Dr.			Cr.			Currency.			Currency.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought forward</i>			<i>Brought forward</i>								
Saint Anne's Rapids.....	19012	15	6	725095	16	8½				1559431 8 4½		
Chaudière Bridge.....	3333	4	5	23063	2	3				712829 3 0		
	717	2	4							68296 3 10½		
	<i>Special Funds.</i>									781125 6 10½		
Investment in Three per cent. Consols, Clergy Reserve Fund, West.....	68438	2	0							148895 16 7		
Investment in Five per cent. Canada Debentures, do.....	61888	17	9							53261 7 6		
<i>in Three per cent. Consols Clergy Reserve Fund, East.....</i>	53056	5	11							5041 7 11½		
Territorial Revenue, Special Clergy Funds.....	16339	13	2							29592 18 11		
W. Sergeant, Pay Master Civil Services.....	3369	12	8							22381 2 8		
Clergy Revenue Fund, Canada West.....	795	16	1½							1803 0 7½		
Investment in Grammar School Debentures.....	21359	0	0							1555 11 1		
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>									262531 5 4		
Cash Account.....	28558	5	0									
Outstanding Bonds, Montreal.....	12110	0	8	119542	14	7½						
" " Quebec.....	6262	15	10									
" " Saint Johns.....	15520	18	0									
" " Canada West.....	4019	16	4½									
Emigration Fund.....	9	17	6									
Baring Brothers & Co.....	168	4	8							115505 2 10½		
Late Receiver General Dunn.....	375	18	3									
Tonnage Duty, Quebec.....	407	17	5							8852 16 3½		
Civil List, Schedule A.....										682 9 1½		
										323 10 10		
										93 10 2		
										716 17 9		
										1549 4 8½		
Balances due by Public Accountants.....										12218 8 10½		
										127723 11 9½		
										£2730811 12 4		
Total.....												

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 1844.
JOS. CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

No. 24.

STATEMENT shewing the Payments under Schedules A. and B. respectively, for the year 1843, made between the 1st January, 1843, and the 31st January, 1844.

	Sterling.	Total Sterling.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Amount of Civil List, Schedule A. for 1843.....	.. .. .	45000 0 0
Less—The following sum not paid and carried to the Credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, viz :—		
Salary of the Lieutenant-Governor.	1000 0 0	
Deduct—Amount of Warrants issued on Account of the year 1844, and included in the Payments.....	880 0 0	120 0 0
Amount paid on Account of the same, as per Statement No. 13. ....	.. .. .	44880 0 0 45367 1 9
Leaves an excess of Payments.....	.. .. .	487 1 9
Amount of Civil List, Schedule B. for 1843.....	30000 0 0	
Amount paid on Account of the same, as per Statement No. 14.....	29039 18 10	
Leaves a Surplus of.....	.. .. .	960 1 2
From which deducting the Excess of Payments on Schedule A.....	.. .. .	487 1 9
Leaves a Saving of Sterling.....	.. .. .	472 19 5
Or Currency.....	.. .. . £	525 10 5½

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 1844.

JOS. CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

Appendix
(A.)
1844.

No. 26.

STATEMENT of Tonnage Duties Collected during the Season of the Navigation of the Year 1843 at Quebec and Montreal, under Provincial Act 6 Will. 4. Cap. 35.
Continued by the Ordinance 3 Vic. Cap. 15, and of the Sums paid thereout to provide for the Medical Treatment of Sick Mariners.

QUEBEC.

EXPENDITURE.	Currency. £ s. d.	RECEIPTS.	Currency. £ s. d.
To paid Joseph Morin, Treasurer, and one of the Commissioners for the Marine Hospital at Quebec.....	1950 0 0	By Balance brought from the year 1842.....	117 4 10
" " Hammond Gowen, on Account of a Building for the use of the do.....	262 10 0	" Amount of Tonnage Duty levied at Quebec during the Season of 1843.....	£1764 4 2
Total Currency.....	£ 2212 10 0	Less—Expenses of Collection of 5 per cent. on the sum of £907 5 1.....	44 17 3
		By Balance carried to next year.....	1719 6 11
		Total Currency.....	£ 375 18 3
To Balance brought down, Currency.....	£375 18 3		

MONTREAL.

EXPENDITURE.	Currency. £ s. d.	RECEIPTS.	Currency. £ s. d.
To paid Samuel Gerard, President of the Montreal General Hospital.....	108 8 0	By Amount brought from the year 1842.....	108 7 11
" Balance carried to next Account.....	93 10 2	" " of Tonnage Duty Collected at Montreal during the Season of 1843.....	93 10 3
Total Currency.....	£ 201 18 2	Total Currency.....	£ 201 18 2
		By Balance brought down, Currency.....	£93 10 2

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 1844.

JOS. CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

Appendix
(A.)
1844.

STATEMENT of the Funds arising from the Estates of the late Order of Jesuits from the 1st October, 1842, to the 31st December, 1843.

		Currency.	Sterling.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance in the Receiver General's hands as per last year's Statement.....	.. .. .	.. .. .	23926 18 5
Amount received by the Commissioner in the Twelve Months ended the 30th September, 1842.....	.. .. .	4164 14 3	
Do of Commutation received from Mrs. Jane White, on a Property situated at the Canardière Quebec, surrendered by her to the Crown and subsequently regranted to her in free and common soccage.....	.. .. .	170 0 0	
		4334 14 3	
<i>Deductions by the Commissioner.</i>			
His Salary for Twelve Months.....	200 0 0		
His Allowance for a Clerk, for do	100 0 0		
Contingencies of his Office.....	89 5 8		
		389 5 8	
Amount credited the Estates in the Public Accounts of 1842.....	.. .. .	3945 8 7	
		3083 8 0	
Balance brought to the present year.....	.. .. .	862 0 7	
Amount received by the Commissioner in the Fifteen Months from the 1st October, 1842, to the 31st December, 1843.....	.. .. .	4499 15 3	
Total.....	.. .. .	5361 15 10	
<i>Deductions by the Commissioner.</i>			
His Salary for Fifteen Months at £200 per annum.....	250 0 0		
His Allowance for a Clerk for do at £100 per annum.....	125 0 0		
Contingencies of his Office.....	159 18 4		
Balance carried to next year.....	1644 8 0		
		2179 6 4	
Amount paid the Receiver General, Currency.....	.. .. .	3182 9 6	
Or, in Sterling, equal to.....	.. .. .	.. .. .	2864 4 7
			26791 3 0
<i>Deductions by Warrants issued thereon.</i>			
Alexander Buchanan for services as Queen's Counsel.....	.. .. .	67 10 0	
P. B. Dumoulin for do as do .....	.. .. .	90 0 0	
			157 10 0
Balance in the hands of the Receiver General, Sterling.....	.. .. .	.. .. .	£ 26633 13 0
Equal in Currency to.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	£ 29592 18 11

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 1844.

JOS. CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

Appendix
(A.)
1844.

Appendix
(A.)
1844.

No. 28.

DISTRIBUTIVE SCHOOL LAND FUND, I.

STATEMENT of Monies arising from the Sale of School Lands in that part of the Province heretofore called Upper Canada, pursuant to Provincial Act 4 & 5 Vic. Cap. 19, and Warrants issued thereon between the 1st January, 1843, and the 31st January, 1844.

EXPENDITURE.		Sterling.		Currency.			
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Rev. Thomas Crean.....	Chairman of the Trustees of the Niagara District Grammar School—their proportion for the year 1843.....	63	0	0			
" J. Geddes.....	The proportion for the Gore District for do.....	76	10	0			
" J. C. Taylor.....	do Colborne do for do.....	20	19	4			
" W. C. Wilson.....	do Bathurst do for do.....	28	6	7			
" Alexr. Williams.....	do Eastern do for do.....	54	0	0			
" Geo. O. Stuart.....	do Milland do for do.....	58	10	0			
" Henry J. Grasset.....	do Home do for do.....	112	10	0			
" A. N. Bethune.....	do Newcastle do for do.....	46	10	7			
" M. Ketchan.....	do Victoria do for do.....	22	10	0			
Dr. H. Hubbell.....	do Johnstown do for the years 1842 and 1843.....	126	0	0			
Charles Low.....	do Ottawa do for the do.....	36	0	0			
S. S. Strong.....	do Dalhousie do for the year 1843.....	21	3	5			
J. B. Baby.....	do Western do for do.....	40	10	0			
John Rothwell.....	do Brock do for do.....	27	0	0			
	Total Sterling.....	733	9	11			
	Less—The Amount of Warrants outstanding the 1st February, 1844, and remaining unpaid.....	192	3	4			
	Actual Payments, Sterling.....	541	6	7			
	Equal in Currency to.....				601	9	6½
	Six Days Interest on Debenture No. 238.....				1	3	0
	By Balance unapplied.....				1803	0	7½
	Total Currency.....				2405	13	2

To Balance brought down, Currency.....£ 1803 0 7½

Total Currency.....£ 2405 13 2

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 1844.

JOS. CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

Appendix
(A.)
1844.

Appendix
(A.)
1844.

No. 29.

STATEMENT of Monies received from the rate or Duty imposed by the Provincial Act of Canada 4 & 5 Vic. Cap. 13. on Passengers or Emigrants arriving at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal, including a Sum received for the Imperial Treasury, through the Commissary General, and the Amount paid thereout for providing Medical Assistance for Sick Emigrants, and enabling Indigent Persons of that description to proceed to the place of their destination during the Season of the Navigation of the Year 1843.

EXPENDITURE.		RECEIPTS.		Currency.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
To Balance expended over and above the Receipts of last Year.....		6137	15 11½	By Amount received by the Collector at Quebec during the Season of the Navigation of 1843.....	£3382 0 10
Alexander C. Buchanan, } Balance of his Disbursements for Emigration in 1842.....		179	17 7	Less—Amount remaining unpaid on the 1st February, 1844.....	* 932 0 10
Chief Agent.				Balance paid the Receiver General.....	3000 0 0
Do On Account of General Disbursements for the Year 1843.....		7405	11 8	By Amount received by the Collector at Montreal.....	3 19 18 4
				" " Paid by the Commissary General on Account of Emigration generally, say	7908 6 8
				£6500, Sterling, or in Currency at 24s. 4d. to the Pound—Equal to.....	
Add One-Ninth.....	£	13723	5 2½	" " Expended over and above the Receipts of the Year.....	4019 16 4½
Total Currency.....	£	15248	1 4½	Total Currency.....	£ 15248 1 4½
To Balance brought down, Currency.....					
					£4019 16 4½

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 1844.

JOS. CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

* This Sum has been paid to the Receiver General, subsequently to the 1st February last.

Montreal:

DESBARATS & DERBISHIRE, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

1844.

R E P O R T

ON THE

B O U N D A R Y L I N E

BETWEEN THE PROVINCES OF

C A N A D A A N D N E W B R U N S W I C K .

LIST OF CONTENTS.

	Page.
No. 1.—Introductory Letter.....	1
“ 2.—General Statement on behalf of Canada.....	2
“ 3.—Western Extremity of the Baie des Chaleurs.—The description of its position, given on the part of New Brunswick, shewn to be erroneous.....	8
“ 4.—General Description of the several localities, designating the true position of the Southern Boundary Line of Canada.....	11
“ 5.—Remarks on Dr. Gesner's Statement concerning the Boundary Line.....	13
“ 6.—Remarks on Mr. Wilkinson's Report on the same subject.....	16
“ 7.—Remarks on Sundry Statements in relation to the Boundary Line, contained in Despatches of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, addressed to the Right Honorable Lord Stanley, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.....	18
“ 8.—Statement concerning the claims which may be supposed to exist on the part of either of the two Provinces, to parts of the Disputed Territory, in virtue of previous possession or the exercise of actual jurisdiction.....	20
“ 9.—Appendix.....	29

No. 1.

MONTREAL, 31ST AUGUST, 1844.

SIR,

In obedience to the requirements contained in a letter from the Honorable D. Daly, Secretary for the Province of Canada, dated the 18th of October, 1843, informing me that His Excellency the Governor General had been pleased to appoint me to be Commissioner on behalf of the Province of Canada, to meet the Honorable Thomas Baillie, Surveyor General of the Province of New Brunswick, who had been named Commissioner for that Province, with the object of endeavouring to trace the boundary line between Canada and New Brunswick,—and also, conveying to me His Excellency's instructions in relation to the duties assigned me,—I now have the honor to report the completion of those duties, and to present, for His Excellency's consideration, a full Report, showing, from various indisputable authorities, the true position of every question now pending, connected with the disputed boundary.

The Commissioner named on the part of New Brunswick had completed and delivered his report on the boundary question previous to the date of my instructions, and, at our first interview in New Brunswick, he informed me that he considered his duties in relation thereto, to have terminated.

To prevent any misunderstanding, I addressed a letter to him, previous to my departure to other parts of the Province, adverting to the actual state of the relations between us, and still expressing my willingness and desire to avail myself of any suggestion from him by which the objects of the Commission could be facilitated, or more effectually accomplished.

Mr. Baillie never acknowledged the receipt of this letter, and tacitly declined every further communication, personal or otherwise, with me.

I was officially informed, however, the same day on which my letter was written and despatched to Mr. Baillie, that he had placed it in the hands of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick.

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

I therefore proceeded by myself to perform the examinations and explorations necessary for fully ascertaining the true position originally intended and described, by the British Government, for the southern boundary line of the Province of Quebec, and also to find out and procure, where it was possible, such documentary authorities as would serve to explain or sustain the positions which should be ultimately adopted.

In these explorations and researches I was remarkably successful.

The natural features of the country were found to be so strongly marked, particularly in the vicinity of the Baie des Chaleurs, that no doubt could reasonably exist as to the local application of the terms used in the original descriptions of the southern boundary of Canada, and the result shows that New Brunswick, so far from being entitled to claim any additional territory from Canada, is now actually in possession of about 2,340,000 acres of territory, unquestionably Canadian, lying to the south of the Ristigouche river, and east of the prolongation of the due north line, forming the western limit of New Brunswick.

In the large mass of documentary authority having relation to the questions under consideration, it is a curious fact, that such authority has, in every case, been found favorable to the claims of Canada, and, of course, unfavorable to the pretensions of New Brunswick; and it will be seen that most of the positions alleged, or attempted to be sustained, on the part of the latter Province, adverse to the claims of Canada, have been confuted and completely disproved by authorities derived from documents forming parts of the public records of the same Province.

The difficulties which have hitherto been encountered in attempting to decide upon the positions of *separate parts* of this boundary, have mostly arisen from the very circumstance that such parts were taken *disjunctly* instead of being considered in relation to the whole line from the Baie des Chaleurs to the sources of the Connecticut river, as originally defined.

This was particularly felt in discussing the claims formerly maintained by the United States for territory immediately to the west of New Brunswick and adjoining a portion of the southern boundary of Canada.

The description of that portion of the boundary which is given in the treaty of 1783, and on which the American claims were founded, when taken by itself would fairly admit of the interpretation put upon it by that government, although not susceptible of such an interpretation if considered in connection with the previously defined lines of separation between the adjacent British Provinces, which were specially referred to and recognized in the same treaty.

But leaving this most improper and *imperfect* mode of dealing with the question, by arguments drawn from detached portions of the said description, (which, I regret to observe, has been adopted and tenaciously insisted upon on the part of New Brunswick,) and recurring to the facts brought under consideration in the accompanying Report, the conclusion is inevitable, that no difficulty whatever can possibly be met with in tracing the residue of the southern boundary of Canada, on which the northern line of New Brunswick is entirely dependent, according to the descriptions of the *whole* of the southern boundary of the former Province of Quebec, given under the authority of the British government in 1763 and 1774.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient and

Very humble servant,

A. WELLS.

J. M. HIGGINSON, Esquire,
Civil Secretary, &c. &c.

No. 2.

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

Statement in relation to the Unsettled Boundary between the Provinces of Canada and New Brunswick.

The western and northerly boundaries of New Brunswick, as fixed by the Royal Authority, are described in the Commissions of the Governors of that Province as follows, viz:—

“ Bounded on the westward by the mouth of the river Saint Croix, by the said river to its source, and by a line drawn due north from thence to the southern boundary of our Province of Quebec, to the northward by the said boundary as far as the western extremity of the Baie des Chaleurs.”

All descriptions of the same boundaries inserted in the Commissions of the Governors of Nova Scotia, from the year 1763, up to the period when New Brunswick was severed from that Province and erected into a separate government, are in nearly the same terms and are precisely identical in their construction with the description above recited.*

The southern boundary of the Province of Quebec, (now Canada,) as referred to in the foregoing description, is described in a Royal Proclamation of 1763 as follows, viz:—

“ From whence, (the south end of lake Nipissim) the said line crossing the river Saint Lawrence and the Lake Champlain in 45 degrees of north latitude, passes along the highlands which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the said river Saint Lawrence from those which fall into the sea, and also along the north coast of the Baie des Chaleurs and the coast of the gulf of Saint Lawrence to Cape Rosier.”

The same boundary is again described in the imperial Act of 14 George III—commonly called the Quebec Act, in the following terms, viz:—

“ Bounded on the south by a line from the Baie des Chaleurs, along the highlands which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the river Saint Lawrence, from those which fall into the sea, to a point in 45 degrees of northern latitude, on the eastern bank of the river Connecticut, keeping the said latitude directly west through Lake Champlain, until in the same latitude it meets the Saint Lawrence.”

Descriptions of this boundary, similar to the foregoing, are also contained in the Commissions of the Governors of Canada.

The western boundary of New Brunswick, formed by the river Saint Croix to its source, and thence by a due north line to the southern limits of Canada, was explored so far back as the years 1817 and 1818, and a line was then traced on a north course from the

* In the Commission to Montague Welmot, esquire, appointing him Governor in Chief over the Province of Nova Scotia, dated 21st November, 1763, the boundaries in question are thus described:—

“ To the northward our said Province shall be bounded by the southern boundary of our Province of Quebec, as far as the western extremity of the Baie des Chaleurs; to the eastward by the said bay and the gulf of Saint Lawrence, &c., and to the westward, although our said Province hath anciently extended and doth of right extend, as far as the river Pentagoet or Penobscot, it shall be bounded by a line drawn from Cape Sable across the entrance of the Bay of Fundy to the mouth of the river Saint Croix, by the said river to its source and by a line drawn due north from thence to the southern boundary of our colony of Quebec.”

Appendix (B)

1844.

Appendix, No. 8, 9 and 31.

Appendix, No. 10.

Map A.

Page 11, *et seq.*

Map A.

source of the Saint Croix river for a distance of about 146½ miles, terminating at one of the sources of the Metis river, which falls into the river Saint Lawrence. This north line intersected the southern boundary of Canada, as defined by the British government at the distance of about 42 miles from its commencement at the source of the Saint Croix, and therefore extends upwards of 104 miles, still further to the northward of that point, into the proper limits of Canada as so defined by Great Britain.

The exploration and survey of this boundary were performed at the periods before mentioned, under the joint authority of Great Britain and the United States of America, the possessions of the latter power being bounded in part by New Brunswick on the east, and by the British Canadian possessions on the north.

The southern boundary of the Province of Canada (or of Quebec as it is designated in the description) is traced in the field, or definitively disposed of in its position, from the river Saint Lawrence, eastwardly and north-eastwardly, to the meridian of the western boundary of New Brunswick.

The north-eastern part of this now settled portion of the Canada line was fixed by conventional arrangements concluded between Her Majesty's government and that of the United States in 1812. Its termination on the New Brunswick frontier is at the place of intersection of the north line from the Saint Croix with the river Saint John, being about 35½ miles to the north of the point defined as before mentioned by Great Britain, for the southern limit of Canada on that frontier.

The territorial limit of New Brunswick in the mean time, has been extended as far north as to the Ristigouche river, which limits the present grants and civil jurisdictions of the respective Provinces, and has been tacitly assumed, without remonstrance on the part of Canada, as the dividing boundary up to the present period, although giving to New Brunswick several hundreds of thousands of acres of territory, rightfully belonging to Canada, according to the bounds specifically assigned her by the parent state, and supported in principle as such by the declarations and deeds of the people and government of New Brunswick itself during the existence of the difficulties in relation to more western portions of the same boundary, which difficulties were only terminated in 1842, by the definitive treaty of Washington.

With this preliminary view of the authorities upon which the claims of the two Provinces are founded, and of the actual position of the existing subdivisions between them, I will now proceed to state the nature of the claims for additional territory made by the authorities of New Brunswick, as contained in a report made by the Commissioner of that Province, appointed for determining the unsettled boundaries adjoining Canada, dated at Fredericton, New Brunswick, the 13th day of last October.

These claims being of two classes, entirely distinct in their nature, may perhaps be best understood if stated under separate heads.

The first of these comprehends a section of country situated entirely to the west of the meridian of the source of the river Saint Croix, before described as the western limit of New Brunswick.

This tract as shewn on the map of the New Brunswick Commissioner, and measured by the scale drawn on the same map, passes on its north-western border, about 10½ miles from the river Saint Lawrence, at a point nearly opposite the mouth of the river du Loup,

and approaches to within 36 miles of the city of Quebec, from which latter place its southern termination is distant about 67 miles, in a south south-eastern direction.

The dimensions of the territory so comprehended, according to the same authority, are nearly as follows :—

Length, on prolongation of north line from the Saint Croix.....	67 miles.
“ of north-western border.....	275 “
“ of south-eastern border.....	200 “
“ of mean central line.....	180 “
“ of Perimeter.....	542 “
Superficial contents.....	4,550 square miles.
“ “	2,912,000 acres.

The above described tract, it may be remembered, is situated altogether to the west of the meridian of the western line of New Brunswick.

The second tract, which includes the residue of the claim of New Brunswick, comprehends a part of the present possessions of Canada, lying contiguous to the prolongation of the due north line from the Saint Croix, on the west, and joining the Ristigouche river on the south-east.

The eastern and north-western boundaries of this tract are imaginary lines, traced on the map above mentioned, beginning at a point on the Ristigouche river, about 17 miles above its mouth, and proceeding thence, nearly on a magnetically north course, for a distance of about 56 miles, thence westwardly and south-westwardly, along the sources of the streams flowing into the river Saint Lawrence, to the due north line from the Saint Croix, meeting and coinciding at that point with the south-western imaginary line as hereinbefore described.

According to the map whereon it is delineated, the dimensions of this tract are nearly as follows :—

Length, of south-east line (Ristigouche river)	95 miles.
“ of imaginary eastern line.....	56 “
“ of imaginary north-westerly line.....	103 “
“ of west line (along north line from Saint Croix).....	43 “
“ of Perimeter.....	297 “
Superficial contents.....	2,835 square miles.
“ “	1,814,400 acres.

The whole of this lies to the north of the Ristigouche river, as before stated, and is therefore claimed exclusively from the present possessions of Canada, without including a still larger extent of territory, now actually possessed by New Brunswick to the south of the Ristigouche, and situated to the north of the southern boundary of Canada, as set forth by the authority of the British government.*

It now remains to examine the grounds brought forward in support of these claims. A reference to

*It has been stated under the sanction of the authority of Great Britain, that the designation of the Ristigouche river for the southern boundary of Canada was “ perfectly arbitrary and unsupported by any proof,” this statement forming part of the argument in favor of the southern line of boundary passing Mars Hill.

Appendix (B.)

1844.

Map A.

Appendix, No. 35.

Appendix
(B.)
1844.

the Report made by the Commissioner of New Brunswick, which is already before the government, will shew that no satisfactory reasons are there alleged or attempted to be sustained in support of those claims. The only implied grounds of argument for that purpose, consist in the *assumption* of the principle that the southern boundary of Canada should be drawn *continuously* along the sources of streams falling into the river Saint Lawrence, from the head of the Baie des Chaleurs to a point in 45 degrees of north latitude, on the east bank of the Connecticut river.

It is indeed *affirmed* in that Report, as a conclusive argument in favor of the positions attempted to be sustained, that the boundary so described, "is as capable of being discovered and marked out as any definite line on the face of the earth."

Although that statement is, without doubt, strictly true, it is obvious that this and many other lines may also be so described in their direction as to be "capable of being discovered and marked out," without creating the inference that all such lines from that circumstance alone, are entitled to the distinction of becoming boundaries of territorial possessions. *

From a general view of the subject, it would appear that the New Brunswick Commissioner had tacitly adopted two very unfounded and erroneous conclusions in relation to the northern boundary of that Province:—

1st.—That the claims of New Brunswick were identical with those formerly sustained against Great Britain by the United States.

2nd.—That, by the conventional nature of the treaty of Washington, Great Britain had virtually admitted her former claims to be unfounded, and consequently,

* It is certainly not a little curious that the Commissioner for New Brunswick should have deemed it necessary to *search* for the head of the Baie des Chaleurs as if that were an undefined position, and it is still more surprising that he should, in the face of every authority have selected his "starting point" on the Ristigouche river several miles above its mouth in the Baie des Chaleurs

Page 8, et seq.

It will be shewn in the general report on the part of Canada in relation to this subject, that the mouth of the Ristigouche river and the head of the Baie des Chaleurs are both found at the town of Dalhousie about 17 miles below that assumed "starting point," that this river and the Baie des Chaleurs, respectively, retain their distinctive names and characters to the place of their common junction at Dalhousie, and now are, and since the discovery of the country ever have been, so known and distinguished in the public documents of both Provinces, not excepting those of recent date under the hand of the Surveyor General of New Brunswick.

Map B.

Appendix, No. 17 to 19 inclusive

From these considerations, it is evident that the designation of the head of the Baie des Chaleurs and Ristigouche river, as assumed on the part of New Brunswick, can only be viewed as an attempt to give new titles to those grand natural divisions of the country, and that such an attempt can never be allowed to operate to the prejudice of the pre-existing distinct rights of one or the other of the Provinces. The Commissioner goes on in the same Report to state that the boundary line from the "starting point" selected by him, "would run about north" to the highlands described in the Quebec Act, but, why it should run "about north" in preference to any other direction, remains to be ascertained.

It cannot be run on that course from any supposed relation it might then possess with respect to the general direction of the required boundary, as that is nearly *south-west*, approaching to an *opposite* course from that of the Commissioner; neither can it be so traced on the score of proximity to the line of highlands now claimed by New Brunswick, as those highlands are found less remote from the above "starting point" in various other directions more conformable to the course of the boundary. Lastly, a line cannot be run from this "starting point, about north" and at the same time follow along any highlands like those described in the Quebec Act, as such a line would only pass among streams falling into the Ristigouche river and Baie des Chaleurs.

Map A.

that in maintaining them she had been acting in bad faith towards the United States for upwards of half a century before.

The second of these conclusions is consequent from the first, and that the first is now correctly assumed, as being expressed in the Report of the New Brunswick claims, will appear evident from the slightest inspection of the map accompanying the Commissioner's Report where the northern limit of those claims is traced precisely along the line formerly contended for by the United States, to its easterly termination, and is continued from thence towards Cape Rosier, for a distance of upwards of 100 miles, to the imaginary line before described, traced from a point on the Ristigouche river, for the eastern boundary of that part of the claims of New Brunswick.

It will be easy to shew that those conclusions, as well as the claims consequent from them, are wholly unfounded.

The highlands mentioned in the Quebec Act, are *not* continuous between the points which the boundary itself is required to connect, as it was found that the dividing line between the sources of streams flowing into the Saint Lawrence and those discharging themselves in other directions would not approach either the point mentioned in 45 degrees of north latitude or the head of the Baie des Chaleurs, but passed north of both, the distance of the latter point being nearly 60 miles. Indeed it is repugnant to common sense to suppose for a moment that the framers of the description ever imagined the line of the sources of the Saint Lawrence waters to be continuous throughout this portion of the boundary, as such an opinion would have involved the very absurd and impossible conclusion that these sources would be found on the shore of an arm

The assumed northern course is therefore entirely arbitrary and wholly at variance with the description of the eastern part of this boundary line.

But the most extraordinary feature of that Report is the discrepancy which exists between the description given of the western boundary line of New Brunswick, and the same line as drawn on the Commissioner's map, which forms a part of the Report.

The southern boundary of Canada, as there represented and claimed, is drawn on the map *passing 67 miles to the north* of the northern end of the western line of New Brunswick, the latter being terminated, to the north at the true point of its intersection with that part of the southern line of Canada which was settled by the treaty of Washington.

It might naturally have been supposed, in adopting a more remote position for the northern limit of New Brunswick, that the Commissioner would have seen the necessity of also extending the western line of the Province to the same point, for *giving some color of consistency* to that extended claim, but, however strange it may seem, such does not appear to have been the result.

The western boundary line, although described by the Commissioner in the same Report as extending on a due north course to the southern boundary of Canada, is nevertheless terminated 67 miles before it reaches that limit, as he has seen fit to define it, and it is through the gap left by this omission that the pretensions of New Brunswick are made to extend south-westerly for a mean distance of about 150 miles, forming the most considerable part of her present claims.

The omission, on the New Brunswick map, of that portion of the due north line, whether accidental or designed, is however of very little importance, as no claim of right can possibly be sustained on the part of New Brunswick, to any territories whatsoever to the west of her defined western boundary, that boundary from the explicit nature of the terms in which it is so defined, being inseparably connected with the southern line of Canada, wherever the latter may be placed in virtue of the authority of the Royal Proclamation of 1763, or the Quebec Act.

Appendix
(B.)
1844.

Appendix, No. 2.

Appendix (B.)

1844.

of the sea, lying below the level of the streams themselves, and on the bank of a considerable river, running in a contrary direction.

terminate near the source of the Metgermette river, up to which point the actually existing southern boundary of Canada is traced along the line of their greatest elevation.

The highlands specifically set forth in the Quebec Act, and other descriptions of this boundary, must therefore of necessity form only the middle part of the same, and the positions of the two extremes, from those highlands to the required point in 45 degrees of north latitude on the south-west, and from the same highlands to the head of the Baie des Chaleurs on the north-east, have to be deduced from a combined and due consideration of the local features of the country, and the evident intent of the description itself.

At the above point the continuity of these highlands is broken, and the streams falling into the Saint Lawrence as well as those discharging in other directions, have their sources in a large swamp, or tract of dead flat country, extending many miles to the northward. The line of direction of the common sources of those streams at the same time takes a northern and then a north-western course, leading far to the north of any position which could be ascribed to the boundary as set forth in the Quebec Act, and, after passing the portion of flat country above mentioned and again assuming a generally north-eastern course, it passes many miles to the north of the whole north coast of the Baie des Chaleurs, and finally terminates a few miles from the river and gulf of Saint Lawrence near Cape Rosiers.

Map A.

Appendix, No. 33

It has long since been decided, after extended investigations of this subject by those employed for the purpose by the British government, that a marked and well defined range of highlands, extending from those more particularly defined, in the descriptions, to the Baie des Chaleurs, was the dividing line intended in the Proclamation of 1763, and the Quebec Act of 1774, on the north-eastern part of this boundary, the channel of the Connecticut river itself having been previously defined as the connecting part of the north-western extremity, thus completing the entire line from the Baie des Chaleurs to the parallel of 45° of north latitude.

But although the line of highlands directly connected with sources of streams falling into the Saint Lawrence, ceases at the point before stated, the highland range itself still continues in the direction of the Baie des Chaleurs, forming with that proceeding from the source of the Connecticut river, a continuous line in the required direction. It is along this continuation of the line of highlands set forth in the proclamation of 1763 and the Quebec Act of 1774, that the line for the southern boundary of Canada, has been laid down, as already stated, by Great Britain, and bearing in mind the obvious fact that it could never have been imagined by the framers of either of those documents that the highlands maintained their specific character throughout the whole distance, the conclusion is thence inevitable, that this line as so defined by Great Britain, is, in every particular conformable to the language and intent of the descriptions from which its position is required to be established.

Appendix, No. 32.

Appendix, No. 3.

This line, confirmed in the position so assigned it by repeated acts and declarations under the authority of the United Kingdom, is shewn on the map accompanying this statement, and forms the only limit of the contiguous parts of Canada and New Brunswick, as they are now constituted, which has been declared or defined by the paramount authority of the British Crown.*

But it is by no means to be inferred that the strength of the claim of Canada rests solely and exclusively on the weight of the authority by which the position of the part of her southern boundary, now under consideration, has been deduced from the original descriptions contained in the Proclamation of 1763, and the Quebec Act of 1774.

It requires no very extended consideration of the subject to render it perfectly evident, that the view of the question, taken by the British government, is correct and just in every particular.

The boundary as described is to be a line, this line connecting two defined points, which are at the extremities thereof, and passing along certain defined highlands for an indefinite distance in some parts of the intermediate space.

The two extreme points of this line, and consequently, its general direction cannot be mistaken, and the position and extent of the specified highlands, along which the line has to pass in its course between those points, are now, also, well known and established. These highlands extend from the source of the Connecticut river, north-eastwardly, for a distance of upwards of 100 miles in the required direction, and

Had the space between the Baie des Chaleurs and the highlands of the treaty contained no continuation of highlands, the portion of the boundary passing through that space must of course have been drawn in a right line; the rational as well as the legal construction of such descriptions being to connect given points, lying remote from each other, with right lines, when no reasons of sufficient weight can be adduced for any special deviation, either way, in other directions. In this instance, however, as there actually exists a continuation of the defined range of highlands, the unavoidable inference must be in favour of their adoption for the purposes of the present boundary.

It now remains to show that the present claims of New Brunswick are not identifiable with those formerly maintained by the government of the United States against Great Britain, and that the conventional arrangements concluded between those two powers at the treaty of Washington, in 1842, only affect the southern limit of Canada entirely to the west of any part of New Brunswick.

The second article of the treaty of 1783, on which the American claims were founded thus describes the boundaries in question, viz:—"From the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, viz:—that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of the Saint Croix river to the highlands; along the said highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river Saint Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean to the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river, thence down along the middle of that river to the 45th degree of north latitude, east by a line to be drawn along the middle

Appendix, No. 32.

Page 18.

* It is true that the claim of Great Britain was asserted specially in respect to a part of the boundary, terminating on the western line of New Brunswick, but it will be shown in another part of this statement that the eastern termination of that section of the boundary on the western line of New Brunswick, was at the same time defined as the north-west angle of that Province. As this angle could only be formed by the intersection of the northern and western lines of the Province, and the northern line was a part of the continuous boundary of Canada, it must of course follow that the acts and declarations of Great Britain in relation to the part of the boundary joining the American possessions, did likewise specifically apply and extend to the whole line up to the Baie des Chaleurs.

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

" of the river Saint Croix, from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy to its source; and from its source directly north to the aforesaid highlands, which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic ocean from those which fall into the river Saint Lawrence."

On comparing the language of the foregoing descriptions with that adopted in defining the boundaries of Canada and New Brunswick (the latter then forming part of Nova Scotia,) the following conclusions become demonstrably evident.

1st.—That the eastern line of the American boundary, as set forth in the treaty of 1783, is identically the same with the western boundary of New Brunswick, from its commencement at the mouth of the river Saint Croix, to its northern termination on the southern boundary of Canada.*

2nd.—That the northern line of the American boundary, according to the treaty of 1783, was intended to be the same as the southern boundary of Canada, as far as the American territories extended to the east.

The similarity of language in the descriptions will of itself show that the American and Canadian boundaries were the same from the sources of the Connecticut river to the western line of Nova Scotia, and the definition given in the treaty of the point of intersection of the eastern and northern lines of the American territory, as being, "*the north-west angle of Nova Scotia,*" constitutes the fact conclusively, beyond the reach of argument, that such was literally the intention of the treaty, as, the northern line of Nova Scotia was only defined as being a part of the continuous boundary of Canada, and the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, must of course have been formed by the intersection of her northern and western boundaries.

From a consideration of these features of the case, it becomes still more evident that New Brunswick can maintain no claims for territory to the west of a north line from the source of the river Saint Croix, and that the determination of the southern boundary of Canada, from the west up to the north-west angle of New Brunswick, also determines the position of the residue of that boundary, and consequently, of the whole of the northern boundary of New Brunswick.

The point at which the southern line of Canada meets the western line of New Brunswick, and consequently forms the north-west angle of the latter, together with the position of the Canada boundary to the west of that point, are thus laid down on the part of Great Britain, in the first statement laid before the King of the Netherlands, viz:—

Appendix, No. 4, 5, 8, 9, and 10. * The identity of the river Saint Croix was formerly a subject of difference in the case of adverse territorial claims between the Crowns of France and Great Britain, the latter contending that the Pentagoet or Penobscot river was the one originally intended by that name.

Appendix, No. 2. These discussions were terminated in the final conquest, by the British arms, of the entire territory in dispute, and, in assigning new limits to the conquered Provinces, Great Britain expressly restricted the western boundary of Nova Scotia to the easternmost of the two rivers.

Doubts were afterwards raised and difficulties ensued in relation to the particular branch of the river Saint Croix intended in the description of Nova Scotia, and repeated in the treaty concluded with the United States in 1783, but all such difficulties were subsequently settled between the governments of Great Britain and the United States, and the exploratory due north line previously traced under the authority of the two governments from the source of the northern branch of the Saint Croix, was finally confirmed as the permanent boundary line, by the definitive treaty concluded in 1842, at Washington.

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

Appendix, No. 31.

" Great Britain contends that the point thus described is found at or near an elevation called Mars Hill, which is situated in a due north line from the source of the Saint Croix river, and south of the river Saint John, that the highlands intended by the treaty (of 1783) are those extending from that point to the Connecticut river."*

It may be observed that the objections raised on the part of the United States to the line as defined and contended for by Great Britain, derived their principal strength from the circumstance that only a part of the boundary of Canada, as originally described, was included in the description of the treaty of 1783.

It has already been shewn that it was not possible for any line to be traced from the head of the Baie des Chaleurs, immediately along the regions of the sources of streams falling into the Saint Lawrence, but it is quite possible for a line to extend continuously, along such sources, from a point in the meridian of the source of the Saint Croix river, to the head of Connecticut river, and the line of the treaty of 1783 only extended eastwardly to that meridian.

The Americans claimed all the territory, situated to the west of that line, up to the line of the sources of the Saint Lawrence waters, as far as the Connecticut river,

* The primitive subdivision of New Brunswick into counties was effected in the year 1785, by the authority of Royal Letters Patent under the Great Seal of that Province. According to that subdivision the only counties, actually touching the northern limits of the Province were those of Northumberland and York, the boundaries of which in the Letters Patent were thus described, respectively, viz:—

Northumberland.—Bounded southerly by the county of Westmoreland, easterly by the gulf of Saint Lawrence and the Baie des Chaleurs; northerly by the said Bay and the south, in boundary of the Province of Quebec, and westerly by a continuation of the western boundary line of the said county of Westmoreland."

York.—Bounded on the south-west by Charlotte county, on the north-east by the county of Northumberland; on the north-west by the Province of Quebec, and on the south-east by the north boundary line of the township of Mangerville, and by the said line continued to the north-west till it meets the western bounds of Northumberland county, and south west to the eastern boundary of the county of Charlotte." The references contained in the foregoing descriptions, to those parts of the southern boundary of Canada, which form the northern limit of New Brunswick are highly important, from the light they throw on the questions now under consideration in respect to the same boundary.

It will be seen from thence that the county of Northumberland was bounded first easterly and then northerly by the Baie des Chaleurs, and thence that the residue of the northern boundary was formed by the south line of the Province of Quebec.

This county then did not extend to the north of the Baie des Chaleurs, as that would have caused its eastern boundary to have been formed in part by the western line of the Province of Quebec. As it is thus constituted that the boundary of Canada cannot extend northerly from the Baie des Chaleurs; the next step is to ascertain, if possible, from the same authority, the direction in which the same must be traced.

Ample and most conclusive authority for deciding this question is found in the description of the county of York. On referring to that description it will be seen that the county of York was bounded on the north-west by the Province of Quebec;—from whence follows the unavoidable inference that the continuous limit of the Province of Quebec, must have extended in a south-western and north-eastern direction.

The above descriptions were, of course, intended to be subordinate to the definition of the general limits of the Province, as those limits had been fixed in 1763, and the evidence they afford is therefore particularly valuable from the fact that it fully explains the interpretation then given to the language of the Quebec Act in intercolonial relations, and shews that this interpretation is the same with that claimed on the part of Great Britain in relation to a foreign state.

Appendix (B.)
1844.

and it must be admitted that the language of the treaty, if taken by itself, without reference to other authority, would at least warrant the presumption that such a claim might not have been wholly unfounded.

But as there were, in the same treaty, direct references made to already constituted and recognized subdivisions of the adjacent British possessions, and the lines bounding those subdivisions were the same with the boundaries in part set forth by the treaty, the rational and unavoidable inference would seem to be, that the previous definitions of the limits of such recognized subdivisions must be taken into consideration conjointly with the descriptions of them given in the treaty.

In adopting the latter view of the question, it is evident that Great Britain only claimed according to the obvious intent of the treaty itself, as the language of that document is applicable to the boundary described in the Quebec Act and claimed by Great Britain, although admitting of a more extended construction when considered apart from other collateral authorities.

This, it is presumed, is sufficient to show, in the clearest light, that the claims of Great Britain were well founded, and as such were sustained by her in perfect good faith.

At the same time other claims adverse to those of Great Britain were maintained by the United States, and grounds of support for each were found in the treaty of 1783, as before mentioned, as it was construed either with or without relation to other documents.

Both governments thus persisting in the justice of their respective claims, and every attempt in endeavoring to come to a common understanding on the subject having completely failed, it was no doubt both wise and expedient to adopt a conventional line of boundary between their respective possessions, as was finally done in the year 1842, by the definitive treaty of Washington.

By this treaty a considerable extent of territory assigned by Great Britain to the Province of Quebec, was now transferred to the United States, but no part or parcel of any territory whatever, lying within the possible limits of New Brunswick, was changed or affected by that disposition of the boundary.

The western boundary of New Brunswick, though formerly a subject of difference between Great Britain and the United States, had been previously settled by the authority of the two governments, its position being merely confirmed by the treaty of Washington, and the territory conveyed to the United States by that treaty was bounded on the east by a continuation of the same north line, from the Saint Croix river, which actually forms the westerly limit of New Brunswick.

It has thus been shewn that the American claim derived its support from the circumstance that only that part of the southern boundary of Canada, which formed the northern limit of the territory then assigned to the United States, was described in the treaty of 1783. It has also been shewn that the language of the treaty, when taken by itself, admitted of an interpretation favorable to the American claims, but which, nevertheless, was wholly irreconcilable with the previous descriptions of the entire boundaries directly referred to in the same treaty, as identical with those therein set forth and described.

These considerations, it is presumed, are sufficient, for proving conclusively that none of the doubts supposed to exist respecting the proper construction of the treaty

of 1783, can by any inference, be deemed to extend to other parts of the limits assigned by Great Britain to her colonies.

The northern line of New Brunswick is therefore to be established simply as being part of the southern boundary of the Province of Quebec according to the territorial limits of that Province as declared by the imperial government in 1763, and more specially defined in the Quebec Act of 1774.

In concluding this statement, it may perhaps be well to briefly recapitulate the leading features of the points which have been brought under consideration.

The treaty of 1783 was the act of two parties, and the sense in which either party understood it did not bind the other if the terms were in themselves doubtful. They could therefore agree subsequently to a compromise, without its being necessary that either should acknowledge its interpretation to have been incorrect. It cannot therefore be inferred from the treaty of 1842 that the government of Great Britain recedes in any way from its interpretation of that of 1783.

But the Proclamation fixing the boundaries of the Province of Quebec (Canada,) was the act of the British government alone, and the sense which it subsequently put upon the expressions in the treaty of 1783 must be held to be that in which it used similar expressions in the said Proclamation; more especially when the sense is consistent; and the only one that is consistent with its subsequent acts. Now this sense fixes the north-west angle of Nova Scotia (and consequently of New Brunswick, which was entirely formed out of a portion of Nova Scotia) in the range of highlands of which Mars Hill forms part, and at or near said Hill.

The highlands along which the southern boundary of the Province of Quebec, as described in the Proclamation of 1763, and the Quebec Act, must pass, to reach the western extremity of the Baie des Chaleurs can be no other than those drawn on the map as running from the said Bay to Mars Hill and forming part of the same ridge which afterwards constitutes the boundary as claimed by Great Britain, between Canada and the United States.

It is quite sufficient to constitute this ridge the true boundary, as understood by the British government, that it should be nearly continuous, and that, at some point, it should separate the waters which flow into the Saint Lawrence from those which fall into the sea, which for all purposes in which the intention of the government of Great Britain is alone in question, must be interpreted as that government has interpreted it, to mean the *atlantic ocean*, or the sea, south of the mouth of the Saint Croix. It is not requisite that the ridge should be absolutely unbroken, or that at every point it should have waters running off into the Saint Lawrence on one side, and into the sea on the other.

The boundary claimed by New Brunswick would commence by running 50 or 60 miles, from near the head of the Baie des Chaleurs, across a ridge and along a level country, to another ridge which the government of Great Britain has declared not to be the highlands it intended in the treaty, and consequently in its other acts.

In none of the descriptions of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, contained in the official acts of the British government, is either of them described as being

Appendix, No. 33.

Appendix, No. 10.

Map A.
Pages 16 and 17.

Appendix, No. 10.

Map B.

Appendix, No. 10.

Appendix, No. 34.

Page 4, et seq.

Map A.

Map A.

Appendix, No. 29.

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

bounded on the *east* by any part of the Province of Quebec, yet this must have been the case if the line claimed by New Brunswick as running "about north" from near the head of the Baie des Chaleurs, had been intended as the true one.

In none of the said descriptions is Nova Scotia or New Brunswick described as being bounded by the territories now belonging to the United States, except along the due north line from the source of the Saint Croix to the highlands; whereas, if the boundary now claimed by New Brunswick were that understood in the said descriptions, it would be bounded by the United States on the *south* and south-east for about 200 miles.

In the first Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick, passed in 1786, and in the Royal Letters Patent under the Great Seal of that Province, cited in that Act, two counties only (Northumberland and York), are described as being bounded in any part by the Province of Quebec, yet neither of them are described as being bounded on the south by the United States, but on the contrary, both are described as being bounded southerly by other portions of New Brunswick, nor is any part of Northumberland described as being bounded on the *east* or *north-east* by the Province of Quebec, as it must have been if it had been intended to extend north of the head of the Baie des Chaleurs.

All the said descriptions are, on the contrary, perfectly consistent with the interpretation given by Great Britain to the treaty of 1783; Canada contends that Great Britain was in perfect good faith in that interpretation, and that all her acts, and more especially the boundaries she has assigned to her own Provinces, have been, and are, perfectly consistent with that interpretation.

The claim of New Brunswick supposes Great Britain to have been in bad faith in that interpretation and to have assigned one meaning to certain terms in her argument with the United States, and another meaning to the same terms in the Proclamation and documents fixing the boundaries between her colonies.

But even were it possible to suppose Great Britain to have been acting in bad faith in supporting her claims against the United States, no land west of the due north line claimed by the United States could form part of New Brunswick. It would be territory *newly* acquired by Great Britain, which she might assign to either Province. A considerable portion of it round lake Temiscouata has long since been granted by the Crown *en Seigneurie* under the Great Seal of Canada, as part of that Province, and a glance at the map will shew to which Province the rest would be most conveniently assigned, while it will also show what boundary the government of Great Britain, (which in 1763 had the whole territory now in dispute at its disposal) would most naturally assign to the Province of Canada, more especially after having determined that the district of Gaspé should be dismembered from Nova Scotia and should form part of Lower Canada. Even without the interpretation given by Great Britain to the treaty of 1783, and the Proclamation of 1763, the conclusion appears obvious, in favor of the line claimed by Canada, but, coupled *with* that interpretation, it is inevitable.

1st.—It appears therefore that the western boundary of the Province of New Brunswick has been for many years traced on the face of the country, and is definitively confirmed in its position by treaties with foreign states.

Appendix, No.
29 and 30.

Appendix, No.
29 and 30.

Map A.
" B.

Appendix, No.
8, 9, and 10.

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

2nd.—That the position assigned to the southern boundary of the Province of Quebec, and northern boundary of New Brunswick, by the imperial government, in 1763 and 1774, can be fully ascertained from the language of the descriptions thereof then given, and that any doubts which may have been alleged to exist respecting the proper construction of those descriptions, are wholly superseded and set at rest by the express definitions of the same, given under the authority of the imperial government, such authority being as decisive in defining as in first declaring the limits of colonial dependencies.

3rd.—That New Brunswick can derive no claim for additional territories beyond those first assigned her in 1763, by virtue of any proceedings which have since taken place between Great Britain and the United States of America, as the latter power claimed under a treaty only affecting the southern boundary of Canada, entirely to the west of New Brunswick, and consequently, any doubtful interpretations of the description of the Canada boundary, growing exclusively out of the language used in that treaty, could not extend in effect to another part of the boundary, entirely without the limits of the territories therein referred to.

4th.—That the residue of the southern boundary line of Canada, forming the northern boundary line of New Brunswick, must therefore be traced according to the original descriptions thereof, and when so traced, will extend from the true head of the Baie des Chaleurs, in a south-western direction, to the already established western boundary line of New Brunswick, terminating on the same near an elevation called Mars Hill.

5th.—From whence it is evident that the present possessions of New Brunswick, as they extend to the Ristigouche river, form a direct encroachment on the proper limits of Canada, and that the claims put forward for *additional* territories, to the north of the Ristigouche river and west of her established western boundary, are wholly unfounded.

No. 3.

WESTERN EXTREMITY.

OF THE

BAIE DES CHALEURS.

Remarks on a Statement concerning the position of the Western Extremity of the Baie des Chaleurs, as made by the Honorable Thomas Baillie, Surveyor General of the Province of New Brunswick, then acting as Boundary Line Commissioner for that Province.

The statement in relation to the western extremity of the Baie des Chaleurs, made by Mr. Baillie, acting as the boundary line Commissioner for New Brunswick, is comprised in the following literal extract from his report, dated 13th October, 1843, viz:—

"It was therefore my object to discover what point constituted the *western extremity*, and I was glad to find that nature has so strongly marked the spot, as, in my humble opinion, to leave no opening for discussion or difficulty."

"It is situated at high water mark a little to the eastward of Mission Point, *on the north side of the Baie des Chaleurs*, about a mile above Campbelltown, which is on the south side of the same Bay."

Preceding
statement, vide
Note, page 4.

Appendix
(B.)
1844.

The correctness of this latter statement, in all its parts and members, is peremptorily denied on the part of Canada.

It will be proved conclusively that the point above described by Mr. Baillie, as being *on the north side of the Baie des Chaleurs*, and, at the same time, declared by him to constitute the *western extremity* or end of the same Bay, is merely a point on the northerly side of the Ristigouche river, and that Campbelltown, a village on the opposite side of the stream, about a mile below this point, is *not* on the south side of the *Baie des Chaleurs*, but is situated on the south shore of the *Ristigouche river*, about 16 miles above its mouth, which is near the *true* western extremity of the Baie des Chaleurs, at Dalhousie.

Appendix, No. 11.
Map B. By referring to documentary authorities, it will be seen that the French government, so far back as the year 1691, granted to the *Sieur d'Eneau* a tract of land under the name of *Cloridon*, extending eight leagues along the Ristigouche river, and the same distance in depth.

The title to the grant so made in 1691, was a renewal of a former title deed to the same territory, which had been carried off from the grantee by the English, probably in some of the many incursions made, by them or the New England colonists, into those parts of the French possessions.

This grant was expressly defined as extending *along the Ristigouche river*, and, as may be seen by reference to map B, it includes within its limits the point described by Mr. Baillie as being *on the north side and at the western extremity* of the Baie des Chaleurs.

Appendix, No. 11 and 12. The territory comprehended in the grant to the *Sieur d'Eneau* was held *en Seigneurie* in virtue of the title of 1691, until the year 1787, when it was acquired by the Crown, under the Royal *droit de retrait*, and annexed to the domains of the Crown in the Province of Quebec, now Canada.

Appendix, No. 13. In the following year (1788) John Collins, esquire, Deputy Surveyor General for the Province of Quebec, surveyed a tract along the Ristigouche river for the Messrs. Mann, in obedience to an order in Council of the Province of Quebec, of the 8th May, 1788. The south-eastern angle of this tract was placed on the north side of the Ristigouche river, at the point which had previously formed the same relative angle of the former Seignior of Cloridon, and the tract was described as "situated on the north side of the river Ristigouche," and extending upwards for three miles, measured in a straight line from the south-eastern angle thereof.

Appendix, No. 11. Shortly after the date of the above survey and description, in the same year, the government of Quebec made a grant in fief and seignior to John Shoolbred, esquire, which is described generally in the Letters Patent granting the same, as follows, viz:—

"Also a certain other tract of land situate on the westernmost extremity of *Chaleurs Bay*, running up the river Ristigouche about 15 miles to the first point of land below Battery Point."

The tract of land mentioned in this grant, as well as that described in the survey for the grant to the Messrs. Mann, are still described, and daily referred to, as bounded in front by the Ristigouche river, thus affording, when taken in connection with the ancient description of Cloridon, an uninterrupted chain of official, documentary evidence, shewing conclusively that the Ristigouche river, quite down to its entrance into the

true Baie des Chaleurs, at or near Dalhousie, has been known, by that name, from a period indefinitely anterior to the year 1691, down to the present day.

Appendix
(B.)
1844.

As the Ristigouche river, from its source to its mouth, is entirely within the true Canadian boundaries, and it is only within a comparatively recent period that New Brunswick has extended her possession to that river, there are consequently no records of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, relating to the Ristigouche, which extend back to the remote period embraced by those before cited from the official records of Canada.

There are, however, very many official documents referring to the Ristigouche river, among the public records of New Brunswick, which have accumulated since that Province extended its grants and possession to the Ristigouche.

The concurrent testimony derived from those documents is perfectly conclusive in defining the exact positions of the *western extremity* of the Baie des Chaleurs, and the mouth or entrance of the Ristigouche river, affording an unqualified contradiction to Mr. Baillie's statements,—that Campbelltown is situated on the south side of the *Baie des Chaleurs*, and that the spot he had selected on the opposite shore for a "starting point" for the Canada and New Brunswick boundary line, about a mile above Campbelltown, is on the *north side and western end* of the same Bay.

The first of the documents to which reference is now made is an instrument under the authority of New Brunswick, dated 8th January, 1802, containing an original grant to *Samuel Lee*, esquire, of the land which includes *Quinton's Point*, where Campbelltown is situated. The tract so granted was distinguished as forming lots Nos. 15 and 16, and was specially described as being situated "*on the southerly side of Ristigouche river*," and the front, from its western limit, was defined as extending along the *southerly bank or shore* of the Ristigouche river, "following its several courses *down stream*, to the entrance of Walker's Brook." The latter stream is also described as discharging "*into Ristigouche river* aforesaid, about fifty chains of four poles each, south-easterly from *Quinton's Point*." Appendix, No. 18. Map F.

Another grant was, in like manner, made by the government of New Brunswick to Adam Gerard, junr., and sundry other persons, dated the 3rd June, 1812. This tract was likewise described as extending along the *south side of the Ristigouche river*, and embraced within its limits 13 farm lots, numbered from 5 to 17 inclusive, and comprehending the two lots Nos. 15 and 16, granted to Samuel Lee, esquire, in 1802, as before mentioned. Appendix, No. 19. Map F.

On referring to the map, it will be seen that the limits of this latter grant extend along the south shore of the Ristigouche, considerably above and below the two points which Mr. Baillie has designated as being, respectively, on the north and south sides of the Baie des Chaleurs.

The next public document of New Brunswick which comes under consideration is the copy of a plan, recently received from the government of that Province, shewing the original reserve at Dalhousie, this document being originally signed by Geo. Sproule, formerly Surveyor General of New Brunswick, and attested by the signature of the present incumbent, the Honorable Thomas Baillie. Map E.

This plan, although exceedingly defective,—being without date as to the time of its original compilation, or the period when the copy now in hand was made,

Appendix
(B.)
1844.

or certified, together with the total omission of the name of the Ristigouche river, is nevertheless sufficient, with the aid of other collateral authorities, for shewing the precise position of the western extremity of the Baie des Chaleurs, and also that of the mouth or entrance of the Ristigouche river.

In the provincial statute of New Brunswick, 7 Geo. 4. cap. 31, sec. 5. (A. D. 1826) is contained the following enactment, viz:—

Appendix, No. 24. “And be it further enacted, that the town now forming on the southern side of the entrance of the river Ristigouche, within the said county of Gloucester, shall be called and known by the name of Dalhousie.”

Appendix, No. 27. Again, in another statute of New Brunswick, 2 Victoria, cap. 19. sec. 1. (A. D. 1839) the northern limit of the parish of Dalhousie is described as commencing at the mouth of Eel river and “thence following the several courses of the Bay de Chaleurs up to the town of Dalhousie, thence by the several courses of the Ristigouche river, up stream, to the middle of the mouth of Walker’s Brook, or Ferguson’s Mill stream, so called.”

The northern limit of the next ensuing parish of Addington is also therein described as follows, viz:—

“Commencing at the middle of Walker’s Brook or Ferguson’s Mill stream, in the western boundary of the parish of Dalhousie, thence following the several courses of the Ristigouche river, up stream, to the middle of the mouth of the Upsalquitch river.”

The combined evidence, contained in the foregoing authorities, is so perfectly conclusive and condemnatory of Mr. Baillie’s statement, concerning the position of the head of the Baie des Chaleurs, that further comment on the subject seems unnecessary, at least as far as may relate to official authorities.

Had popular usage borne out the assumption that the Baie des Chaleurs extended upwards, beyond Campbelltown, that circumstance, although at variance with every official authority, might possibly have afforded Mr. Baillie some shadow of apology for having instituted a search, for the purpose of discovering the true western extremity, and, for the error he committed in afterwards assigning a wrong and impossible position to that point.

Popular usage, however, is unequivocally and diametrically opposed to his statement. In support of this assertion there are three documents inserted in the Appendix to this Report, each of which contains a general and popular description of the Ristigouche river, correctly defining the position of its entrance into Chaleurs Bay, near the site of the town of Dalhousie.

These documents are as follows, viz:—

Appendix, No. 17. 1st.—Description of the Ristigouche river by Colonel Joseph Bouchette, late surveyor general of Lower Canada, (1831.)

Appendix, No. 6. 2nd.—Description of the same by Robert Cooney, of Miramichi, New Brunswick, (1832.)

Appendix, No. 17. 3rd.—Description of the same given at a public lecture, delivered in the city of Saint John, New Brunswick, on the 8th December, 1843.

Each of these descriptions is contradictory to Mr. Baillie’s statement.

Appendix
(B.)
1844.

I can also state, from personal observation, that the inhabitants residing on either side of the Ristigouche, from Dalhousie upwards, never designate the stream by any other appellation than that of “Ristigouche river,” and they would, no doubt, be as much surprised at the statement that the Ristigouche river was the Baie des Chaleurs, as an inhabitant of the city of London could possibly be, were he told that the Thames was not a river, but formed part of the German ocean.

It may possibly be alleged on the part of New Brunswick, that the enlargement in the breadth of the Ristigouche, for about 22 miles above Dalhousie, would warrant the supposition that it ought to be considered as forming part of the Baie des Chaleurs for the whole, or, as Mr. Baillie expresses it, for about two thirds of that distance.

It can be easily shewn that no grounds exist to warrant such a supposition, and, were it otherwise, that no possible inference could be drawn from thence which would affect the issue of any questions, now pending, in relation to the position of the Canadian boundary.

By referring to map B, where the Ristigouche river and western part of the Baie des Chaleurs are delineated from actual surveys, it will at once be seen, without reference to other authority, that the Baie des Chaleurs and Ristigouche river are distinctly defined by nature, and that each of them, respectively, maintains its distinctive character to the point of their junction at Dalhousie, the enlargement of the lower parts of the Ristigouche being nothing more than the expansion usually found near the mouths of rivers discharging into tide waters. It has already been shewn that the stream, from Dalhousie upwards, has borne the name of the Ristigouche river uninterruptedly for more than 153 years, which period extends back upwards of 72 years beyond the date of the proclamation, fixing the boundaries of Canada.

These boundaries must therefore have been established in reference to the Baie des Chaleurs as it then was (and still is) distinguished, and it needs no argument to show that were the name of that Bay to be now applied to the river Ristigouche, or any other of its tributary streams, such a change could not possibly have the slightest effect on the construction of any previous descriptions of the boundary line.

A line running “about north” * from the western extremity of the Baie des Chaleurs, as described by Mr. Baillie for part of the eastern boundary line of New Brunswick, must, of course, commence at the true western extremity of the Bay, which is about a mile and a half southerly from the south shore of the Ristigouche river. Such a line would leave the true highlands described in the Proclamation of 1763 and the Quebec Act; and take a course nearly at right angles with them, descend to the valley of the Ristigouche,—cross over the same, passing three miles in its waters, and then ascend, crossing the high mountainous ranges lying northward from the Ristigouche, until it should meet the sources of the streams falling into the St. Lawrence.

The extreme absurdity of the pretended claims of New Brunswick for a new and extended eastern boundary has already been exposed, but that absurdity is still more striking when the east line, so claimed, is drawn from the true head of the Baie des Chaleurs.

* From Mr. Baillie’s map it appears that he intended the magnetical north, which, at the head of the Baie des Chaleurs, is nearly 21½ degrees west of the true north.

Map B.
“A.”

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

The line which by Mr. Baillie's own shewing ought to be a line from the Baie des Chaleurs along highlands, and should bound Canada on the south, would, if drawn as he proposes, be made to run "about north" crossing rivers and ranges of mountains transversely, and forming an eastern instead of a northern boundary for New Brunswick, and a western instead of a southern boundary for Canada.

Map B.

It is also worthy of remark, that such a line, if produced, would still leave the greatest part of the town and port of Dalhousie, and the entire mouth or entrance of the Ristigouche river, within the limits of Canada.

It was, no doubt, in consideration of this latter fact, as well as to avoid the anomaly of carrying the proposed line across the Ristigouche, that Mr. Baillie attempted to move the head of the Bay up to near Mission Point, on the north side of the Ristigouche river, though doing so had the effect of lessening the pretended claim of New Brunswick on the territory of Canada, by about 460,000 acres, that being nearly the area of the tract contained between a line drawn from the true head of the Bay, and that shewn by Mr. Baillie on his map. The spot particularly defined by Mr. Baillie as being "a little to the eastward of Mission Point, on the north side of the Baie des Chaleurs" about a mile above Campbelltown," and selected by him as the western extremity of the same bay, is certainly as inappropriate a point, to select for that distinction, as could well be found on the Ristigouche river. Had a point been taken about five miles further up the stream, it would at least have had the comparative merit of being that, where the river becomes finally reduced to its general breadth—or, had it been selected a little below Campbelltown instead of a mile above that place, it would then have been at the western limit of a considerable bay, or enlargement in the Ristigouche river. But, there is not one marked local feature characterizing the spot discovered by Mr. Baillie, and by him declared to be the western extremity of the Baie des Chaleurs.

About a mile and a half above Campbelltown, the channel of the river suddenly contracts in width to about one third of its previous dimensions.

The strait caused by this contraction continues downwards to a point, a very short distance below Campbelltown, where the river again expands to a more considerable width than before. The northern shore of the river, along this strait, extends in nearly a uniform and direct course and the land on the shore, and for some distance back, is an even and level plain. It was on this strait near its upper extremity and on the nearly straight line of shore above described, that Mr. Baillie found the spot that "nature had so strongly marked" as in his opinion "to leave no opening for discussion or difficulty," as to the certainty of its being the true western extremity of the Baie des Chaleurs. From the precise nature of Mr. Baillie's description of this spot, "about a mile above Campbelltown" and "a little to the eastward of Mission Point," its position cannot be mistaken; but, when on the spot, we seek in vain for any one natural mark or feature corresponding with Mr. Baillie's statement.

There is however, one naturally marked point a short distance above, and another about a mile below

* The extract from the Quebec Act given by Mr. Baillie, in his report, is so mutilated that it conveys no description of the direction of the southern boundary of the Province of Quebec. He merely cites so much of the description, as shews that the line extends from the Baie des Chaleurs along certain highlands, leaving us in the dark as to the point to which the line is directed, and consequently of its required direction, all of which are contained, however, in the description he has thus partially quoted.

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

Mr. Baillie's position, the first being the eastern end of a small bay, or expanded section of the river, and the second forming the western limit of a similar portion of the stream.

Had Mr. Baillie adopted this latter point for his assumed head of the Baie des Chaleurs, his Report would have been divested of some part of the peculiarity attached to it as it now stands, this point having at least the distinction of being the naturally marked western end of one of the enlarged portions of the Ristigouche river.

It is probable that Mr. Baillie himself became aware of the unfortunate selection he had made for the position of the head of the Baie des Chaleurs, as, in the official and lithographed copy of the map accompanying his report, as it appears with other documents relating to the boundary, printed by order of the New Brunswick assembly, the "starting point," for the line running "about north," is carried from the position first described, above a mile to the eastward, down the Ristigouche, to the precise point above mentioned, at the western end of one of the enlarged portions of the Ristigouche river.

No. 4.

General description of the several localities designating the position of the southern boundary line of Canada, &c. &c.

The mouth or entrance of the Ristigouche river into the Baie des Chaleurs is on the northern coast of the Bay, very near the western termination of the latter. The Bay itself extends a short distance to the west of that position, its western coast forming a curve, like a segment of the periphery of a circle, the two ends of which incline to the eastward. From the upper or western side of the mouth of the Ristigouche river it is about 3½ miles, on a south course, to the opposite and southern shore of the Bay, and from the northern side of the same it is about 4½ miles, in the same direction, to the opposite coast.

The point constituting the true western extremity of the Baie des Chaleurs, must, of course, be that point in the curve, formed by its western coast, which would be touched by a tangent, drawn in the direction of the true meridian.

This point, according to the best and most authentic surveys, is situated rather more than a mile and a half, southerly, from the Ristigouche river, as represented on the accompanying map B.

At this point, immediately on the very coast of the Baie, is the commencement of a high and well defined range of hills, extending from thence to the westward, and seeming, when viewed from Dalhousie and other places along the Ristigouche, to form an almost impassable barrier between the lands adjoining that river and the territory lying further to the south.

This part of the highland range cannot be better described than in the words of two writers, of the Province of New Brunswick, the first of whom remarks that from Eel river, "to the entrance of the Ristigouche, the shore is a continuation of almost perpendicular cliffs, towering nearly a hundred feet above the level of the sea." Appendix, No. 16.

The second writer alluded to, who is, I believe, a resident of St. John's, N. B., describes the range more minutely as follows, viz:— Appendix, No. 17.

Appendix
(B.)

1844.
Appendix, No.
17.
Map B.

“ There is a high ridge of trap rock separating Eel river from Dalhousie, called *Charlefort's Hill*, which is very abrupt on the Eel river side and sloping, towards the Ristigouche. At the base of the slope is the town of Dalhousie.”

It may be added that the eastern extremity of this highland ridge, on the side adjacent to the Ristigouche river, terminates in a point extending a considerable distance into the Bay, near some massive detached rocks, called *Bon Ami's Rocks*.

Map A. ;

From the Baie des Chaleurs, this range extends westwardly for about 12 miles, in a course nearly parallel with that of the Ristigouche river, and then trending round southwardly, continues in that and a generally southwestern direction,—still constituting the line of dividing highlands, until it reaches the western line of New Brunswick, near Mars Hill.

Appendix, No.
33 and 31

From that point the same highland range continues, as repeatedly defined on the part of the British government, through a section of what now forms part of the state of Maine, meeting and coinciding with the north-western line of the same state near the Metgermette Portage. From thence, the highland range continues, actually constituting the southern boundary of Canada, and conforming literally to the terms of the original description of that boundary, by throwing off the Saint Lawrence waters on the one side, and those falling into the sea, or *Atlantic Ocean*, (for these terms may be used indiscriminately for all purposes connected with the description of the entire southern boundary of Canada) on the opposite side, until it reaches that source of the Connecticut river, which, by the treaty of Paris, afterwards explained by the treaty of Washington, was to become the line of boundary down to the parallel of the 45th degree of north latitude.

Appendix No.
32 and 10

The grounds upon which Canada maintains this range of hills to be the highlands mentioned in the proclamation of 1763, and the Quebec Act, have already been fully explained in other parts of this report, but it may not be out of place to add some few observations, for shewing the fallaciousness of the objections made to such a conclusion.

These objections are founded on the assumption of an impossibility, viz: that the boundary line must of necessity be made to pass, from the sources of the Connecticut river to the head of the Baie des Chaleurs, along highlands which throughout their whole extent, should divide the sources of the Saint Lawrence waters from the sources of streams discharging themselves into the Atlantic.

The language of the proclamation of 1763, states that the line, “ crossing the river Saint Lawrence and the lake Champlain in 45 degrees of north latitude, passes along the highlands which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the said river Saint Lawrence from those which fall into the sea, and also along the north coast of the Baie des Chaleurs and the coast of the gulf of Saint Lawrence to Cape Rosier, &c. &c.”

Page 1, 157.

When we bear in mind that it was not possible for the framers of the proclamation to imagine that any highland range could actually divide the Saint Lawrence and Atlantic waters quite up to the Baie des Chaleurs, it becomes obvious that no such continuity of highlands, having at every point of their extent that specific character, was ever intended to be described in the proclamation.

There are merely points or disjunct portions of the boundary described, from lake Nipissim to the north

coast of the Baie des Chaleurs, the disjunct portions so described, seeming, however, to indicate the general direction and position of the boundary.

It is stated in the proclamation that this line “ passes along the highlands, &c., and “ also along the north coast of the Baie des Chaleurs,” whereas, had it been intended to imply that such highlands and the north coast of the Bay were actually conterminous, the words used in the description should have been “ along the highlands, &c., to the north coast of the Baie des Chaleurs,” or language to that effect, which language, however, was not adopted.

The description of the same boundary, contained in the Quebec Act, commences at the Baie des Chaleurs and is similar to that of the proclamation, until it reaches the vicinity of Connecticut river, far to the west of the limits of New Brunswick. If any ambiguity were supposed to exist in regard to the proper construction of those descriptions, that is, the construction intended by their framers,—or that, as generally received at or near the periods at which they were respectively framed, we have abundant authority to bring forward which must remove every possibility of doubt on the subject.

The northern boundary of Nova Scotia, described in the commission to Montague Wilmot, less than two months after the date of the Royal proclamation, declares that the point, where the Canada boundary leaves the Baie des Chaleurs, is at the western extremity of that Bay.

Again, in the original descriptions of the counties of Northumberland and York, in the Province of New Brunswick, parts of the southern boundary of Canada are alluded to disjunctly and in terms which clearly prove that the line, as then understood, could not extend across the Ristigouche or in any wise to the northward of the head of the Baie des Chaleurs, but on the contrary, that its course from that Bay was then admitted on the part of New Brunswick to be south-westerly, as it has ever been maintained to be by the Province of Canada.

The dates of the authorities above mentioned are respectively as follows, viz:—

- 1st.—Royal Proclamation, 7th October, 1763.
- 2nd.—Commission to Montague Wilmont, esquire, 21st November, 1763.
- 3rd.—Quebec Act, 22d June, 1774.
- 4th.—Letters Patent setting off the county of Northumberland, 10th June, 1785.
- 5th.—Letters Patent setting off the county of York, 25th July, 1785.

The concurrent testimony of the foregoing authorities shows conclusively, that the line claimed by Canada is the line originally intended by Great Britain, for the southern boundary of the Province.

But, when in addition to those authorities we recur to the fact, that the range of highlands, which from the sources of the Connecticut river to the Metgermette portage, actually divides the sources of the Saint Lawrence and Atlantic waters, still continues in a north-eastern direction, and finally terminates at the western extremity of the Baie des Chaleurs, being the only range of highlands extending to that point; when we also remember that Great Britain always maintained that the southern boundary of Canada extended

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

Appendix, No.
32.

Appendix, No.
2.

Appendix, No.
28.
Vide Note,
page 6.

Map A.

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

north-easterly from the Metgermette portage along the same continuation of this highland range,—the conclusion becomes inevitable,—that the line from the head of the Baie des Chaleurs to near Mars Hill, is demonstrably part of the line defined by Great Britain in 1763 and 1774 as the southern boundary of the Province of Canada.

No. 5.

Remarks on Dr. Gesner's Report in relation to the Boundary Line between Canada and New Brunswick, made the 29th September, 1842.

The Report of Dr. Gesner concerning the unsettled boundary of Canada and New Brunswick, is marked "No. 3" in the list of documents communicated by the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick to the House of Assembly of that Province on the 16th February, 1844.

It is mostly taken up with descriptions of the Ristigouche river and its tributary streams, including also the adjacent territory on the Canada side, and parts of the district of Gaspé, along the Baie des Chaleurs.

The contents of such portions of his Report as relate to the provincial boundary may be reduced to two heads, viz:—

1st.—The assumption, on the part of Dr. Gesner, that if the main Ristigouche river be the boundary between the Provinces, such boundary would have to follow the Tomkisuac, or, as it is designated by him, the "Peetankedgewee" river, that tributary of the Ristigouche being larger than the Ristigouche itself, at the point of their junction.

2nd.—Dr. Gesner's declaration, that in his opinion "since the happy termination" of the dispute, in relation to the boundary between Great Britain and the American government "the range of mountains separating the rivers that flow into the Saint Lawrence from those that flow into the Baie des Chaleurs, the Ristigouche and Saint John, will form the best divisional line between the Provinces."

The first of the above heads is a subject upon which very little is required to be stated, for shewing its utter irrelevancy to the subject of the difference now pending.

It is evident, and will no doubt be admitted on the part of both Provinces, that the channel of the Ristigouche river is *not* a range of highlands, and therefore cannot form the boundary line described in the Quebec Act.

But were it otherwise, and were the Ristigouche declared by competent authority to be the true boundary between Canada and New Brunswick, it would still require no argument to prove that the Tomkisuac river is not the Ristigouche river, whatever may be the relative dimensions of the two.

It is true that the Tomkisuac is the wider river, at the point of its confluence with the Ristigouche, and this fact, so far from being a new discovery, was a matter of notoriety many years since among those acquainted with that section of the country, although it is probable that Dr. Gesner might not have been aware of the circumstance.

The Ristigouche river has been known and distinguished by its present name for more than 150 years, and there are official surveys of it, from its mouth at Dalhousie up to the due north line traced from the river St. Croix, which are recorded in the office of the Surveyor General of New Brunswick, all assigning to it, its then and present designation of "Ristigouche river."

The general course of the Tomkisuac river is nearly at right angles to that of the Ristigouche, as may be seen by reference to the map. It falls into the Ristigouche river about 25 miles (measured along the latter) below the due north line from the Ste. Croix, and 85 miles above its mouth at Dalhousie.

It is obvious that this additional attempt on the part of New Brunswick to change the designation of a part of the Ristigouche river, like the attempt already disposed of, where the commissioner for New Brunswick had declared that the Baie des Chaleurs extended 17 miles up the lower part of the Ristigouche,—cannot be allowed to operate to the prejudice of the pre-existing and distinct rights of Canada.

It may indeed be competent for the authorities of New Brunswick to *now* proceed to change the terms used in all their former and present documents relating to those parts of the Ristigouche river, calling those portions by new names, and, in conformity to such a proceeding, to remodel their land patents, acts of parliament, maps, plans and diagrams, and even to cause the same to be done in private contracts and other written documents within the limits of their jurisdiction. All this, however, if carried into effect would be perfectly innocuous in regard to any previous rights or claims which been defined, with relation to the original and present name of that river, as its identity would still remain, and the name by which it was distinguished at the date of such definition must be the only one which could by any possibility be referred to, in discussing such rights or claims.

In examining the second part of Dr. Gesner's Report, before referred to, it will be necessary to consider what weight should be attached to the arguments or authorities adduced, in support of his expressed opinion in regard to the position of his proposed boundary line.

These may be summoned up in the three following statements contained in Dr. Gesner's Report, viz:—

1st.—That the boundary he had proposed would form the best divisional line "since the happy termination" of the late boundary disputes between Great Britain and the United States.

2nd.—That the boundary so proposed by him would give to each Province all the rivers that flow and open into their respective districts, and would agree with the physical geography of the country.

3rd.—That the remoteness of the district of Gaspé, from the seat of government in Canada, has an injurious effect upon its civil and moral institutions.

It is difficult to imagine the process of ratiocination adopted by Dr. Gesner, (for he has not explained it) in arriving at his conclusion that "the happy termination" of the disputes with the United States concerning their boundary, constitutes an argument in favor of the dismemberment of Canada, and the annexation of a large portion of Gaspé, Bonaventure and Rimouski to New Brunswick.

Certain it is that the line he has defined from Cape Rosiers, along the sources of the streams falling into the

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

Appendix, No.
11 to 19.

Page 8, et seq.

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

Saint Lawrence cannot coincide with the American line, but, if produced, would end 67 miles to the north of the latter, at their respective terminations on the due north line from the source of the Saint Croix, which forms the western limit of New Brunswick.

As there would be so great a discrepancy between the American line and that proposed by Dr. Gesner, it follows that the inference he was pleased to draw in favor of his proposition, from the *happy termination* of that boundary question, is not founded on the *position* recently agreed upon for the American boundary.

The most obvious conclusion, therefore, arising from Dr. Gesner's assumption that the extension of the limits of New Brunswick had become advisable *since the happy termination* of the American question, would seem to be that he labored under the extremely erroneous impression, which also appears to have been adopted by every other public functionary of New Brunswick when treating upon the same question, that Great Britain could not act openly in settling the boundaries of these Colonies during the pendency of her difference with the United States, without prejudice to the claims she then maintained against that government.

Page 1. et seq.

It has already been shewn, and need not now be repeated, that such an assumption, involving the conclusion that Great Britain had acted in bad faith towards the United States for more than half a century, is unsubstantiated and wholly at variance with facts, every act of the imperial government in relation to the Canada boundary, as well as the documents under the Great Seal of the Province of New Brunswick, establishing the first subdivisions of that Province, having been uniformly consistent in referring to the same line of boundary, extending along the range of highlands from the Baie des Chaleurs to the sources of the Connecticut river. Such is the boundary described in the Proclamation of 1763; in the Quebec Act of 1774; in the British argument with the United States, and in the present statement of the claims of the Province of Canada.

Dr. Gesner's second ground of support for his proposed line from Cape Rosiers and along the highlands extending from thence westwardly, is that "such a line would give to each Province all the rivers that flow and open into their respective districts and would agree with the physical geography of the country."

It cannot be necessary to oppose any argument to this statement, which were it admitted to be correct, could not have the most remote bearing on the questions now pending between the two Provinces.

The southern boundary of Canada, along the district of Gaspé and the lower part of Bonaventure, is established by imperial authority to be the north coast of the Baie des Chaleurs, which has an indisputably defined position, never called in question since the first discovery of that Bay by Jacques Cartier, in July, 1534.

To the west of the Baie des Chaleurs, the boundary line, declared by the same authority, follows the well defined range of highlands, extending towards the south-west, which certainly conforms to the physical geography of the country, in giving to each Province the streams rising within its limits, unless indeed, we except the river Saint John, which takes its rise in the United States, and consequently, must be intersected by the external boundaries of New Brunswick in either case.

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

The third and last of Dr. Gesner's arguments, in favor of annexing so large an extent of Canadian territory to the Province of New Brunswick, is derived from the injurious effects on the civil and moral institutions of the country, alleged by him to be consequent upon the distance of that territory from the Canadian seat of government.

This he has illustrated by a special statement in which he avers that on the Canadian side of the Ristigouche, *where it is inhabited*, for a distance of 70 miles "no statute labour nor militia duty is performed, nor taxes paid, and every man is governed by his own opinion of what is right and wrong." *

The object of the present investigation concerning the southern boundary of Canada, is not the establishment of a *new* and conventional boundary line, but is confined to the acquisition of such information and authorities, as may be necessary for removing the doubts which have hitherto been supposed to exist, in regard to the local application of the language used in the concurrent descriptions of that boundary, as contained in the Royal Proclamation of 1763, and the Quebec Act.

Those descriptions, however, do not make the position of the southern boundary line of Canada contingent or dependent on the number of magistrates appointed along the Ristigouche river, or the amount of statute labour, or militia duty, performed there, and, consequently, Dr. Gesner's statements in relation to those subjects can have no connexion whatever with the boundary question.

Dr. Gesner's Report, in point of fact, is merely an expression of his private opinion in favour of an arbitrary boundary between the Provinces, extending westwardly from Cape Rosiers, (as he has stated,) "according to the ancient charter of Canada."

Of this "ancient charter of Canada," I have never before heard mention, but if any such document is in existence, which is very much to be doubted, it is, of course, superseded by the Royal Proclamation of 1763,

* The above account of the southeastern part of Canada, and the state of its civil institutions, as given by Dr. Gesner, is certainly a most curious statement to introduce into a document concerning the position which should be assigned to the southern boundary of Canada,—a question which can only be solved by reference to the written authorities in which the boundary line was first defined, more than eighty years ago.

But as these statements, however inapplicable to the boundary line in question, were made in a report prepared at the instance of the Lieutenant-Governor of *another Province*, and were by him laid before the imperial government without reference to the government of Canada, I feel bound to give such information as will serve to correct the erroneous impressions they are calculated to create, among persons not acquainted with the actual state of the country under consideration. In the year 1836, since which time there has been very little addition to the population along the north side of the Ristigouche, the scattered, but nearly connected settlements along the northern shore only extended about 41 miles upwards from the mouth of the river at Dalhousie. Proceeding upwards from the end of these settlements, and passing an interval of 44½ miles of unbroken, primitive forest, there was another settlement, if such it can be termed, extending three-fourths of a mile along the river, and consisting of *three families only*, this latter settlement being on both sides of the entrance of the Tomkissac river, and the last and highest on the Ristigouche.

As Dr. Gesner has not seen fit to particularize the section of the Ristigouche, along which he had found 70 miles of settled country with only one magistrate and where the inhabitants lived beyond the reach of law or civil government, we are left to form merely conjectural conclusions on that subject. It is, however, evident that this section of 70 miles cannot be taken from Dalhousie, upwards, as the settlements terminate 41 miles above that point, leaving 29 miles of unsettled country to complete his entire distance of 70 miles. Equally evident is it, that those 70 miles cannot be made to extend down-

Appendix (B)

1844.

where the eastern part of the Canada boundary is described as passing "along the north coast of the *Baie des Chaleurs* and the coast of the gulf of Saint Lawrence to Cape Rosiers, and from thence crossing the mouth of the river Saint Lawrence by the west end of the Island of Anticosti, terminates at the aforesaid river Saint John."

The proclamation abovementioned and the Quebec Act of 1774, which are the sole authorities to be consulted in defining the boundaries of the eastern part of Canada, are, however, never mentioned, nor is the slightest allusion made to them, in any part of Dr. Gesner's Report. This omission must certainly appear very surprising unless we adopt the supposition that it was the object of the authorities of New Brunswick to induce the imperial government, by *ex parte* representations, to establish a *new boundary line*, setting aside the rights of Canada, and dismembering the Province, for the purpose of adding large portions of her territory to that of New Brunswick.

Such a conclusion is, indeed, inevitable from the general tenor of the documents brought forward on the part of New Brunswick in support of her pretended claims, and that such was the construction then put upon those documents by the British government is evident from the language used by the Right Honorable Lord Stanley, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the colonies, in a dispatch of the 25th of October, 1842, to the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, in which his lordship, after acknowledging the receipt of the dispatch containing Dr. Gesner's Report and other enclosures on the same subject, adds the following remarks:—

"I concur with you in thinking that it will be desirable to ascertain with precision, and to define in a recognised manner, the line of separation between the adjoining British Provinces; but for this purpose it will be requisite to consult, in the first instance, the Governor General of Canada."

wards from the due north line, as such a section would only include *three-fourths* of a mile of settlement, consisting of *three families*, in the whole distance. The most reasonable supposition would therefore seem to be, that Dr. Gesner intended his remarks to apply to the section of the Ristigouche which extends from nearly opposite Campbelltown, up to the entrance of the Tomkisuac river.

This would include 70 miles along the Ristigouche, with settlements at either extremity, the extent and character of which may be thus described, viz:—

	Extent.
1st.—First settlement of three families near the entrance of the Tomkisuac river, on ungranted Crown lands	0¾ miles.
2nd.—Succeeding unsettled interval descending the Ristigouche	44¾ do.
3rd.—First part of the lower settlements, extremely scattered, and merely skirting the river, on ungranted Crown lands	11¾ do.
4th.—Residue of lower settlements, extending from the entrance of Matapedia river to near Campbelltown, a scattered settlement along the river a part of which is on granted lands	12¾ do.
Whole distance	70 miles.

It thus appears that in 1836, in the 70 miles of settled country mentioned by Dr. Gesner in 1842, there were nearly 45 miles of forest, or a trifle less than *two-thirds* of the whole, in one block; that there were only 24¾ miles of continuous settlements, of which distance 11¾ miles contained only a few scattering families, settled at random by the river side on the waste lands of the Crown, leaving only 12¾ miles in the 70 coming within the surveyed and partially granted part of that section of Canada, where the settlements, thinly scattered as they were and still are, could possibly be considered of sufficient magnitude to warrant the appointment of magistrates or militia officers among them.

Appendix (B.)

1844.

"I have therefore to direct you to place yourself in communication with Sir Charles Bagot on this subject, and to abstain from adopting any proceedings which are indicative of your intentions, in respect to a *new boundary line*, until you are fully acquainted with his views."

No. 6.

Remarks on a Report concerning the disputed boundary line, made by John Wilkinson, Esquire, Deputy Provincial Surveyor of New Brunswick.

Mr. Wilkinson's Report is, on many accounts, more worthy of consideration than any other document brought forward on behalf of New Brunswick, for the purpose of sustaining her pretended claims to parts of the territory of Canada.

His statements concerning the local statistics of parts of the disputed territory, which he had explored by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, may be relied on for their accuracy, and, the course of reasoning adopted by him, although founded on merely assumed grounds, which will hereafter be shown to be erroneous, is certainly very ingenious and worthy of having been applied to a cause resting on a more solid foundation.

1st.—This report commences with raising the question, whether a claim for the restoration of the ancient limits of Nova Scotia (from the river Chaudière along the south shore of the river Saint Lawrence to Cape Gaspé) might not be revived, in virtue of the clause in the Quebec Act, that nothing therein contained should in any wise affect the boundaries of any other colony.

The consideration of this question is not carried on by Mr. Wilkinson, but is left open, apparently with the view of attempting to found another claim upon it, in favor of New Brunswick, at some other period.

2nd.—The next succeeding pages of Mr. Wilkinson's Report are taken up in attempting to prove the possibility or plausibility of the supposition, that the southern boundary of Canada was originally intended to extend from the head of the Baie des Chaleurs, northwardly, passing beyond, or along the sources of all streams falling into the Ristigouche river, to the sources of those which fall specifically into the river Saint Lawrence, and thence along the latter south-westerly to the source of the River Saint John, the latter point being supposed by Mr. Wilkinson, in this case, to form the former north-west angle of Nova Scotia, as described or referred to by the American Commissioners in framing the treaty of 1783.

3rd.—In the remainder of his Report Mr. Wilkinson gives some valuable information concerning the topographical features of parts of the disputed territory, and proposes sundry other lines, as being more desirable to adopt for the boundary, in regard to the interests of New Brunswick, than that line which he had previously defined.

In commencing the consideration of this Report in detail, we come first to the question concerning the revival of a claim for the supposed ancient limits of Nova Scotia.

The original grant, by the British Crown, of the territory first called Nova Scotia, as made to Sir William Alexander in 1621, included large sections of country then belonging to a foreign state, and was, in conse-

Appendix, No. 1.

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

quence, a mere nullity as far as the possessions of such foreign state then extended. It was only after a lapse of 142 years, from the date of this grant, that Great Britain finally came into possession of all the territory included in the original description thereof, and for many years prior to this, all rights supposed to have been created by the grant of Nova Scotia, had ceased to exist, and have never since been revived, or recognized by the British government.

This may be rendered evident by simply referring to some of the facts connected with the former history of that section of the country, and I therefore subjoin a list in chronological order, containing the dates and enumeration of sundry public acts, which, of themselves, will prove the utter impossibility of *now* instituting any claims for restoring the supposed ancient limits of Nova Scotia.

A. D.

- 1621.—Nova Scotia granted to Sir William Alexander.
- 1622.—Sir William Alexander despatches a number of emigrants to Nova Scotia who do not establish themselves.
- 1623.—Sir William Alexander's settlers return to England.
- 1624.—Order of Knights Baronet of Nova Scotia founded by Charles 1st of England.
- 1629.—Nova Scotia, with the exception of Port Royal, conveyed by Sir William Alexander to Claude de La Tour.
- 1632.—Treaty of Saint Germain's by which Nova Scotia, Cape Breton and Canada were restored to France.
- 1634.—Sundry grants of land in Nova Scotia made by the Crown of France to Charles Etienne de La Tour.
- 1638.—The King of France assigns all that part of Acadia or Nova Scotia, lying to the west of a line drawn from the centre of the Bay of Fundy to Canseau, and south of the parallel of the 46th degree of north latitude, to La Tour.
- 1656.—Grant made by Oliver Cromwell to Sir Charles de La Tour, of certain portions of Nova Scotia.
- 1667.—Treaty of Breda, Acadia again ceded to France.
- 1691.—Charter of William and Mary, annexing Acadia or Nova Scotia to Massachusetts.
- 1696.—Treaty of Ryswick; Acadia again restored to France.
- 1713.—Treaty of Utrecht; Acadia according to its ancient limits ceded to Great Britain.
- 1763.—Definitive treaty of peace between the Kings of Great Britain and France, by which Nova Scotia or Acadia, Canada, &c., were finally ceded to Great Britain.

It thus appears that the original grant of Nova Scotia, besides being of no effect in regard to a considerable part of the comprised territory, which then actually belonged to the Crown of France and formed part of Canada, was cancelled only eleven years after its date, by the cession of all the territory it embraced to France, by the treaty of Saint Germain's.

We see, since that period, that different grants of tracts, comprehended in the originally described limits of Sir William Alexander's grant, have been made by the Crown of France.

We also see that when Great Britain came temporarily into possession of the same tracts, on two subsequent occasions, she did not attempt to renew this grant as at first defined, but in the first case, she granted a portion of it in a tract of quite a different description, and, in the second, she annexed the whole to another Province.

These latter acts of Great Britain, like the original grant of Nova Scotia, were respectively superseded and set aside by cessions of the included territory to the Crown of France, and, when by the treaty of Utrecht, Great Britain finally obtained the cession of Acadia according to its ancient limits, the territory so ceded *did not extend to the Saint Lawrence river, but terminated on the parallel of the 46th degree of north latitude.*

The original grant of Nova Scotia, therefore, never conveyed to that Province a shadow of title to any part of Canada as then bounded, the southern limit of the latter along the Acadian territory, being at that time much farther to the south than the present southern line of Canada, and, the entire grant became null and void by the treaty of Saint Germain's, when that part of the country was restored to France.

It would certainly have been competent for Great Britain to have revived and restored the supposed ancient limits, which she had originally assigned to Nova Scotia, when, after the definitive treaty of peace in 1763, she was left in full and undisputed possession of all the eastern parts of the North American continent.

This, however, was not done.—Great Britain took the more noble part of giving such boundaries to Canada as would include within their limits, as far as possible, all the old French Canadian grants and settlements, securing to the inhabitants, at the same time, the full enjoyment of their religion, their laws, and their social usages.

The case was different in regard to the Acadian settlements. These had already been repeatedly in the possession of Great Britain, and the few inhabitants remaining there, after their dispersion in September, 1755, formed only a small remnant, of which a portion then bore allegiance to the Crown of England.

We accordingly find that on the Canada side of the boundary line, as already defined in preceding parts of this Report, all primitive grants of land, made by the French government, have been recognised and maintained by the Crown of England, while, on the contrary most, if not all of the old French grants in Nova Scotia, including the present Province of New Brunswick, have been set aside, and the lands so granted annexed to the domain of the Crown.

Among the French grants in Canada, still held in virtue of their original titles may be mentioned the Fiefs or Seigniories of *Cloridon*, *Lake Matapedia*, and *Mudawaska* and *Lake Temiscouata*, the former having, indeed, been acquired by the Crown, but by the *Royal droit de retrait*, which amounts to a *bonâ fide* purchase from the previous proprietor.

All these seigniorial grants are included in the part of Canada now claimed by New Brunswick. But it was not only the *northern* boundary of the then new Province of Nova Scotia to which a new and restricted position was assigned. Great Britain had always main-

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

Appendix, No. 42.

Appendix, No. 29, 44 and 12.

Appendix, No. 12.

Map A.

Appendix
(B.)
1814.

tained, that by the river Saint Croix, as mentioned in Sir William Alexander's grant, was intended the Pentagoet or Penobscot river, which, in common with other streams in that vicinity, had formerly borne the same title.

Appendix, No.
2.

In the descriptions of the *western* boundary of the new Province of Nova Scotia, given in the commission to Montague Wilmot, dated 21st November, 1763, the above claim in relation to *ancient* Nova Scotia was specially referred to, but at the same time, the western limit of the *new* Province of the same name was expressly restricted to the true Saint Croix river, up to its source, and by a line drawn *due north* from thence, to the previously defined southern boundary of Canada.

The present western boundary of New Brunswick was therefore, expressly and advisedly, established in 1763, by competent authority, not at the western limit of Sir William Alexander's grant, but considerably further to the eastward.

Appendix, No.
1, 3, 8, 9 and
10.

There were some difficulties met with in finally deciding on that particular branch of the Saint Croix, from the source of which the due north line was to be traced, but all those difficulties have been settled and a north line is now definitively established, forming the division between the British possessions and the territory of the state of Maine, up to the place of its intersection with the river Saint John, about 35 miles to the northward of the true northern boundary of New Brunswick.*

1st.—It is thus rendered completely evident that the original grant to Sir William Alexander, *never* could have conveyed any right, to the north of the 46th degree of north latitude

2nd.—That every right derivable from that grant was utterly and for ever cancelled (unless otherwise renewed) in 1632, only eleven years after its original date.

3rd.—That many recognized mutations of sovereignty, as well as of individual tenure of the same territory, have also occurred since the treaty of 1632, which of themselves, would have entirely extinguished every claim growing out of the original grant of 1621, had any such claim or claims still remained in existence.

* The selection of the northern instead of the western branch of the Saint Croix for the boundary has been loudly condemned by many, particularly by the people of New Brunswick, who maintain that the western branch should have been taken, because the westernmost source or spring of a river called the Saint Croix, was mentioned in the grant to Sir William Alexander. I must be allowed to express my entire dissent from such a conclusion, and the reasons urged in its support. The former limits of Sir William Alexander's grant, as has been shown, are not the limits subsequently assigned to the Province of Nova Scotia, (including New Brunswick,) nor can the former be in any wise referred to, for defining the position of the latter.

Besides, as the boundary line, of which the river Saint Croix from its mouth to its source, forms a part, was to be a *western* and an *eastern* boundary respectively, to the contiguous possessions of Great Britain and the United States.—it was certainly more reasonable to adopt the branch of the river extending in a northern and southern direction, than to have taken another branch running transversely to the general course of the boundary, which would have formed a southern and northern instead of a western and eastern boundary for the respective possessions of the two powers. There have been many discordant authorities cited for showing the distance between the respective meridians of the northern and western sources of the Saint Croix, a few of which I here subjoin, premising that the *first and second*, derived from actual surveys, are the most to be depended on.

The distances, contained in the first column, are taken from the several authorities referred to, and apply to the latitude of the Schoodic lakes, or western branch of the river.

Appendix
(B.)
1844.

From these considerations, and those which precede them, the inevitable conclusion is, that there is not a shadow of support for the continually repeated assumption of Mr. Wilkinson, and others, on the part of New Brunswick, that the position of the western boundary line of that Province is still unsettled and should now be established according to one of the many descriptions in the several private grants, formerly made of the same section of the country, the particular private grant, to which they now refer, having been rendered void and non-existent for more than two centuries.

It can hardly be necessary to follow Mr. Wilkinson throughout his argument concerning the position of the southern boundary of Canada, that subject having already been considered at length in this Report. Page 4, et seq.
11.

A brief review, however, of some of the most prominent grounds adduced in support of the conclusions adopted by him, may not be out of place, as it is the only instance where the semblance of argument has been attempted, on behalf of New Brunswick, in defence of her extended claims.

Mr. Wilkinson's main grounds of argument consist in the assumption that Great Britain had tacitly or directly admitted that the boundary of the Quebec act was, as asserted by the Americans, along the northern range of highlands: that a "document, reported to have been recently found in Paris, relating to the "line of the treaty of 1783," more than corroborated that view of the question, and, lastly, that a striking consequence of the above exposition was, that the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, named in the treaty of 1783, would exactly coincide with that specified in the original American proposition at the commencement of the negotiations, that is to say, at the source of the river Saint John.

Upon this curious foundation does Mr. Wilkinson propose to establish a territorial claim on behalf of New Brunswick.

The assumption that Great Britain had admitted, indirectly or otherwise, that the descriptions in the Proclamation of 1763 and the Quebec Act, might apply to the northern range of highlands, extending from Cape Rosiers to the westward, is utterly unfounded and can easily be disproved.

I have added a column, showing the convergence of meridians from the Schoodic lakes to the river Saint John, and another containing the reduced distance at the latter point.

Numbers.	AUTHORITIES CONSULTED.	Distance at the Schoodic lakes.	Convergence of meridians from Schoodic lakes to the river Saint John.	Distance at the river St John.
		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
1	British Official Map A, as compiled from actual Surveys, (1827).....	18,40	0,62	17,78
2	American Map of Maine, from actual Surveys, (1844).....	18,35	0,62	17,73
3	Official Map of New Brunswick, by the Surveyor General of that Province, (1842)..	17,80	0,60	17,20
4	Map of the British Commissioners, Messrs. Mudge and Featherstonhaugh, (1839)..	17,40	0,59	16,81
5	American detached plans of Surveys according to measures of given lines thereon...	16,67	0,56	16,11
6	American detached plans of Surveys, according to the given scale of the same.....	16,00	0,54	15,46
7	Official Map by Wm. F. Odell, then a Surveyor of New Brunswick, (1821).....	8,70	0,29	8,41

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

In some periods of the former discussions with the government of United States, the agents of Great Britain did indeed deny the right of the other party to refer to the descriptions contained in the Proclamation and Quebec Act, as well as to those of former provincial subdivisions of territory, then forming part of the United States, as authorities in the arguments then pending, contending that the treaty of 1783 should be construed peremptorily, and only in reference to the language therein contained.* But, at the same time, so far from implying that the southern boundary of Canada should pass along the northern range of highlands, Great Britain maintained the contrary in the most unequivocal and positive manner, as may be seen by referring to her statements in relation to the Fief of Madawaska.

Appendix, No.
2) and 30.

Great Britain, therefore, never denied the coincidence of the line she claimed against the United States with the corresponding part of that which she had formerly defined for the southern line of Canada, although, at one period of the discussions concerning the American boundary, she objected to the arguments purporting to be founded on such coincidence or identity of the two lines as irrelevant, on the ground, as before observed, that the treaty of 1783 was intended to be construed peremptorily, without reference to other authority.

Appendix, No.
31

But, on acquiring a more perfect knowledge of the features of the country, the Royal commissioners, employed on the same boundary question, fully proved, in their valuable and practical Report, that the boundary of the Proclamation and Quebec Act passed altogether to the south of the Ristigouche river, and that the line which ought, under the treaty, to have been the northern boundary of part of the United States, was identical with a section of the southern boundary of Canada.

It cannot be necessary to follow Mr. Wilkinson's argument any further. It has been shown that New Brunswick cannot be made to extend to the westward of the meridian of the source of the Saint Croix river.

It has also been shown that New Brunswick cannot extend to the northward of the highland range proceeding from the head of the Baie des Chaleurs to the sources of the Connecticut river; and it cannot be necessary to enter into an argument to prove that "the document reported to have been found in Paris," whether existent or non-existent, can constitute no authority for construing the descriptions in the Royal Proclamation and the Quebec Act.

The various boundary lines proposed by Mr. Wilkinson as conventional boundaries, or lines of convenience, having been suggested on the assumed, but erroneous ground, that the boundary between Canada and New Brunswick would pass along the more northern range of highlands, it is of course unnecessary to enter into a consideration of their merits. Canada claims no conventional boundary, no line of convenience: She merely asks to be put in possession of the lands contained within her defined limits.

* In the argument of the agent of His Britannic Majesty before the commissioners under the 5th article of the treaty of Ghent in 1821, is contained the following statement, viz:—

* * * * "The argument of the American commissioners in this regard is founded on the assumption that the former southern boundary of Quebec lay to the northward of the Saint John and Ristigouche, which assumption is not only gratuitous, but inconsistent with the description of the line, which could never in such case reach the Bay of Chaleurs." * * * *

The above testimony is particularly worthy of consideration, as it comes from the pen of the honorable Ward Chipman of New Brunswick, the present chief justice of that Province, who in the same argument sustained the principle of construing the treaty of 1783 peremptorily, without reference to extraneous authorities.

There is one succeeding statement of, local reference, contained in Mr. Wilkinson's Report, which deserves particular consideration and is therefore given in his own words, viz:—

"From the close proximity of the navigable waters of the upper Saint John to those of the Saint Lawrence, it is inevitable that in a few years the whole of that region will be supplied with imported necessities from the Saint Lawrence. Such is the great advantage of the downward, as compared with the upward navigation of the Saint John, that it can hardly be foreseen to what extent the more advantageous traffic may eventually prevail."

This statement is, no doubt strictly correct, but the very singular inference drawn therefrom, by Mr. Wilkinson is, that instead of cutting off only that portion of Canada, by any one of the arbitrary boundary lines suggested by him, the whole of the eastern part of the Province, up to the south shore of the Saint Lawrence, ought to be annexed *en bloc* to New Brunswick, so far to the westward as to include the Port of River du Loup within the latter Province.

Comment on such a proposition is wholly unnecessary. It is indeed perfectly obvious that the original boundaries given by Great Britain, in 1763, to Canada and Nova Scotia, were not decided upon without due consideration in respect to their positions, and the very statement given by Mr. Wilkinson is, perhaps, as strong an argument as can be adduced against the propriety or expediency, to say nothing of the justice, of now substituting a new and arbitrary boundary in the place of the ancient one, for the purpose of aggrandizing New Brunswick and thereby depriving Canada of territory guaranteed to her by the most solemn acts of the imperial government.

No. 7.

Remarks on Statements concerning the unsettled boundary line between Canada and New Brunswick, contained in Despatches from His Excellency Sir William Macbean George Colebrooke, K. H., Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, to the Right Honorable Lord Stanley, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

EXTRACT FIRST.

(Dated Fredericton, N. B., 30th September, 1842.)

* * * * "Besides the ordinary objections to a river boundary, the Ristigouche would thus constitute a very inconvenient frontier between Canada and New Brunswick, and, recurring to the natural principal of the boundary settlement of 1783, that of a line along the highlands dividing the waters flowing in opposite directions, I am inclined to think that the most eligible line of separation between the two Provinces, would be a direct one, from the Saint Francis to the heights which formed the limits of the American claims, and which their surveyors explored in the last year, and along those heights to the eastward.

"The intersection, by such a line, of the streams in the highlands is of little consequence; but when they descend and become navigable it is manifest that in a new country, accessible only through its rivers, a line either intersecting or dividing the rivers and their tributaries is calculated to produce a conflict of jurisdiction, and for a time, the occupation of

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

“ the intermediate territory by a lawless population.
 “ To prevent the disputes arising from these causes
 “ was obviously the intention of the negotiators of 1783,
 “ and, a departure from the principle adopted by them
 “ was the occasion of the disputes now *happily* termi-
 “ nated.”

EXTRACT SECOND.

(Dated Fredericton, N. B. 14th November, 1843.)

“ I regret that it is impracticable to reconcile the
 “ views of the two provincial governments ; but, as a
 “ decided opinion is here entertained that Canada pos-
 “ sesses no claim whatever to any territory south of her
 “ southern boundary, as defined in the Quebec Act, by
 “ the range of hills extending westward from the head
 “ of the Baie des Chaleurs, and there being in fact no
 “ other line of hills northward of the Saint John, which
 “ could by any possibility constitute her southern boun-
 “ dary, the intermediate territory in question, which
 “ was claimed by the Americans, necessarily reverted
 “ to this Province when that claim was relinquished
 “ by the treaty of Washington.”

In the first of the foregoing extracts it may be seen that His Excellency has neither cited nor made the slightest allusion to the Royal Proclamation of 1763 nor the Quebec Act of 1774, which, nevertheless, are the *only* legitimate authorities to be referred to in determining the original position assigned to the southern boundary of Canada.

The treaty of Paris, of 1783, is, however, adverted to in relation to certain descriptions (these descriptions being also contained in the legitimate authorities before mentioned and not cited by His Excellency) although that treaty, since the settlement, in 1798, of the difficulties concerning the identity of the river Saint Croix, can have no possible reference to any further question of boundary in which New Brunswick has any, or the least participation, the American territory therein described, being terminated on the *east* by the same line of boundary which constitutes the *western* limit of New Brunswick.

In thus avoiding any allusion to the proper authorities for determining the *true* boundary, His Excellency at the same time proposes an entirely *new line*, and adds, in support and explanation of his proposition, the two following statements, viz. :—

1st.—That the Ristigouche river (supposing the Tomkisuac river to be adopted instead of the upper part of the Ristigouche) would constitute a very inconvenient frontier between Canada and New Brunswick.

2nd.—That His Excellency was “ *inclined to think* “ that the *most eligible* line of separation between the two Provinces, would be a direct one from the Saint Francis to the heights which formed the limit of the “ American claims, and along those heights to the “ eastward.”

The statement concerning the Ristigouche will not be controverted on the part of Canada ; on the contrary, instead of contending that the Ristigouche ought to be the boundary, Canada denies the right of New Brunswick to any territory whatever which is washed by that stream or any of its tributaries, and claims for herself lands lying immediately to the *south* of it, to the extent of about 2,340,000 acres, as belonging to her according to the limits respectively assigned the two Provinces, 81 years ago, by the British government.

The other proposed line of boundary which His Excellency was inclined to think would be the most eligible for dividing the Province, is *not* the line assigned by Great Britain for that purpose. The western part, as described by His Excellency, is about 60 miles to the *west* of the western limit of New Brunswick, and nearly 120 miles to the *north* of the true southern boundary line of Canada.

It may be remarked that His Excellency has only given a partial description of this line, as he merely states that it should proceed along certain heights “ *to the eastward*,” leaving us entirely in the dark as to the point intended for its eastern termination.

It appears highly probable that His Excellency intended his own statement and Dr. Gesner's Report to be considered as parts of the same document, as they were both forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies at the same time.

On this supposition the descriptions of the lines so respectively proposed for the northern boundary of New Brunswick, are complete, which they are not if either description be taken by itself, for, His Excellency's proposed line, extending from the Saint Francis to certain heights “ *and along those heights to the eastward*,” and Dr. Gesner's proposed line extending “ *from Cape Rosier* ” along the same heights, if prolonged, must inevitably meet, and the two would then form one continuous line from the gulf of Saint Lawrence to the river Saint Francis.

The absurdity of claiming, as a matter of right, that New Brunswick should now have such additions made to her limits, from Canadian territory, has already been fully shown in other parts of this Report.

If the government of New Brunswick, in this instance, had recognised the limits assigned to that Province by Royal authority in 1763, and had now applied to the same authority to enlarge those limits, and by doing so to reduce the extent of Canada (which was also defined in its limits in the same year and by the same authority, those limits being afterwards confirmed by a statute of the imperial Parliament) then indeed would such claims have come before the British government in their true and proper light.

But the case is widely different when, as in that under consideration, no recognition, no mention, nor ever the slightest allusion is made on the part of New Brunswick to any defined and pre-existing rights of either Province, while, at the same time, the imperial government is called upon to cut off several millions of acres from Canada and to annex the same to the Province of New Brunswick.

It may possibly be alleged that New Brunswick being a much smaller Province than Canada, it would be no more than reasonable that the territory of the former should be increased by the annexation of the adjoining parts of the latter Province. To this it may be replied that the principle of equalization can only be acted upon when it is not incompatible with vested and acknowledged rights, and, that Canada might with equal justice be called upon to surrender a portion of her revenues to the Province of New Brunswick, and it is certain that the *direct* concession of her territory, by adopting the line of boundary from Cape Rosier to the westward, would involve the *indirect* cession of the latter also.

The second and last extract from the despatches of His Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, in relation to the territorial claims main-

Appendix
(B.)

1814.

tained on behalf of that Province, alone remains to be examined. It may be seen that His Excellency commences by affirming the opinion entertained by New Brunswick, "that Canada possesses no claim whatever to any territory south of her southern boundary as defined in the Quebec Act, by the range of hills extending westward from the head of the Baie des Chaleurs." That opinion, so clearly and explicitly stated by His Excellency, is most cordially concurred in on the part of Canada.

But, while she entirely coincides in the opinion thus expressed by His Excellency, Canada extends her faith to the principle involved therein, and is equally convinced that New Brunswick possesses no claim whatever to any territory west of her western boundary, as defined by Royal authority in 1763, "the mouth of the river Saint Croix, the said river to its source, and a line drawn due north from thence, to the southern boundary of our Province of Quebec."

His Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, appears however, to have limited his belief in the principle he invoked to the special case which he had cited in regard to Canada, for in the same sentence where that belief is avowed, he proceeds to state that certain parts of the American claims (which claims were bounded to the east by the identical line bounding New Brunswick to the west) "necessarily reverted" to New Brunswick when relinquished by the Americans: in other words, that New Brunswick, without any act of annexation, necessarily became possessed of territory to the west of her western boundary.

The range of hills, mentioned by His Excellency, as extending westward from the head of the Baie des Chaleurs, and forming the southern boundary of Canada according to the Quebec Act, is the true range, claimed by Canada, as determining the position of her southern boundary line. This range, the only one extending from the head of the Baie des Chaleurs to the sources of Connecticut river, His Excellency seems to have confounded with another range, mentioned by himself and Dr. Gesner as before stated. This, which they describe as commencing at Cape Rosiers, passes about 60 miles to the north of the northern coast of the Bay and its western extremity, and, according to the testimony of the Royal commissioners, Messrs. Featherstonhaugh and Mudge, more than fifty miles to the north of the sources of the Connecticut river.

It was apparently from having adopted the very erroneous and extraordinary conclusion, that the ridge of high lands extending westwardly from Cape Rosiers was the same ridge which extended westwardly from the head of the Baie des Chaleurs, that His Excellency was led to imagine the existence of a tract of non-descript, unappropriated territory situated between Canada and the United States, and lying to the west of the western limit of New Brunswick, and to infer that such territory, for some reasons or grounds which His Excellency has not explained "necessarily reverted" to the Province of New Brunswick, when no longer claimed by the United States. It must not be forgotten that one of the principal arguments of Great Britain, opposed to the extended claims of the United States, was, that a large hereditary seigniorship in the interior of the tract which His Excellency claims as necessarily reverting to New Brunswick, was incontestibly part of Canada, and had existed as such since the year 1683.

His Excellency cannot have been aware that the British government could not adopt his conclusions without now declaring that the same territory was, and ever had been, a part of New Brunswick.

Appendix, No.
29 and 30

No. 8.

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

Consideration of Claims, on the part of either Province, to Sections of the Disputed Territory on the ground of actual possession, or the exercise of previous jurisdiction.

In the foregoing review of the various and discordant territorial claims, made on behalf of New Brunswick, we find that such claims have been brought forward in most cases without the slightest attempt to prove their validity,—the mere assertion of private opinion constituting no argument in their support.

We also find that in one insulated case, where reference to authorities was attempted in support of the said claims, the result of the attempt only served to show, more clearly, that those claims were at variance with every legitimate authority, and wholly destitute of any solid foundation.

It is certainly a curious fact that while thus pertinaciously insisting on supposed claims, of the nature in question, the several parties, employed for that purpose on behalf of New Brunswick, should be unable to agree in relation to the nature and extent of those claims, and should entirely fail in adducing any authority giving them even the color of validity.

It cannot be supposed that these considerations have escaped the observation of the authorities in New Brunswick, and, notwithstanding the tone of confidence with which the pretensions of that Province have been brought forward, it is evident that they are still virtually undefined, and, unless abandoned altogether, must ultimately resolve themselves into a claim for a new, arbitrary and purely conventional boundary.

Opinions have already been openly expressed in the legislature of that Province, fully substantiating the above conclusions. One member of the legislative council remarked in debate that "the only positive claim that New Brunswick had to the Madawaska settlement was a few miles above the Grand Falls," which would imply a conviction in the speaker, that the rights of New Brunswick terminated at the due north line passing Saint John a few miles above the Grand Falls. Appendix, No. 36, 39, 40 and 41.
Map B.

Another member of the same body, while discussing a proposed measure for erecting a new parish in Madawaska, observed that "he certainly thought they should wait until that difficulty (the boundary line) was settled, before they made a division of the parish, particularly as it was probable that one of the parishes spoken of, would be out of the jurisdiction of the Province."

Speaking on the same question it was remarked in that debate, by another member, that he "considered it a most absurd way of legislating to attempt to pass a bill for the dividing of a parish, of which, in all probability, a great part when the lines between the two Provinces were settled, would be out of the jurisdiction of the Province altogether."

A member of the house of assembly (also one of the executive council of New Brunswick) stated that the boundary question "was a difficult one, and should be dealt with very cautiously, for the government at home had done every thing in their power to advance the claims of this Province" (New Brunswick). Appendix, No. 39.

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

On another occasion, in debates in the legislative council, a member of that body stated that "he for one, did not feel disposed to give way to Canada in this case, for he considered the whole of Madawaska belonged to New Brunswick; and, if they had no other claims, they had possession for about 60 years, which was nine points of the law."

It is clear that no public act or deed of a colonial dependency, although assented to or performed in the name of the Sovereign, can supersede the act of the metropolitan State, unless express authority has been delegated by the latter for that special purpose.

As there has never been any act of Great Britain, authorizing the Provincial government of New Brunswick to remove and extend the original limits assigned that Province, it is evident that in extending her grants, and attempting to push her civil jurisdiction beyond those limits, she has done nothing which can annul or impair the force of the Royal proclamation of 1763; the imperial Act of 1774, and the description of the boundaries of Nova Scotia as given in the Governor's Commission in 1763, and since continued in the same descriptive language up to the present time.

It will also be apparent that (even admitting for the sake of argument that a possession sanctioned by an authority inferior to the Crown and parliament, could give a title to any of the territory in question) New Brunswick cannot found even a colorable claim to any part of that territory, on the ground of possession,—when the subject is examined with reference to the facts, shewing the extent and relative periods of similar but adverse possessions, on the part of Canada.

To render the present state of the relations between Canada and New Brunswick as intelligible as possible, it may be well briefly to recapitulate and review the proceedings formerly adopted by the two Provincial governments, in relation to the boundary line, and also the facts connected with their respective territorial claims, and actual periods of possession or exercise of jurisdiction.

It has already been shewn that in public Acts of New Brunswick in 1785 and 1786, the position of the southern boundary of the Province of Quebec is recognised as extending westerly and south-westwardly from the Baie des Chaleurs.

About the same time doubts began to be raised, by individuals in that Province, in regard to the position of the same boundary, and, in July 1787, the respective governments of Quebec and New Brunswick appointed persons to repair to the *Grand Falls of the Saint John*, to meet there for the purpose of then settling the boundary line between the two Provinces.

Mr. Sproule, the Surveyor General of New Brunswick, was appointed for this service on behalf of that Province, and Mr. John Holland, accompanied by Mr. Finlay, was deputed on the part of Quebec.

The respective parties met, not at the Grand Falls, as directed in their instructions, but in the Acadian settlement, opposite Madawaska. Mr. Sproule, who had passed the place appointed for their meeting, stating that he conceived his waiting for the gentleman from Canada to be totally unnecessary, and that he was then on his way to the carrying place, between the river Saint Lawrence and Lake Temiscouata, as it was there (according to his idea) that the boundary ought to be fixed.

On the other hand, Mr. Holland and Mr. Finlay maintained that the heights of land extended from the

Baie des Chaleurs to the river Saint John, and would strike it at or near the Grand Falls, to ascertain which, and more positively determine the situation, and explore the face of the country, they requested Mr. Sproule to return with them to the Grand Falls.

This he refused to do, saying that his previously conceived opinions were unalterable, and he was bound to observe General Carleton's (the Lieutenant Governor's) instructions which were that he should be governed by the Quebec Act "which determines that boundary to take the highlands which divide those waters that empty themselves into the river Saint Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean.*"

Mr. Sproule accordingly departed, continuing his way to the Temiscouata Portage, while the other party went to the Grand Falls.

Thus terminated the first attempt to trace the boundary line, between Canada and New Brunswick, on the face of the country.

On examining the proceedings adopted on behalf of New Brunswick, even at that comparatively remote period, for the evident purpose of avoiding or evading an examination of the part of the country where the boundary line *must of necessity have passed*, we have to regret that no evidence is thence inferable, warranting the belief that it was then the intention of the authorities of New Brunswick to allow the position of the line, described in the Proclamation of 1763 and the Quebec Act, to be brought to the test of a practical survey.

The instructions of the Lieutenant-Governor to Mr. Sproule contained an assumed interpretation of the language used in the descriptions of the southern boundary of Quebec, this assumed interpretation introducing limitations not contained in the description, and carrying on its face the stamp of being incorrect and unsusceptible of any practical application. For the descriptions above referred to, do not assume, or render it necessary, that the highlands specifically described should actually extend up to the Baie des Chaleurs, and if there was to be any indefinite space where the line had to be extended by inference or from collateral authority, how could the Lieutenant-Governor be justified in affirming *without* examination, that the boundary between the two Provinces passed along the particular range of highlands?—It was obviously *impossible* that his assumed interpretation could be the true one, and yet, under these instructions, Mr. Sproule went still further and refused to co-operate in an *examination* of the country adjoining the head of the Baie des Chaleurs, to which it was positively and indisputably necessary that the boundary should extend.

The only course which he would consent to adopt was that of proceeding to place the boundary at the *Temiscouata Portage*, a point situated more than 50 miles outside of the *possible* limits of New Brunswick, it being so far to the west of the meridian of any one of the sources of the Saint Croix.

The above proceedings have been often referred to on the part of New Brunswick, as furnishing evidence of the existence of insurmountable difficulties in the way of tracing the boundary line according to the original descriptions given of it by the Crown and

* This was an error. The words "Atlantic Ocean" are used in the treaty of 1763, but not in the Quebec Act, where "the Sea" is the term adopted. The difference is of no importance in construing the descriptions of the southern boundary of the Province of Quebec.

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

Appendix, No.
32.Appendix, No.
31.Statement,
Note, page 6.
Appendix, No.
29 and 30.Appendix, No.
33Appendix, No.
32

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

parliament, whence the inference has been drawn, by that Province, that it will devolve on Her Majesty's government to establish a new, conventional or arbitrary line of boundary between the two Provinces.*

It is impossible to admit the truth of the allegations above mentioned or the inference attempted to be drawn from them. The course taken by the government of New Brunswick, on the occasion referred to, was, as has been shown, the sole cause which prevented the necessary investigation into the merits of the question. The case was prejudged on the part of that Province, but the result has shown that the judgment was wrong, as the boundary on which Mr. Sproule insisted was not the boundary of the Quebec Act, but an entirely new one, which would never have reached the head of the Baie des Chaleurs.

A proceeding of this nature on the part of Mr. Sproule and his positive refusal to enter upon any examination of the country extending from the Baie des Chaleurs, where it was indisputable that the boundary line *must* pass, cannot be adduced to prove the existence of any real difficulty in the way of tracing the line according to the original descriptions. It merely proves that the authorities of New Brunswick wished to avoid, and did avoid, an examination of the country, and therefore of the merits of the question, and this may constructively be considered as an admission on their part that they were then apprehensive that such an examination would prove fatal to their pretensions.

That a compliance, on Mr. Sproule's part, with Mr. Holland's request, to proceed to make these examinations would have placed the merits of the question beyond the reach of any pretended doubt, is now a matter of certainty, as is evident from information subsequently acquired, and particularly from the Royal Commissioners in 1839-40.

The subject of the actual exercise of jurisdiction over different parts of the disputed territory, by either of the two Provinces, comes next under consideration.

Beginning with that portion of the disputed territory lying to the west of the due north line from the river Saint Croix, and south of the river Saint John, the oldest grant is the Canadian seigniory of Madawaska and lake Temiscouata, containing about 279,400 English statute acres. †

This tract was granted by the government of Canada in the year 1683, and as observed in the British Statement on the subject of the American boundary "has preserved its individuality under the original grant, and has constantly been, and is at this moment subject to the jurisdiction of Canada."

The next grant within the same tract was made by the government of New Brunswick in 1790, and consisted of a number of farm lots, lying on the north shore of the Saint John river, containing together 4261 acres, with 10 per cent. allowance for highways.

* In one of the despatches of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, printed, with other documents concerning the boundary line, by order of the Assembly of that Province in February, 1811, is contained the following sentence:—"The failure of former attempts to define the boundary leads me to apprehend that the present will be equally unsuccessful, and, that it will devolve on Her Majesty's government to establish such a conventional line as will be but calculated for the interests of the two Provinces."

† For a knowledge of the superficial contents of this seigniory, I am indebted to the kindness of Andrew Russell, Esquire, of the Surveyor General's department, Canada.—A. W.

Four years after (in 1794) the government of New Brunswick made a similar grant of sundry farm lots along the north shore of the river Saint John, containing together 2252 acres, and a like allowance for highways, the two grants, thus made, containing 9513 acres.

In 1825 and 1826 two other farm lots were granted by the authority of New Brunswick, in the same vicinity with those before mentioned, containing, respectively 250 and 300 acres, the whole amount so granted containing 7063 acres with the highway allowance, or, a fraction less than 7770 acres altogether.

As it is upon these grants that the "sixty years of possession" spoken of in the New Brunswick Legislature, is founded, it may be well to examine the foundation and relative merits of that claim, as compared with adverse claims founded on similar facts which exist on the part of Canada.

The tract of country where these grants were made by New Brunswick was supposed to be (as it actually was and still is) an integral part of the Province of Quebec or Canada; and, accordingly, the latter Province exercised jurisdiction over the Madawaska settlement up to the year 1792. This jurisdiction of Canada had been called in question by New Brunswick previous to that period, and in 1790, as before mentioned, the authorities of that Province, had issued grants for 4261 acres of land in the settlements.

The Canadian jurisdiction seems to have been finally interrupted in 1792, by the capture and abduction of an officer employed under the authority of Canada to execute a civil service. This forcible intrusion on the previously existing rights of Canada, was made by an individual acting as a magistrate under the authority of New Brunswick, who in the same year and previous to this transaction, had assembled the inhabitants of the settlement and caused new militia officers to be elected by a majority of voices, although there were already proper officers there duly appointed by the authority of the government of Canada.

The right jurisdiction was therefore first exercised over this settlement by the government of Quebec, as far back as the year 1777. New Brunswick afterwards set up an undefined claim to the territory wherein the settlement was situated, but refused to cooperate in any exploration for ascertaining the true position of the boundary line, by which the questions she had raised could be finally decided.

She next proceeded to make an attempt to wrest from the Province of Quebec the possession then actually enjoyed by the latter over the Madawaska settlement, and to substitute her own in its place; and during the existence of the conflicting jurisdiction of the two Provinces, arising out of that attempt, New Brunswick executed the grant of 4261 acres in the same settlement. This was in the year 1790. The arrest and abduction of the Canadian officer in 1792, the election of new officers of militia in the settlement the same year, and the subsequent grant in 1794 of 2252 acres of land in the vicinity of the first grant, complete the series of unauthorised acts on behalf of New Brunswick, in forcibly attempting to acquire jurisdiction over, and possession of that portion of territory then and previously in the rightful possession of Canada.

It is evident that the boundaries of colonial dependencies, like the British American Provinces, can only be assigned them by the authority of the Metropolitan State, and, it is only the same authority which is

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

Map D.

Appendix, No. 11.

Appendix, No. 29, 30, 31 and 32.

Appendix, No. 32.

Appendix, No. 32.

Map A.

Note, page 18

Appendix, No. 11.

Map B.

Appendix, No. 29 and 30

Map C.

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

competent to put the respective Provinces in possession of their assigned territory, if already possessed by a foreign state, or even by another colony.—The mere allegation of a claim on the part of one Province, for additional territory, lying within the existing limits of another, cannot therefore confer a shadow of authority for the direct, or indirect assumption of jurisdiction over the territory so claimed.

Assuming that the unauthorized exercise of jurisdiction, on the part of New Brunswick, over the Madawaska settlement commenced in 1790, at the date of the grant of 4261 acres; allowing the grant of 1794, and those of 1825 and 1826 to be added to the former, and we have (adding to their sum the 10 per cent. allowed for highways) a total amount of something less than 7770 acres of land actually granted by that Province, and constituting the sole foundation for its claim to any possessory right, this so claimed right, taken in the most extended construction, having been unconstitutionally obtained, only 54 years back from the present time.

Against this assumed possession, Canada opposes the *general* claim of possessing the prior and only legitimate right of jurisdiction over that and the adjoining British Canadian territory, extending from thence to the river Saint Lawrence. She also opposes the *special* claim of possessing and exercising an actual, definite and rightful jurisdiction over the Fief Madawaska and Lake Temiscouata which has been exercised uninterruptedly for a period of 161 years. This Fief contains, as before stated, upwards of 279,400 statute acres; is an integral and not an insulated portion of the Province of Canada, and forms part of the same tract of country wherein are situated the limited and insulated grants, made in the Madawaska settlement by New Brunswick.

Canada, therefore, has a general and uninterrupted claim of possession to *all* that part of the disputed territory, from the time of the first grants or settlements of the French in that quarter, and, a specially defined claim to the Fief Madawaska, as an integral part of Canada, for 161 years past.

New Brunswick, on the contrary, as has been shown, can claim no *valid* possessory right in that section of the disputed territory. The possession which she at present enjoys, of the Madawaska settlement, a possession forcibly wrested from Canada, is only of 54 years standing, and, in quantity (referring to the amount of land actually granted by New Brunswick) is but a trifle more than *one thirty sixth* part of the Fief Madawaska alone.

The only color of right, in the temporary occupancy thus acquired by New Brunswick, extends back no farther than the year 1830, when that Province was authorized by the authority of the imperial government to *continue* to exercise jurisdiction over the Madawaska settlement, as that settlement had been proved on the trial of John Baker, in 1828, to be then *de facto* subject to the jurisdiction of New Brunswick.

This authorization, however, was accompanied with an express prohibition against any attempt to extend such jurisdiction up the Madawaska river.

It must be remembered that the confidential despatch, containing the above limitation to the jurisdiction of New Brunswick, did not refer to any permanent territorial boundary or limit, for either of the Provinces, but merely defined the limits within which they should respectively exercise jurisdiction, as it was then essentially necessary, pending the settlement of the bound-

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

dary questions then under discussion with the United States, that every part of the disputed territory should be subject to some certain British jurisdiction.

In support of this position it may be observed, that in the same despatch, the jurisdiction of Canada is also required to extend down to the mouth of the Madawaska river, which reduced the tract allotted to the jurisdiction of New Brunswick to the southern side of the Saint John river and the narrow strip of settlement along the northern shore, a division which it was impossible to adopt as a permanent Provincial boundary under any previous definition of its position given by the British government.

All claims of possession, above referred to, relate to tracts lying to the west of the *possible* limits of New Brunswick, as well as to the north of the true southern boundary of Canada, according to the Quebec Act.

The territory lying to the east of the exploratory north line, from the source of the Saint Croix river, comes next under consideration.

In this portion of the disputed territory the respective grants or possessions of the two Provinces, are divided by the Ristigouche river; as Canada has made no grants to the south of that stream, and New Brunswick has never practically attempted to acquire any possessory rights on the opposite or northern side of the same. It is true that the Ristigouche river is not the boundary line and cannot, therefore, be considered as forming a legitimate separation between the grants of the two Provinces, but, in having hitherto adopted this river as a northern limit, New Brunswick has not attempted any forced assumption of jurisdiction, over Canadian territory, as in the case of the Madawaska settlements

The actual grants made by New Brunswick between the southern boundary of Canada and the Ristigouche river, are mostly found near the lower parts of that river, extending from Dalhousie upwards, towards the Upsalquitche river. These grants consist mostly of farm lots of various dimensions and granted at different periods.

The dates of the grants and the mode in which a part of these lots are described in them, may be found in the Appendix. Appendix, No. 18 and 19.

In the Legislative Acts of New Brunswick for a considerable period, every allusion to the northern boundary of that Province was made by simply referring it to "*the southern boundary of Canada,*" without asserting that the Ristigouche river, or any other specially defined position, constituted such boundary. Appendix, No. 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24.

The same form of description was used as late as in 1837, when the county of Ristigouche was set off from the county of Gloucester. Appendix, No. 26.

Previous to that Act however, in 1814, we find that New Brunswick in other legislative Acts, virtually assumed that the Ristigouche river constituted her northern boundary. In the Statute of that Province, 54 Geo. 3. cap. 17, the parish of Beresford is described as being bounded "*easterly, northerly and northwesterly by the Bay of Chaleur and the river Ristigouche, including Heron Islands and the Islands in the said Ristigouche river.*"

Again, in another Act of the New Brunswick Legislative (in 1826) the limits of the county of Gloucester, then set off from the original county of Northumberland, were declared to embrace the parishes of Appendix, No. 23.

Appendix, No. 29.

Appendix, No. 37.

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

Appendix, No
25

Saumarez and *Beresford*, the latter having been described, (as before mentioned,) as extending to the *Ristigouche* river.

Lastly, in 1837, the county of *Ristigouche* was erected and described as containing "all that part of the said county of *Gloucester*, which lies to the northward and westward and is included within the line drawn due south from the mouth of the *Belle-dune* river until it strikes the line dividing the parishes of *Beresford* and *Bathurst* in the said county—thence westerly by the line dividing the counties of *Northumberland* and *Gloucester* until it strikes the line dividing the county of *Carleton* from the present county of *Gloucester*,—thence by the said line a northerly course until it strikes the line of the *Province of Canada*."

It appears then from the language used in her Legislative enactments, that *New Brunswick* virtually maintained at various times the following positions concerning the southern boundary of *Canada*.

1st.—In 1786, that the northern limit of *Northumberland* county, was coincident with the southern line of the *Province of Quebec*, now *Canada*.

2nd.—In 1814, that the north-westernmost parish in that county was bounded to the northward by the *Ristigouche* river.

Appendix, No.
23

3rd.—In 1826, that the then new county of *Gloucester*, which was taken from the north part of *Northumberland*, included the same northernmost parish of *Northumberland*, as before described, and therefore, (by inference) that it was also bounded on the north by the *Ristigouche* river.

Appendix, No.
26

4th.—In 1837, that the northwestern part of *Gloucester* (then set off into a new county) was bounded to the northward by a line described as being "the line of the *Province of Lower Canada*," and in the statute 2nd *Victoria*, cap. 19, (1839,) the parishes in this last county, from the *Baie des Chaleurs* up to the western line of the county, are all specially described as being bounded on the north by the *Ristigouche* river.

Appendix, No.
27

New Brunswick has thus, in her Legislative enactments, for about 30 years past, constantly referred to the *Ristigouche* river as forming the true southern boundary of *Canada* and the northern limit of her own claims.

On the northern side of the *Ristigouche*, all the granted lands have been, and still are held under the sole authority of the *Canadian* government. These grants extend back 153 years, and have continued to be made from time to time up to the present day.

Appendix, No.
11

Map B.

Appendix, No.
41Appendix No
44Appendix, No.
12 and 13

Among them may be mentioned the seigniority of *Cloridon*, containing about 381,500 statute acres, which was re-granted in 1691, the original title deeds having been lost, or taken from the proprietor; the seigniority of *Lake Matapedia*, another very large grant, made in 1694, the seigniority of *Shoolbred*, granted in 1788, lying on the head of the *Baie des Chaleurs*, and extending from thence upwards along the *Ristigouche*, besides sundry minor grants, made at different periods along the *Ristigouche* river.

Appendix, No.
11.

These grants although lying on the north side of the *Ristigouche*, were not made with reference to that river considered as a *Provincial* boundary; on the contrary it will be seen that *Cloridon* was granted subject to the oppositions which might be made by the *Seignior*

of *Miramichi*, the territory bordering on the latter river, and as far to the south as the 46th degree of north latitude, then forming part of *Canada*.

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

Appendix, No.
41.

The grant of the Seigniority of *Lake Matapedia* was also made when the *Province of Canada* extended to the 46th degree of north latitude, and therefore could not have been made with reference to any other supposed boundary.

The other ancient grants in the vicinity of the *Ristigouche*, made by the government of the *Province of Quebec*, are dated about the time of the first attempt to trace the boundary line in the field, and the *Province of Quebec* then distinctly claimed that her southern boundary line should extend from the head of the *Baie des Chaleurs*, along the highlands running to the south of the *Ristigouche*, to near the *Great Falls* of the river *Saint John*.

Map B.

Appendix, No.
13.Appendix, No.
32.

It is therefore evident that the prior and extended possession of *Canada*, of the territory in the neighbourhood of the *Ristigouche*, is not divided from the more limited tract, on the opposite side of the river, of which *New Brunswick* has recently assumed possession, by any valid line of separation, which could give that *Province* a claim founded on a defined or exclusive possession.

The powers conferred on a colonial dependency cannot (as it has been before observed) extend so far as to empower the authorities of such a dependency to interfere forcibly in matters of jurisdiction beyond the limits of the territory of which she has at least actual and quiet possession, *de facto*. Such an authority rests with the *Metropolitan State*.

The possession, taken by *New Brunswick*, of lands on the south side of the *Ristigouche*, and north of the highland range extending westwardly from *Baie des Chaleurs*, is therefore insufficient for establishing a possessory claim on behalf of that *Province* to any part of the territory to which it has extended: first, because it was assumed when no right of interfering with the possessions of another *Province* was vested in the government of *New Brunswick*; and secondly, because the adverse and far more ancient and extended possessions of *Canada* in the same undivided territory, preclude the possibility of the creation of a distinct and separate claim to any part thereof, by *ex parte* acts of *New Brunswick*, of comparatively recent date, which can merely go to establish a conflicting and cotemporaneous jurisdiction, over a small part of the tract, without prejudice to the unbroken and recognized jurisdiction of *Canada* over the entire territory.

In addition to the above mentioned cases, where the government of *New Brunswick* has encroached on the limits of territory actually in possession of *Canada*, and acquired partial possession of insulated tracts therein, it appears that more recently, in the year last past, (1843,) a still more extended attempt was made on the part of that *Province*, having for its object the immediate and unauthorized assumption of jurisdiction over a large section of the *Province of Canada*, lying to the north and west of any possible boundary of *New Brunswick*, and extending northerly to within a short distance of the river *Saint Lawrence*.

Map A.

The facts connected with the institution of this claim, and the grounds upon which it was sustained by the authorities of *New Brunswick*, are, for the most part, contained in documents placed by the *Lieutenant-Governor* of that *Province*, before the legislative assembly, and printed by order of the same, in February, 1844.

Appendix
(B.)
1844.

Licenses to cut timber in different parts of the territory, lying between the Madawaska, Saint Francis and Saint John's rivers, had been granted to different individuals by the government of Canada. The authorities of New Brunswick refused to suffer the timber, taken by virtue of such licenses, to pass through that Province until the full price of the timber was again paid to their own government.

To these terms the purchasers were obliged to submit, or to suffer the entire forfeiture of their timber. But this was not all the loss to which they were subjected by the New Brunswick government. They were treated as offenders against the laws of that Province and made to pay fines or penalties, exceeding the first cost of the timber, as sold by the government of Canada.*

Appendix, No.
37 and 29.

It will now be shown that this indirect assumption of territorial right on the part of New Brunswick, was made in violation of the positively expressed commands of the imperial government, and in the face of a valid and uninterrupted exercise of jurisdiction over the same territory, on the part of Canada, from the time of the first settlements or grants made, in that part of the country, by the government of France.

Appendix, No.
37.

In a confidential despatch from Sir George Murray to Mr. president Black, of New Brunswick, dated 8th April, 1830, and printed under an order of the assembly of New Brunswick, of the 16th February, 1844, that Province was strictly forbidden to extend her jurisdiction further to the northward than the mouth of the Madawaska river, while, at the same time, she was allowed to *continue* the exercise of jurisdiction ("as heretofore") over the settlement along the Saint John river and other parts of the disputed territory.— Now, New Brunswick had *never* exercised jurisdiction over any territory in the interior, to the north of the portion of the Saint John river, then referred to, but, on the contrary, such territory had ever continued to remain under the jurisdiction of Canada.

Map B.
D.

In the same confidential despatch it was also stated that it was "advisable for the government of Lower Canada to *maintain* and exercise its jurisdiction "over the lake Temiscouata and the river Madawaska "quite down to the aforesaid grant, to Simon Hébert, "at its mouth."

It has been alleged, in relation to the passage above copied from Sir George Murray's despatch, that the limits of jurisdiction, to be maintained by Canada as therein described, were only intended to include the lake Temiscouata and the river Madawaska, with the shores in their immediate vicinity.

It can easily be shown that the text does not admit of so limited a construction.

In the same sentence of the despatch where the limits of Canadian jurisdiction are so defined, are added the words "which will include the whole fief of Madawaska;" an unequivocal expression, showing clearly that it was not the waters and shores of a lake and river alone which were to remain under Canadian jurisdiction.

It may be asked to what distance was it then intended that the territory, remaining within the jurisdiction of Canada, should extend back from the waters of lake Temiscouata and of the river Madawaska?

* I was recently informed, by one of the parties, that he was compelled, by the authorities of New Brunswick, to pay *two shillings* per ton of timber as a fine or penalty, besides *one shilling* per ton as the export duty, while the original price, demanded by the government of Canada, was only *one shilling and eight pence* for the same quantity.

There is abundant authority for answering such a question.

In the first place, it may be observed that the language of the despatch was, that New Brunswick should "maintain its jurisdiction *as heretofore*, in other parts "of the disputed territory including the *Madawaska "settlement on the main river Saint John*, but not to "extend it up the river Madawaska."

The previous jurisdiction of New Brunswick, in the disputed territory, which she was allowed by this despatch to *continue "as heretofore,"* was confined to the settlements now situate in the State of Maine, and the narrow strip bordering on the north shore of the Saint John, but not extending to the north of the said strip.

The settlements along the Madawaska river, which have always been under the jurisdiction of Canada, commence a few miles above the entrance of the Madawaska river into the Saint John, and extend upwards, on Crown lands, as well as in the granted fief of Madawaska. Appendix, No. 29.

It thence appears that New Brunswick has never acquired any right of jurisdiction over the territory north of the settlements along the Saint John, while, on the other hand, *all* the other settlements in the same territory have remained uninterruptedly under the jurisdiction of Canada.

In the first statement on the part of Great Britain of the disputed points under the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, it is maintained, that the fief Madawaska always formed a part of Canada, whether held by France of Great Britain; that it could not have been originally considered as an insulated portion of Canada, totally disunited from that Province, and, that Great Britain was warranted in the conclusion that the *whole tract of country* in which the fief lies, was always considered and treated by the authorities of Canada as an integral portion of that Province. Appendix, No. 29.

This statement, made on behalf of Great Britain, is specially referred to in the confidential despatch of Sir George Murray, and it is particularly stated therein that the exercise of Canadian jurisdiction, then defined, was necessary, *that the conduct of Great Britain might be consistent with her arguments.* Appendix, No. 37.

As, in her said arguments, Great Britain had assumed that Madawaska was *not* an insulated tract of Canadian territory, it is impossible to suppose that she would make it such, in the very step taken by her for rendering her argument and conduct consistent with each other, and, we come to the inevitable conclusion, which is indeed the only possible construction of the language used in the despatch, that the jurisdiction assigned to Canada, as therein contemplated, embraced "*the whole tract of country,*" in which the fief Madawaska lies, down to the mouth of the river of the same name, and terminating on the settlements along the shore of the main river Saint John, where it had been before proved, on the trial of John Baker, that the Province of New Brunswick actually exercised jurisdiction. Appendix, No. 29.

With the above facts in view, and remembering that the Province of New Brunswick as a colonial dependency, *can possess no powers for assuming forcibly a possession, already vested in another Province*, we can hardly imagine proceedings so arbitrary and unsupported by even a colour of right, as those of New Brunswick, with regard to the timber licenses, which, had they been adopted by any foreign state under the pretence of possessing claims, similar to those set up by New Brunswick, could only have been considered as acts of unauthorized aggression, at variance with the recognized laws of nations.

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

It may be asked, what has New Brunswick adduced in justification of such a course of proceeding? and the question has already been answered; she has merely instituted various territorial claims, supported only by statements of various and contradictory kinds, and insusceptible of proof.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, in a despatch dated 11th of August, 1843, printed with other documents by order of the New Brunswick Assembly, (page 14 of the printed copy) mentions this portion of the disputed territory, as territory *acquired* by the treaty of Washington, in which the boundary between the two Provinces had not been defined.

Again, in a despatch of the 14th November, 1843, (page 28 of the said copy) His Excellency states, that the same territory, which was claimed by the United States, necessarily reverted to New Brunswick when that claim was relinquished by the treaty of Washington; from which we must naturally infer that His Excellency had changed his opinion, and then believed that this territory was *not* a new acquisition, but a remnant of the Province of New Brunswick, which, by some extraordinary process, had become transferred to the *west side* of the prolongation of the line from the Saint Croix river, forming the *western* boundary of New Brunswick.

In another document concerning the boundary, from the pen of Mr. Wilkinson, brought forward by His Excellency in support of the claims of New Brunswick, frequent allusions are made to the "loss of territory" suffered by New Brunswick under the treaty of Washington, from whence we are warranted in believing that Mr. Wilkinson did not agree in His Excellency's first opinion, that the territory comprised in the American claim and afterwards relinquished in the treaty of Washington, was territory newly acquired. It is certainly not a little surprising that His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and Mr. Wilkinson, should both have forgotten that Great Britain had expressly declared that a large and integral portion of this territory formed part of Canada.

This vagueness and entire uncertainty, respecting the true nature of their own alleged claims, seems to have prevailed with every individual, who has attempted to discuss the merits of the question on the part of New Brunswick.

In the House of Assembly of that Province we hear the Honorable Speaker state his opinion that the "Report" which had already been made by Lord Ashburton, was a satisfactory one, and that it was best to be *careful* in what they were going to do "for the question ought to be handled *very carefully*."

Another member observed that, as he understood the question, the Province of New Brunswick "should go on the Ashburton line and *claim all*, on to the "river Saint Lawrence:"—

* It is a curious fact that instead of losing, New Brunswick actually *acquired* several thousands of acres of territory by the treaty of Washington.

The western boundary of New Brunswick, from the source of the Saint Croix, was fixed by Great Britain to be a due *north line*. The exploratory line traced in 1817 and 1818 was run by the needle, with only occasional corrections for the change in the magnetical variation. This variation is westerly and rapidly increasing in proceeding to the northward. The line so traced was accordingly found to incline strongly to the westward, leaving several thousands of acres of territory, belonging to the State of Maine, within the limits of New Brunswick. This territory was definitively assigned to New Brunswick, by the confirmation of the exploratory line, as the dividing boundary, in the treaty of Washington.

A member of the house, being also an Executive Councillor, thought it best to get up a respectful address to Her Majesty on the subject; that they should be *particularly cautious* in what manner the address was prepared, and should *state* boldly that the land in dispute belonged to them "and not admit that one single inch of it belonged to Canada."

It must be admitted that this last mode of dealing with the question has been adopted in New Brunswick, from the year 1787 down to the present time; mere assertions, even without the semblance of support, seeming to have been preferred to undoubted facts in their arguments in support of their ever changing claims.

In the same debate where the preceding remarks were made, another member of the Executive Council informed the Assembly that "the question before them was a difficult one and should be dealt with *very cautiously, for the government at home had done every thing in their power to advance the claims of this Province,*" (New Brunswick.)

This last statement, coming to the Assembly of New Brunswick through the regular channel of communication from the Executive Government, might at first seem startling to Canada, particularly as such a variety of claims (some of which go to the length of the entire dismemberment of Canada and the annexation of her territory to New Brunswick) have been brought under the consideration of the imperial government by the latter Province.

But such statements, with whatever apparent authority they may be made, must be regarded as incorrect.

Great Britain with her enormous extent of colonial possessions, scattered in every quarter of the globe, so far from having shown partiality to any one, over another, has always maintained a steady and even handed exercise of justice towards them all, according to the respective rights with which she had previously seen fit to endow them.

There cannot be a more obvious case in point than is found in the proceedings of the imperial government in relation to the Province of Canada.

At different periods, before the final conquest of Canada, Great Britain had issued grants of tracts, lying mostly to the south of Canada, but extending the description of the limits of such grants, to the river Saint Lawrence. Page 16.

These were, however, merely war grants, and never came practically into effect.

After the definitive treaty of peace in 1763, when France ceded all her former Canadian and Acadian possessions to Great Britain, these war grants were not confirmed or renewed by the latter government, but, all the territory adjoining the river Saint Lawrence, as far to the southward as the Baie des Chaleurs, and thence along the line now in dispute to the parallel of the 45th degree of north latitude, on the bank of the Connecticut river, was, by her, assigned to the Province of Canada. At the same time, the newly acquired subjects of the Crown, residing therein, who were nearly all of French birth or origin, were duly secured in the enjoyment of their general laws, customs and institutions, saving only those laws which depended on the Sovereignty of France.

In the subsequent Imperial Statute 31 Geo. 3. cap. 31, dividing the Province of Quebec into the two Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, the same liberal

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

Appendix, No.
39.Appendix, No.
29Appendix, No.
29Appendix, No.
29

Map C

Appendix, No.
3 and 9Vide Quebec
Act of 1784.Appendix, No.
12.

Appendix
(B.)

18-14.

and just policy was continued by Great Britain, in relation to her subjects of British or French origin, each being sustained in the free exercise of the laws and usages most congenial to them.

The same generous policy was still adhered to in the Imperial Statute, passed in the 3rd and 4th years of Her present Majesty, uniting the Canadas into one Province.

All these Acts of the home government are indicative of her liberal policy towards this colony for more than eighty years past, and leave no grounds for the supposition that she is now desirous of dismembering Canada, and placing numbers of its inhabitants,—living there in full confidence of being still protected in the enjoyment of the laws to which they are accustomed, and which Great Britain has been pleased to guarantee to them,—under the jurisdiction of another Province, for the mere purpose of adding more territory to New Brunswick.

It is therefore impossible that the British government can (as asserted in New Brunswick) have done all in its power to advance the claims mentioned by that Province for the dismemberment of Canada.

Page 13, et seq.
" 16, "
" 18, "

It has been shown that those alleged claims do not depend merely on some presumed ambiguity of language in the original descriptions of the boundary; they go much farther than that; they extend to integral portions of Canada, where no difficulty can possibly exist in construing the description of the boundary; they extend to tracts lying far without the possible limits of New Brunswick, in relation to her established boundary line, and include territorial possessions of Canada, positively maintained by Great Britain herself to have been such uninterruptedly, from the year 1683, whether Canada was in the hands of the French or English government.

It cannot be denied that it is certainly in the power of the British Parliament to annex the whole of Canada to New Brunswick, should it see fit to do so, but, as no Act has been passed annexing the whole, or part of Canada to any other possession, though New Brunswick has claimed a very considerable part, it is at once evident that Great Britain has not done all in her power to advance that claim.

On referring to Lord Stanley's despatch to the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, dated 25th October 1842, (printed under order of the Assembly of New Brunswick of 16th February, 1844,) we find that in answer to several *ex parte* communications from the government of New Brunswick recommending the adoption of a new and arbitrary line for the northern boundary of that Province, passing through the interior of, or including the whole of Gaspé, His Lordship directed the Lieutenant-Governor to put himself in communication with the Governor General of Canada, and to abstain from adopting any proceedings which were indicative of his intentions in respect to "a new boundary line," until he was fully acquainted with the Governor General's views.

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

This reply, precisely such as might have been anticipated from a British Statesman, is sufficient of itself to show, conclusively, that the undue partiality of the home government, alleged in New Brunswick to exist, in favor of that Province, has, in fact, no existence whatever, except in the imagination of her partizans.

It is painful to be under the necessity of pursuing the investigation of adverse and conflicting claims of this nature, in any case, but particularly so when they arise between sister colonies, inhabited by fellow subjects, owing allegiance to the same common Sovereign.

But Canada has too long remained passive in the present case, and rights, vested in her by the parent state, have been invaded and encroached upon, almost without remonstrance on her part.

In settlements and territories, over which she had exercised an unquestioned jurisdiction for many years, a jurisdiction has been arbitrarily and unauthorisedly assumed by New Brunswick; large tracts of the unappropriated, but legitimate territory of Canada, have also, in like manner, been taken possession of by New Brunswick, and have been, and still are, retained in the possession of that Province.

Finally, after bringing forward various alleged claims to sections of the Canadian territory, lying beyond her own possible limits, and without awaiting the decision of Her Majesty's government thereupon, she has, in the entire absence of any right, as a colony, so to do, indirectly taken upon herself forcibly to exercise possessory rights in that territory, by seizing all the timber, cut therein under the authority of Canada, and by punishing with heavy fines, the persons who had acted under such authority, the possession of the same territory having (as before observed) been heretofore, from the first settlement of the country, vested in the government of Canada.

This Province recognises no right or power, vested in these colonies by Great Britain, which can authorize the interference of one Province with any existing rights or actual exercise of jurisdiction of the other, even if the validity thereof be a disputed question.

Such power, it is contended by Canada, can be vested only in the imperial government.

To that authority Canada confidently appeals, not doubting that the residue of her southern boundary line, from the head of the Baie des Chaleurs to the western boundary of New Brunswick, as the latter was finally settled by the treaty of Washington, will be established according to the position assigned it by the Royal Proclamation of 1763, and the Act of the Imperial Parliament commonly called the "Quebec Act," and, that she will be duly reinstated in the full possession of all parts of the included territory.

A. WELLS.

Commissioner.

APPENDIX

TO

R E P O R T .

LIST OF CONTENTS.

	Pages.
No. 1.—Extract from the Original Grant of Nova Scotia.	31
" 2.—Extract from the Royal Commission to Montague Wilmont, Esquire.	31
" 3.—Extract from the definitive Treaty of Peace concluded at Paris between His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, 1783.	31
" 4.—Extract from the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, 1794.	31
" 5.—Declaration of the Commissioners appointed under the 5th Article of the (above) Treaty of 1794, concerning the River Sainte Croix.	32
" 6.—Statement concerning the decision of the Commissioners appointed under the 5th Article of the Treaty of 1794.	32
" 7.—Extract from the Report of Messrs. Featherstonhaugh and Mudge in relation to the River Sainte Croix.	34
" 8.—Report of Colonel Jos. Bouchette, concerning the exploratory Survey of part of the due north line from the source of the Sainte Croix.	34
" 9.—Report of W. F. Odell, Esquire, concerning the exploratory Survey of the residue of the due north line from the source of the Sainte Croix.	36
" 10.—Extracts from the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, 1842.	38
" 11.—Title of the Seignior of Cloridon.	39
" 12.—Instructions from Lieutenant-Governor Hope to John Collins, Esquire.	39
" 13.—A Report to the Governor-in-Chief of the British American Colonies concerning a Survey of Lands on the north side of the Ristigouche River, 1788.	40
" 14.—Grant of the Fief and Seignior of Shoobred, 1788.	40
" 15.—Description of the Ristigouche River, by Col. Joseph Bouchette, 1831.	40
" 16.—Description of the Ristigouche River, by Robert Cooney, Esquire, of Miramichi, N. B., 1832.	41
" 17.—Description of the Ristigouche River, by — Perley, Esquire, 1843.	44
" 18.—Extract from a Grant of Lands made to Samuel Lee, Esquire, 1802.	45
" 19.—Extract from a Grant of Lands made to Adam Gerard and others, 1812.	45
" 20.—Extract from the Provincial Statute of New Brunswick, 26 Geo. 3. Cap. 1.	46
" 21.—Provincial Statute of New Brunswick, 27 Geo. 3. Cap. 7.	47
" 22.—Extract from the Provincial Statute of New Brunswick, 43 Geo. 3. Cap. 4.	47
" 23.—Extracts from the Provincial Statute of New Brunswick, 7 Geo. 4. Cap. 31.	47
" 24.—Extract from the Provincial Statute of New Brunswick, 1 Will. 4. Cap. 50.	47
" 25.—Provincial Statute of New Brunswick, 7 Will. 4. Cap. 35.	48
" 26.—Extract from the Provincial Statute of New Brunswick, 7 Will. 4. Cap. 57.	48
" 27.—Extract from the Provincial Statute of New Brunswick, 2 Vict. Cap. 19.	48
" 28.—Extract from the original Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of the Province of New Brunswick, setting off the Counties of Northumberland and York.	49
" 29.—British statement concerning the Fief of Madawaska.	49
" 30.—List of 13 Documents concerning the Fief Madawaska.	51
" 31.—Extract from the Minutes of the Executive Council of the Province of Quebec, 9th July, 1787.	51
" 32.—Extracts from the Minutes of the Executive Council of the Province of Quebec, 4th August, 1792.	52
" 33.—Extracts from the Report of the Royal Commissioners, on the subject of the Southern Boundary of Canada, 1810.	58
" 34.—British statement concerning the north-west angle of Nova Scotia.	61
" 35.—Remarks made on behalf of Great Britain concerning the Ristigouche River, considered as a Boundary.	61
" 36.—Remarks made on the part of Great Britain in relation to the extended jurisdiction of New Brunswick over portions of the Disputed Territory.	61
" 37.—Copy of a Confidential Despatch of Sir G. Murray, 8th April, 1830.	62
" 38.—Extract from Reports of Debates in the New Brunswick Legislative Assembly, 24th February, 1844.	62
" 39.—Extract from Reports of Debates in the New Brunswick Legislative Assembly, 4th March, 1844.	63
" 40.—Extract from Reports of Debates in the Legislative Council of New Brunswick, 21st March, 1844.	64
" 41.—Extract from Reports of Debates in the Legislative Council of New Brunswick, 1st April, 1844.	65
" 42.—Extracts from Debates in the British House of Commons on the Quebec Act of 1774, as reported by the Right Honorable Sir Henry Cavendish, Baronet.	66
" 43.—Extract from a Letter of George Sproule, Esquire, Surveyor-General of New Brunswick, to Samuel Holland, Esquire, Surveyor-General of the Province of Quebec, 1785.	68
" 44.—Extract from the Original Grant of the Seignior and Lake Matpediac, 1694.	68
" 45.—Description of the Maps contained in this Report.	68

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

RIVER SAINTE CROIX.

Extract from the Original Grant of Nova Scotia to Sir William Alexander, dated 10th September, 1621.

“ Omnes et singulas terras continentis ac insulas situatas et jacentes in America, intra caput seu promontorium, communiter cap de Sable appellatum jacens prope latitudinem quadraginta trium graduum, aut eo circa ab equinoctiali linea versus septentrionem, a quo promontorio versus litus maris tendens ad occidentem ad stationem Sancte Mariæ navium vulgo Sanct Mariæ bay, et deinceps versus septentrionem per directam lineam introitum sive ostium magnæ illius stationis navium trajicientem, quæ excurrit in terræ orientalem plagam inter regiones Suriquorum et Etecheminorum, vulgo Suriquois et Etechemines, ad fluvium vulgo nomine Sancte crucis appellatum, et ad scaturiginem remotissimam sive fontem ex occidentali parte ejusdem, qui se primum predicto fluvio immiscet; unde per imaginariam directam lineam, quæ pergere per terram seu currere versus septentrionem concipietur ad proximam navium stationem fluvium vel scaturiginem in magno fluvio de Canada sese exonerantem; et ab eo pergendo versus orientem per maris oras littorales ejusdem fluvii de Canada ad fluvium, stationem navium, portum aut litus communiter nomine de Gathepe vel Gaspie notum et appellatum. ”

No. 2.

Extract from the Royal Commission, appointing Montague Wilmot, Esquire, Captain General and Governor in Chief over the Province of Nova Scotia, dated 21st November, 1763.

“ To the northward, our said Province shall be bounded by the southern boundary of our Province of Quebec, as far as the western extremity of the Bay des Chaleurs; to the eastward by the said Bay and the gulf of Saint Lawrence, &c., and to the westward, although our said Province hath anciently extended, and doth of right extend as far as the river Pentagoet, or Penobscot, it shall be bounded by a line drawn from Cape Sable across the entrance of the Bay of Fundy to the mouth of the river Sainte Croix, by the said river to its source, and by a line drawn due north from thence to the southern boundary of our colony of Quebec. ”

No. 3.

Extract from the definitive Treaty of Peace, concluded at Paris, between His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, on the 3rd day of September, 1783.

Article 2nd.—“ And that all disputes which might arise in future, on the subject of the boundaries of the said United States, may be prevented, it is hereby agreed and declared that the following are and shall be their boundaries, viz :—From the north-west angle of

Nova Scotia, viz :—that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of the Sainte Croix river to the highlands, along the said highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river Saint Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the north-westermost head of Connecticut river, down along the middle of that river to the forty fifth degree of north latitude, from thence by a line due west on said latitude until it strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraguay. ”

No. 4.

Extract from the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America signed at London the 19th day of November, 1794.

Article 5th.—“ Whereas doubts have arisen what river was truly intended under the name of the river Sainte Croix, mentioned in the said treaty of peace, and forming a part of the boundary therein described, that question shall be referred to the final decision of Commissioners, to be appointed in the following manner, viz :—

“ One Commissioner shall be named by His Majesty, and one by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate thereof, and the said two Commissioners shall agree on the choice of a third: or, if they cannot so agree, they shall each propose one person; and of the two names so proposed, one shall be drawn by lot in the presence of the two original Commissioners: and the three Commissioners so appointed shall be sworn impartially to examine and decide the said question according to such evidence as shall respectively be laid before them on the part of the British government and of the United States. The said Commissioners shall meet at Halifax and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. They shall have power to appoint a Secretary and to employ such surveyors or other persons as they shall judge necessary. The said Commissioners shall, by a declaration under their hands and seals, decide what river is the river Sainte Croix intended by the treaty. The said declaration shall contain a description of the said river, and shall particularize the latitude and longitude of its mouth and of its source. Duplicates of this declaration, and of the statements of their accounts and of the journal of their proceedings, shall be delivered by them to the agent of His Majesty and to the agent of the United States, who may be respectively appointed and authorized to manage the business on behalf of the respective governments. And both parties agree to consider such decision as final and conclusive, so as that the same shall never thereafter be called into question, or made the subject of dispute or difference between them. ”

N. B.—An explanatory article was afterwards added to this treaty, declaring that the decision of the Commissioners should be permanently binding on the two governments, respecting the place ascertained and described to be the source of the river Sainte Croix, and also dispensing with their particularizing the geographical position of the same.

Appendix
(B.)

No. 5.

1844.

*Declaration as to the Boundaries of the River
Sainte Croix.*

“ Thomas Barclay, David Howell and Egbert Benson, Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the 5th article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, finally to decide the question, “ What river was truly intended under the name of the river Sainte Croix, mentioned in the treaty of peace between His Majesty and the United States, forming a part of the boundary therein described ?”

“ DECLARATION.

“ We the said Commissioners, having been sworn impartially to examine and decide the said question according to such evidence as should respectively be laid before us, on the part of the British government and of the United States, and having heard the evidence which hath been laid before us by the agent of His Majesty and the agent of the United States, respectively, appointed and authorized to manage the business on behalf of the respective governments, have decided and hereby do decide the river hereinafter particularly described and mentioned, to be the river truly intended under the name of the river Sainte Croix, in the said treaty of peace, and forming a part of the boundary therein described, that is to say, the mouth of the said river is in Passamaquoddy Bay, at a point of land called Joe's Point, about one mile northward from the northern part of Saint Andrew's Island, and in the latitude of forty-five degrees five minutes and five seconds north, and in the longitude of sixty-seven degrees twelve minutes and thirty seconds west from the Royal observatory at Greenwich, in Great Britain, and three degrees fifty-four minutes and fifteen seconds east from Harvard College, in the University of Cambridge, in the State of Massachusetts; and the course of the said river up from its said mouth, is northerly, to a point of land called the Devil's Head, then turning the said point, is westerly, to where it divides into two streams, the one coming from the westward and the other coming from the northward, having the name of Chiputnatecook, or Chibnitcook, as the same may be variously spelt, then up the said stream so coming from the northward to its source, which is a stake near a yellow birch tree hooped with iron, and marked S.T. and L.H. 1797, by Samuel Titcomb and John Harris, the surveyors employed to survey the above-mentioned stream coming from the northward; and the said river is designated on the map hereunto annexed, and hereby referred to as further descriptive of it by the letters A B C D E F G H I K and L; the letter A being at its said mouth, and the letter L being at its said source; and the course and distance of the said source from the island, at the confluence of the above-mentioned two streams, is, as laid down on the said map, north five degrees and about fifteen minutes west by the magnet about forty-eight miles and one quarter.

“ In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, the twenty-fifth day of October, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight.

THOMAS BARCLAY. [L. S.]
DAVID HOWELL. [L. S.]
EGBERT BENSON. [L. S.]

(Witness,)

EDWARD WINSLOW,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

No. 6.

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

The following statement in respect to the foregoing decision is copied from a printed pamphlet, and is supposed to come from the pen of the Hon. Ward Chipman, Chief Justice of New Brunswick, who was the Law Agent on the part of Great Britain under the 5th article of the treaty of Ghent.

“ By the provisions of this treaty, one Commissioner was to be appointed by each government, and the two Commissioners, so appointed, were to agree in the choice of a third; or if they could not agree, each was to propose one person, and of the two names so proposed, one was to be drawn by lot in the presence of the two original Commissioners. In this instance the two original Commissioners did agree in the choice of a third. A Judge of the Supreme Court in the State of New York, and a man whose character stood high for talent and integrity; it being probably thought more advisable by the British Commissioner, to select, by mutual choice, an individual, whose character was known to him altho' a citizen of the United States, than to trust to the nomination of a third Commissioner, and thus in all probability leaving the decision of the controversy entirely to chance. This was in the year 1796. The discussions before three Commissioners were continued until the autumn of 1798; the Magaguadavic being throughout, most strenuously insisted upon as the true river Sainte Croix, on the part of the United States. The result in the first instance was, at the time, well understood to be that the third Commissioner, who was in fact the umpire, expressed himself satisfied that the British claim was fully established to the river Schoodic, as the river Sainte Croix, truly intended by that name in the treaty of 1783, and to the western branch of that river, as the trunk and main river; the original Commissioner expressing himself to be of a different opinion. The third Commissioner however placed the source of the river, which the treaty required to be particularized, at the mouth of the easternmost of the Schoodic lakes, where he seems to have considered it as losing the form of a river. This point is situate about five or six miles above the confluence of the Cheputnaticook with the main river, and on a meridian several miles to the eastward of the source of the Cheputnaticook. In this state of things it was proposed by the American agent, by way of accommodation, to adopt the extreme northern source of the Cheputnaticook, or northern branch of the Schoodic, as the source of the Sainte Croix. The inducement to this proposal on his part was said to be to save to the State of Massachusetts certain grants of land that had been made by that State between the western and northern branches of the Schoodic; and as this proposal placed the source of the Sainte Croix on a meridian considerably to the westward of the point named as the source of the river by the third Commissioner, it was acceded to on the part of His Majesty, and brought about what was evidently a very desirable object; an unanimous decision of the three Commissioners, who accordingly, by their declaration, established the river Schoodic, and the northern branch of that river to its source as the river Sainte Croix, truly intended in the treaty of 1783. The declaration of these Commissioners is thus spoken of by the President of the United States in his speech to Congress, December 8th, 1798. This decision it is understood will preclude all contention among individual claimants, as it seems that the Schoodic and its northern branch bound the grants of lands which have been made by the respective adjoining governments. I have been thus particular in the history of the decision with regard to the river Sainte Croix, which was a matter of notoriety at the time, and it is reasonable to suppose may be substantiated by documents in the hands of those officially connected with the transaction, because the

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

writers in the State of Maine, in a spirit by no means liberal or magnanimous, speak of it as one in which an advantage was obtained over the United States, and made a merit of the State of Maine and Massachusetts having quietly submitted to it; whereas if national controversies are to be weighed in the same narrow scale as the disputes of obstinate litigants in a municipal court, the advantage may be fairly said to lie on the part of the United States, for it appears to me that the course pursued by the Commissioners under the treaty of 1794, with regard the source of the Sainte Croix, is clearly erroneous, upon the principle which established the river itself to be the true Sainte Croix.

"That principle is shortly this: the river Sainte Croix intended in the treaty of 1783, is a river, a due north line from the source of which, forms one side of the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, and therefore was a part of the western boundary of that Province. The river which was a part of the western boundary of Nova Scotia, is the river intended by the name of the Sainte Croix in the original erection of that Province, by the grant of King James the 1st to Sir William Alexander in the year 1621, and in that grant described thus:—"The river commonly called by the name of the Sainte Croix, and to the most remote spring or fountain from the western part of the same, which first mingles itself with the aforesaid river." The river thus described in this grant to Sir William Alexander is the river called Sainte Croix, by the first French voyagers there, in the year 1604. The particular and minute description given by these voyagers of the river which they called Sainte Croix, and especially of a small island in the mouth of that river, on which they wintered, correspond exactly with the river Schoodic; and a small island in the mouth of that river, a short distance above Saint Andrews, called by the French Isle Sainte Croix, since called Bone or Docea's Island, on which island were found in the year 1799, and probably exist to the present day, indubitable traces of the habitations described with such minute particularity by the French historians of the voyage of 1604; and the description of these historians will correspond with no other river or island in that neighbourhood. The river Schoodic is therefore the river intended in the grant to Sir William Alexander, as a western boundary of Nova Scotia; and if so, by the description in the grant, should be followed as a boundary to its most western source or spring, which according to the principle would be the true boundary of the treaty of 1783. But as a measure of accommodation suggested by the person to whom the management of this matter was entrusted by the United States, and acquiesced in by all the parties, the source of the Sainte Croix was fixed at a point on a meridian several miles to the eastward of the source designated in the original declaration of the western boundary of Nova Scotia; and is, therefore, in so far an advantage to the United States. Now, I cannot think that this designation of the source of the river Sainte Croix, by the Commissioners under the 5th article of the treaty of 1794, can be defended upon the principles which must demonstrably have governed their decision. And His Majesty's subjects in this quarter would be well justified in complaining of it, if it had not been yielded to, for the purpose of preventing a more unfavorable result, according to the original decision of the umpire in the selection of a point lying on a meridian line several miles further to the eastward, as the source of the river, and if its effect on the interior boundary were of material moment. But the fact is, that if the most western source of the Schoodic had been decided to be the source of the Sainte Croix under the treaty, it would have carried the line running due north from that point, only about ten miles further to the westward,* and if the river Saint John is to be

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

crossed by this due north line, according to the claim set up by the Americans, in the controversy now subsisting, such line, from the most western source of the Schoodic, would have crossed the Saint John about fourteen miles above the Great Falls; and as to its pernicious operation as a boundary would not vary substantially from a north line running from the monument at the source of the Cheputnaticook.

But, say the American writers, the Sainte Croix intended by the treaty of 1783, is not the Sainte Croix of Sir William Alexander's grant in 1621, nor the Sainte Croix so named by the Sieur De Monts, in 1604, but the river marked by the name on Mitchell's map, which map was before the Commissioners who negotiated the treaty of peace in 1783, and the river marked on that map, as the Sainte Croix, is the next great river westward of the Saint John, and is clearly the Magaguadavic.

"This map of Mitchell was published in the year 1755, prior to the erection of the Province of Quebec, and the introduction of highlands as a northern boundary of these seaboard Provinces, in the year 1763. This map as it regards the Bay of Passamaquoddy, and the rivers issuing into it, is evidently erroneous and imperfect; so much so that I will confidently assert that not one of the rivers, or the islands of this bay, would be known with certainty from a comparison of the delineation of them in the map, with the natural objects as they exist. But there is a characteristic of the river, which the compiler of this map calls the Saint Croix, not to be mistaken, and that is a line of boundary traced along the western side of the river, and the lake at the source of the river, and along the northerly side of the lake, to the most northern part of it, and thence in a north course to a small river, the Saint Barnabas, emptying into the Saint Lawrence, on one side of each line the country is called New England, and on the other Nova Scotia. Now, in the grant of 1621 to Sir William Alexander, the boundary of Nova Scotia is continued from the source of the Sainte Croix, as before quoted, by an imaginary direct line which may be conceived to go over the land, or run towards the north to the nearest bay, river or spring, discharging itself into the great river of Canada. There can be no doubt then, that the boundary line thus traced on Mitchell's map, indicates what was at the time esteemed to be the boundary of Nova Scotia, from the mouth of the Sainte Croix to the Saint Lawrence; and this boundary is the boundary described in Sir William Alexander's grant. If then, the river called Sainte Croix in Sir William Alexander's grant is the river so called by the French in 1604, and this river is demonstrably, unless the face of nature be changed, the Schoodic; the proof is perfect that the Schoodic is the river intended by the name of Sainte Croix in Mitchell's map.

"It is worthy of remark also, that there is a river marked on this map on the eastern side of Passamaquoddy bay probably intended for the Magaguadavic, which it is also probable, in consequence of the falls so near its mouth, had not then been explored, and so its size and extent were not then known.

"Similar considerations might be applied to prove that in all the authentic maps published from the time of the original erection of the Province of Nova Scotia, in 1621, to the peace of 1783, the river called Sainte Croix is intended to be the river originally designated as the western boundary of that Province, under that name."

* It is about 19 miles.—A. W.

Appendix
(B.)

No. 7.

1844.

Extract from the Report of Colonel Richard Z. Mudge and G. W. Featherstonhaugh, Esquire, 1840.

"We come now to speak of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation with the United States, which directs the manner in which the river Sainte Croix is to be identified. By the 5th article a Commission was appointed, consisting of one Commissioner from each country, with power to choose a third. The three were to be sworn to decide, according to evidence,

"What river is the river Sainte Croix intended by 'the treaty?'"

"They were to furnish a description of the river, and to particularize the latitude and longitude of its mouth and source."

"And their decision was to be 'final and conclusive.'"

"They had thus two objects to accomplish, one to identify the river, the other to fix the latitude and longitude of its source. We have already shewn; First, that the grant of Nova Scotia in 1621, made the westernmost waters of the Sainte Croix a part of its boundary; Secondly, that the boundary in the charter of 1691, was thus described:—"The territory called 'Acadia or Nova Scotia, and all that tract of land lying between the said territories of Nova Scotia and the said Province of Maine;" and in another part of the said charter in these terms:—"The lands and hereditaments lying and being in the country or territory called Acadia or Nova Scotia, and all those lands and hereditaments lying and extending between the said country or territory of Nova Scotia, and the said river of Sagadahoc or any part thereof." And thirdly, we have shown that the Congress in 1782 adopted a Report from one of their Committees which declared, "With respect to the boundaries of the States, &c., Massachusetts claims under the charter granted by William and Mary, October, 1691:" a declaration, which, as we have remarked at page 20, Mr. John Adams, under oath stated to have received the sanction of the American Plenipotentiaries upon concluding the preliminaries of peace in 1782. "One of the American Commissioners," said Mr. Adams, "at first proposed the river Saint John, as marked on Mitchell's map, but his colleagues observing that as the river Sainte Croix was the river mentioned in the charter of Massachusetts Bay, they could not justify insisting on the Saint John, as an ultimatum, he agreed with them to adhere to the charter of Massachusetts Bay." We have thus a regular recognition of Massachusetts being bounded upon Nova Scotia, and of the most western waters of the Sainte Croix forming part of the boundary of Nova Scotia. And how was the duty of the Commissioners under the treaty of 1794 performed? Disregarding the obvious propriety of choosing the most western source of the river, they fixed upon the north branch; and this in the face of the most extraordinary evidence against their proceeding. For the Scoodeag, (Schoodic,) which is the known Indian name of the Sainte Croix, runs from its most western source to its mouth under the same name of Scoodeag, whilst its northern branch, which comes in at the upper falls, bears the separate name of Cheputnaticook.

The westernmost sources of the Scoodeag are in a low flat lake country, consisting of many lakes running into each other, and hence the Indian name given to that part of the country and to the river, for Scoodeag

means low swamp meadow. Now the very continuity of its name should have convinced the Commissioners of the impropriety of deviating from that line. But the British Commissioner was overruled. He had, in conjunction with the American Commissioner, chosen an American gentleman, upon whose intelligence and integrity he relied, for the third Commissioner. This gentleman was in fact an umpire to decide all differences which might arise; and the American Commissioner having claimed a stream called Magaguadavic, lying still further to the east than the Cheputnaticook, to be the true Sainte Croix, the British Commissioner consented to a compromise, the result of which was, that although they made a correct decision as to the identity of the Sainte Croix, they practically decided to adopt the north source, as if it had been the most western source.

"That these gentlemen went out of the line of their duty, as prescribed in the treaty of 1794, is evident; and much future expense and misunderstanding would have been saved if their Report had been restricted to the identification of the river. This will be seen by looking to the map.

"The Saint John like all other large rivers, occupies the lowest level of the country through which it flows, and holds its course through a valley of considerable breadth, which below Mars Hill extends in a modified manner, some distance to the westward of the bed of the river. The nearer a due north line could be brought to the Saint John, the better the chance was that it would run up that valley, whilst the further it lay to the west, the greater was the certainty of its missing that valley and of its more speedily meeting the highlands of the country. And this has in practice proved to be the case; for the exploratory north line drawn from the monument, reached no highlands until it came to Mars Hill, whilst if the line had started from its true point, the westernmost waters of the Scoodeag, it would have reached the "highlands" about twenty five miles south of Mars Hill, near to the point where they separate the Sainte Croix, (a tributary of the Roostuc) from the waters of the Meduxnakeag, which flow into the Saint John."

No. 8.

Report of Colonel Joseph Bouchette, Surveyor General of Lower Canada, in relation to a Survey of part of the exploratory due north line from the Source of the River Sainte Croix, 1817.

"To the Commissioners appointed to settle the Boundaries between His Britannic Majesty's Colonies in North America, and the United States, under the 5th Article of the Treaty of Ghent."

"In pursuance to the instructions received from the Board of Commissioners, dated Boston, 11th June, 1817, ordering John Johnson, esquire, surveyor general on behalf of the United States, and myself, as surveyor general appointed on behalf of His Britannic Majesty, to survey that part of the boundary line between the dominions of His said Majesty and the United States, to that point of highlands lying due north from the source of the river Sainte Croix, and designated in the treaty of peace of 1783, between the said two powers, as the north west angle of Nova Scotia; thence, along the said highlands which divide those rivers, that empty themselves into the river Saint Lawrence, from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean to the north westernmost head of the Connecticut river, thence along the middle of that river to the 45th degree of north latitude;"

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

"I accordingly proceeded without delay, to Saint John, New Brunswick, where I was joined by Colin Campbell, esquire, assistant surveyor, who had, by the directions of the Honorable Ward Chipman, esquire, engaged the chain bearers and axemen for the surveying party, the provisions, stores and camp equipage being also provided, and Mr. Johnson having arrived on the 3rd. July, we were enabled to set out for Frederickton, in the steamboat, on the 9th., and from thence continued up the Saint John in batteaux, to the Meduxnekeag Creek, the place fixed upon as the most contiguous and convenient for our general depot of stores and provisions, which were put in charge of Captain R. Smith, residing there, and who agreed to furnish us with such parts thereof, as would be wanted from time to time at the line.

"On the 21st the parties proceeded towards the monument by the Houlton Town road, whilst I went up the creek with the Indians to explore the same, and joined the parties on the 23d, three miles into the woods, as they were progressing towards their place of destination.

"On the 25th arrived at the monument at the source of the Sainte Croix, and established our camp on a rising ground about five chains E. S. E. of the line, whilst Mr. Johnson selected another situation to the S. W. of it, a short distance from ours.

"From the 26th to the 31st I was attentively engaged in taking astronomical observations, and ascertaining the variation of the magnetic needle. Having calculated the transit of Polaris over the meridian, it proved to be an unfavorable and unpropitious time for observation. I therefore concluded to determine the variation by the eastern elongation of Polaris, and found by successive nights of observation, the variation to be 13 degrees 46—4 W., and 13 degrees 46—0 W., whilst Mr. Johnson at his camp made the variation by similar observations, 13 degrees 46—0 W., and 13 degrees 56—0 W., making a difference between his latter observations and my own of 9—58, which afterwards proved to be a difference in the two instruments only; but the cause from whence the difference arose was not discovered until it was agreed by Mr. Johnson and myself to take joint azimuth observations.

"In the forenoon of the 31st I went down with Mr. Johnson, accompanied by the assistant surveyors, to finally examine the several marks and blazes on and about the old monument, which we found as follows, namely: a cedar stake at the head of a small stream marked S. T. xviii. s. r. south five feet two inches from which is a yellow birch tree, about eight inches in diameter, leaning to the east, hooped with iron, the easterly part of the top is cut off, and some other old marks, but no distinct letters; at the foot of said birch lies a cedar log in a N. E. and S. W. direction, hewed on the S. E. side, and marked 1797, SILVANUS SAWYER; nine feet south of said birch is a fir blazed; 16 feet S. 34 degrees E. of birch is a black ash blazed; 16 feet N. 40 degrees W. of birch, is an old cedar blazed, which has fallen down; 13 feet two inches north of birch is a fir tree, marked I. Y. 1797. November 25th, 18 feet north of birch is a fir stub, marked I. C.; at 29 feet 10 inches north 10 degrees east from the birch tree is a black ash tree marked E. M. 1797; 10 feet east of which is a spruce tree marked T. T. November 25th 1797; near which is a cedar spotted; about 14 feet east of said birch is a cedar lying down, on which is marked Joseph Blackby November 25th. By an examination of the number of strata grown on the trees since the above said marks, it appears they were marked in 1797. In the afternoon of the same day, and in the presence of the assistant sur-

veyors, chain bearers and nearly the whole of both parties, we erected a new monument, or cedar post, where the old stake stood, in direction of the line, near the yellow birch tree, of 12 feet long, and 8 inches square, hewed, and the following inscriptions marked thereon; viz. New Brunswick, July 31st, 1817, in one line, on the east side, Col. Jos. Bouchette, H. B. M. SURV. GEN.; on the north side, in one line Var: 13 degrees 51—2 W., by one instrument, and 14 degrees W. by the other. United States July 31st, 1817, in one line on the west side; and JOHN JOHNSON, U. S. SURVEYOR and S. GEN. V. T. on the south side in one line; and on each side thereof were placed large rocks, about 20 inches diameter, on which was inscribed N. B. July 31st, 1817, J. B. on the eastern side; and U. S. July 31st, 1817, J. J. on the western side, the whole surrounded by heaps of stones.

"On the 1st day of August, Mr. Johnson and I met at my camp, by appointment, to take azimuth observations for the final adjustment of the variation; and nine sets of corresponding altitudes having been taken with every possible degree of care and accuracy on our part, by a correct and well graduated theodolite, as constructed by Browning and Rust, London, of 7½ inches diameter, the nonius showing 20s., with vertical arc and telescope, we found the variation to be 13 degrees 51m. 2s., by my instrument, and 14 degrees by the south end of the needle of that of Mr. Johnson's, the former agreeing with the mean of the observations of the eastern elongation of Polaris; the variation of the magnetic needle was accordingly determined to be 13 degrees 51m. 2s. W., and at the request of Mr. Johnson, 14 degrees was also inscribed on the boundary post.—The line was immediately departed for the purpose of employing the men of each party in cutting down the trees, and clearing the same; it was also prolonged some distance the next day. On the 4th we commenced the actual survey, and departed the meridional line with Dollond's improved theodolite, with vertical arc and telescope, and by staffs and plummets; Mr. Campbell's circumferenter was also placed upon the line, and gave the course by the needle, N. 13 degrees 51m. 2s. E., the course agreed upon, and N. 14 E. by that of Colonel Turner's; we then extended the line to the one and a half mile ridge, opening the same 16 feet in width, and planting posts or stone boundaries at the distance of every mile, marking the number of miles thereon, with N. B., J. B. on the east side, and U. S., J. J. on the west.

"And in conformity to the second article of our instructions, we gave up the charge of the permanent line to the two Assistant Surveyors, with such directions and instructions as were deemed necessary for their guidance; then went to Houlton Town to make the previous arrangements for the exploring survey, leaving my theodolite in charge of Mr. Campbell, to enable him and Col. Turner to continue the line until they were provided with another.

"From Parks' field, a fine elevated situation, and from which the country can be viewed to advantage, Mr. Johnson and I agreed to take azimuth observations, and the bearings of the principal range of highlands extending from Mars Hill to the Catahdin mountain, the general course of which is N. N. E. and S. S. W. and highly conspicuous, for its height, and diversity of appearance, the land descending by gradual ridges and slopes towards the Houlton Town settlements, and producing altogether a lively and truly picturesque scenery: on the 18th we entered the woods, and commenced on the exploring line from the 4th mile post; divided the parties and proceeded on after passing Houlton Town, descended for some time in low swampy land, but ascended as we approached the banks of Meduxnekeag creek, which are high and

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

steep where the line intersects it; this river is extremely crooked, and in many places very rapid and shallow, containing numerous islands; it divides itself into two branches. Three miles east of the line, at which place there are falls of 14 feet 9 inches in height and a portage of sixty rods: the settlements on this river, that connect with those on the Houlton road, are about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles up the river from the line; from thence to the Presqu'Isle river the land generally ascends gradually until you approach the river; then the ascent is conspicuous; from the summit of the bank, I had an opportunity of viewing the face of the country, from the top of a tree, and discovered Mars Hill, bearing about N. 24 degrees W., and a range of highlands stretching to the S. W. with other higher, but more distant objects in the rear; from the Presqu'Isle, which is bounded by high banks, the land rises considerably; but on approaching Mars Hill, you descend into a kind of valley, until you again ascend at the river Goose-quick; then a most conspicuous ascent presents itself between this and river des Chutes, which seems to appear as if it was connected with Mars Hill highlands, and only descends at the river des Chutes, where we encamped and took an observation of the transit of Polaris over the meridian and found the variation to be 14 degrees 15m. W. From the southern bank of this river, I had again an opportunity of climbing a tree, from the top of which I took a view of the face of the country, discovered a conspicuous ridge of highlands, stretching in the direction of about N. N. W. and S. S. E. supposed distance eight or nine miles; took the bearing of the points thereof; from which ridge we actually ascended; and afterwards the land descended, by gradual slopes, towards the river Arestook, where we encamped on a delightful island, nearly connected with another, which I proposed to Mr. Johnson should be called Commissioners' Islands; at this place we took azimuth observations, and the transit of Polaris over the meridian, determined the variation to be 15 degrees 20 W. on the 14th September. Between this river and the river Saint John, in the direction of the line, the land is extremely high, and more conspicuously so, between the 69th and 74th mile, which I consider to be the Great Fall ridge, and like most of the ridges we have intersected, directs its course towards the S. S. W. Intersected the river Saint John on the 23rd September at the distance of 77 miles 25 chains and 10 links, then went down to the Great Falls with our respective parties; the men, as well as ourselves, were exhausted by fatigue, and were glad to have an opportunity of recruiting.

"On the 30th we again proceeded on the line with twenty days provisions, from the river Saint John, after having ascended its banks, and until we reached the 91st mile, the ascents and descents were not materially conspicuous, but we went over several pine ridges, and through several swamps; from the 91st mile the land generally ascended until we intersected a large stream, which we at first took to be the Grand river, but proved afterwards to be the river which empties itself close to the Great Falls on the river Saint John; from that river the land generally ascends to the Ristigouche Portage, which we intersected at 97 miles, 32 chains and 80 links. This portage leads from the little Wagansis, on the Grand river, to the Great Wagansis on the south branch of the Ristigouche; it is extremely crooked, six miles in length, and its general course is N. N. E. and S. S. W. but where it was intersected by the line it bore N. 50° E. This part of the country is conspicuously high, and is the summit of a range of highlands, which stretches towards the S. W. and another branch seems to detach itself at no considerable distance to the west, in a N. W. direction: the descent at the Wagansis, is steep, and sometimes descending alternately by gradual and steep ridges a distance of 43 chains; at 99 miles deviated from the

course of the line, on a bearing astronomically N. 54° W. 4 chains, to the Great Wagansis, or first branch of the waters of the Ristigouche, where we ended the exploring survey.

"All which is respectfully submitted,

"Jos. BOUCHETTE,

"His Britannic Majesty's Surveyor
General, under the 5th Article
of the Treaty of Ghent.

"Burlington, 21st May, 1818."

No. 9.

Report of William F. Odell, Esquire, Surveyor of New Brunswick employed on the part of His Britannic Majesty, in relation to a survey of the residue of the exploratory due north line from the source of the River Sainte Croix, 1818.

"On Saturday the 11th July, 1818, I met Mr. Johnson, the Surveyor on the part of the United States at Madawaska, from which place, as soon as the necessary arrangements could be completed, we proceeded up the Grand river, a branch of the river Saint John, to a portage leading to the Wagansis, and thence by the Indian Path to the 99th mile tree marked last year, where we arrived with the provisions and baggage on Monday the 29th. The ground here being swampy and unfit for observations, Mr. Johnson proposed to continue the line to the Ristigouche, and there ascertain the magnetic variation. This was accordingly agreed to and the line was continued on a course north 16° 30m. east by magnet to that river, a distance of a little more than two miles and a half; here, by a mean of the observations made by me, the magnetic variation was found to be 16° 19m. 56s., and by Mr. Johnson 16° 20m. west. The instrument for running the line (a circumferenter belonging to Mr. Johnson) was therefore fixed agreeably to this variation, and the exploring line commenced on a course north 16° 20 east by the Magnet. From the 99th mile tree to the Ristigouche, the land, with the exception of a few insignificant rises near the river, is low, flat and swampy, and chiefly covered with spruce and cedar.

"The river Ristigouche was intersected by the line about two miles below the mouth of the Wagansis, at which place it is 80 links wide, and is navigable for loaded canoes, its course down stream, is northerly for a short distance, and afterwards nearly north east. From the mouth of the Wagansis, the course of the Ristigouche, up stream, is north-westerly, and from its size, depth of water and current, its sources must be considerably distant.

"At the distance of about 12 miles from Ristigouche, we met with a stream, which was supposed by some French men, who were employed as labourers, to be what is called the Petite Fourche, or Little Fork of the Ristigouche. This is a very clear stream, about five feet deep where the line crosses it, and one chain in width, and from its appearance, would be easily navigable for canoes, but it is stated by the hunters to be full of rapids, which render the passage with boats impracticable. The course of this stream is from north west to south east, and from its size and quantity of water, it must take its rise considerably to the westward of the line.

"The land between the Ristigouche and this stream is covered with a luxuriant growth of timber, which on the tops of the hills is chiefly birch and maple with some

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

ash; about two miles south of the Petite Fourche, in a tract of uncommon fine maple land, we found marks of the trees having been tapped for the purpose of making sugar: at the Petite Fourche the variation was found to have increased, and the instrument was set to 16 degrees, 43'.

"About six miles north of the Petite Fourche is another stream about fifty links in width, running easterly; the appearance of the land in this distance much the same as before described.

"About ten miles north of this last mentioned stream, we came to the Grande Fourche or Large Fork of the Restigouche, the largest branch of that river; this stream is two chains wide, easily navigable for loaded canoes, from the temperature and softness of the waters seems to come out of a lake, and it is so reported by the hunters, that whatever be the source, it must, from the size and appearance of the stream, be far to the westward. A branch comes into this stream about two or three miles above where the line crosses it. The general course of the Grande Fourche is south eastwardly to its junction with the Restigouche. The variation here was settled at 17 degrees, 22m. 30s., and the instrument set accordingly.

"By inspection of the map accompanying this Report, it will appear that the whole tract passed over by the line from the Restigouche to the Grande Fourche, is broken into ridges by small streams and deep ravines, the banks of which are in general very steep; these ridges, however, appear to be only ranges of land dividing the several branches of the Restigouche from each other, and extending generally in the direction of those branches, but with such variations in their shape and figure as are occasioned by the small streams with which they are intersected.

"The general face of the country may be considered as increasing moderately, in elevation from the Restigouche northward, to within two or three miles of the Grande Fourche, and then descending very rapidly to that stream. It is well wooded with a luxuriant growth of tall trifty timber, a mixture of hardwood, fir and spruce with some pines. The mountain ash is abundant, and there are a very few wild cherry trees. Contrary however to what is usually met with, the soft woods grow mostly in the valleys, and the hard wood on the tops of the hills. The greater part of this extent appears to be excellent farming land. The river Restigouche from where the line intersects it, down stream, is copied from a map; its general course however, so far as I can judge, from the bearings and observations taken in a canoe as we returned from our camp on the Grande Fourche to the Wagansis, is correct; and from the estimated distances from where the line intersects the Grande Fourche to the mouth of that stream, and thence up the Restigouche to the Wagansis, and from the appearance of the current in both these streams, I am of opinion that there is not much, if any, difference in the level of the water at these two places. Immediately after crossing the Grande Fourche, the ground rises very steeply for about three quarters of a mile, and very moderately for a quarter of a mile more, forming a high bank to the river, and pursuing apparently the same course with the stream, and has the appearance of being the highest point intersected by the line run this year; it then descends, moderately, all the way to the Beaver river, hereafter mentioned; the surface, however, diversified into hill and dale like the rest, by the ravines and small streams with which it is intersected; but the ravines are not so deep, nor the banks of the streams so steep as those to the southward of the Grande Fourche; this tract also is well wooded with a tall luxuriant growth of timber, chiefly fir and spruce, with a mixture of hard wood and some pine.

The pine however is mostly found near the borders of the Grande Fourche. I also met with some of the largest cedars that I have ever seen.

"On the 2nd September we arrived at a stream fifteen miles and a half north of the Grande Fourche, running to the westward, to which we gave the name of Beaver river; on the borders of this stream, where the line intersected it, is a piece of low wild meadow, which was then overflowed in consequence of a dam made by the beavers, which had formed a large pond, above which are two smaller ponds, and immediately below the dam the stream is about two rods wide, the water quick and clear; at a short distance from the stream on both sides, the ground rises moderately, but the elevation is very small, and there is no appearance of highlands.

"This being the first stream of any consequence that we had met with running to the westward, I agreed with Mr. Johnson to halt and examine it. I accordingly sent a party up stream, who reported that they had pursued it between two and three miles, and had found it generally from twenty to thirty feet wide, and from six to eighteen inches deep, with a number of old Beaver dams, the current gradual, and the general course from the south-east to the north-west. The next day I sent Mr. Campbell (my assistant) with one of Mr. Johnson's party and some labourers to explore the stream downwards, remaining myself at the camp to make some observations for ascertaining the magnetic variation; and I beg leave to refer for particulars to Mr. Campbell's Report, which is hereto annexed.

"A party was also sent northward in the direction of the line, who reported that at the distance of about three miles, they had fallen in with another stream running eastward, which we supposed was the Metapediac, a branch of the Restigouche, but from information which I have obtained, since my return, I am induced to think it is a branch called by the Indians Pedaiviguac, which empties into the Restigouche considerably above the Metapediac.

"It appearing by the Report of the exploring party, that the Beaver river must communicate with the Saint Lawrence, Mr. Johnson and myself considered our instructions so far fulfilled, and agreed to return. For more particulars of all this service, I beg leave to refer to the field book, and to the journal which was kept of our daily operations.

"On the 18th September the party reached the river Saint John and proceeded to Mars Hill, where they arrived on the 28th and were employed until the 3rd October in clearing away the wood on the south peak, in order to get a view of the surrounding country, the same thing was done by Mr. Johnson's party on a part of the north peak, looking to the south-west.

"The north peak was found, by a survey made by Mr. Hazen, to be about six miles, in a westerly direction, from the mouth of the river des Chutes (a small branch of the Saint John) from which place the general surface of the ground rises moderately for about five miles, and steeply for the rest of the way to the top of the peak, which is distant, by measurement, or a due west course, one mile and six chains from the exploring line run last year, and fifteen chains and seventy-six links, south of the forty-second mile tree.

"The south peak is distant, by calculation, from the north peak, one mile seventy-five chains and twenty-five links, on a course south 20 degrees 57 minutes west, by magnet, and exceeds it, in height, upwards of one hundred feet. Between the north and south peak, is another peak lower than either.

Appendix
(B.)
1844.

“ In a south-westwardly direction from Mars Hill, and about sixty miles distant, is a range of very high and apparently bald mountains, extending in a westerly direction, called by Mr. Johnson, “ the Spencer Mountains ; ” and connected with these and extending round to the north-west, are a number of high and conspicuous hills, all connected by lower ranges of land ; and in a direction a little southward of the line of view from Mars Hill to the Spencer Mountains, is another high mountain, of a conical shape, distant about forty miles from Mars Hill, supposed to be Cathadin, and apparently connected with Mars Hill and the Spencer Mountains, by ridges which cannot be particularly described, the ground in that quarter being in every direction, all high, broken land, but viewed from Mars Hill appearing to rise generally from the foot of that hill, towards the Cathadin Mountain and Spencer Mountains.

“ On the north-east side of the river Saint John, the land appears high, and broken into hills and ridges, stretching in all directions without regularity, and in the southern quarter there appears some very high land, which seems to stretch round to the east, but so distant that its direction could not be clearly ascertained.

“ In the due north direction there appears to be less inequality in the face of the country than in any other.

“ The timber upon the north and south peaks of Mars Hill is principally hardwood, which at the foot of the hill is a very thrifty growth, but lessening in height very conspicuously towards the top, and on the summit is very short, with low spreading branches.

“ On my return from Mars Hill homeward, I halted the party on the 12th October at the mouth of Meductisnicick river, and proceeded with Mr. Campbell and two or three labourers to Parks, near the Houlton settlement. Looking westward from this place, which is itself considerably elevated and is easily seen from the top of Mars Hill, there appears a continued range of highland, the view of which is terminated on one side by Mars Hill, and on the other by the Spencer Mountains ; and in this range there is a number of conspicuous hills, among some of which as I was informed by Parks, there is reason to suppose that the Restook river takes its rise. Parks’ information was derived partly from indians and hunters, and partly from the fog which he had often observed rising among these hills. The mountain which we have called “ Spencer Mountain ” was considered by Parks to be the Cathadin, and he pointed out some hills lying a little north-east of this mountain, among which he said it is generally reported by hunters and others, that one branch of the Penobscot takes its rise.

“ All which is most respectfully submitted.

“ WILLIAM F. ODELL,

“ Surveyor on the part of
His Britannic Majesty.

“ To the Commissioners appointed
under the 5th Article of the
‘ Treaty of Ghent, &c. &c. &c. ’ ”

No. 10.

Appendix
(B.)
1844.

Extracts from the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed at Washington, August 9th, 1842.

“ Whereas certain portions of the line of boundary between the British dominions in North America and the United States of America, described in the second article of the Treaty of Peace of 1783, have not yet been ascertained and determined, notwithstanding the repeated attempts which have been heretofore made for that purpose ; And whereas it is now thought to be for the interest of both parties that, avoiding further discussion of their respective rights, arising in this respect under the said treaty, they should agree on a conventional line in said portions of the said boundary, such as may be convenient to both parties, with such equivalents and compensations, as are deemed just and reasonable.

“ Article 1st.—It is hereby agreed and declared, that the line of boundary shall be as follows : Beginning at the monument at the source of the river Sainte Croix, as designated and agreed to by the Commissioners under the fifth article of the treaty of peace of 1794, between the governments of Great Britain and the United States ; thence north following the exploring line run and marked by the surveyors of the two governments in the years 1817 and 1818, under the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, to its intersection with the river Saint John, and to the middle of the channel thereof ; thence up the middle of the main channel of the said river Saint John, to the mouth of the river Saint Francis ; thence up the middle of the channel of the said river Saint Francis, and of the lakes through which it flows, to the outlet of the lake Pohenagamook ; thence south westerly, in a straight line to a point on the north west branch of the river Saint John, which point shall be ten miles distant from the main branch of the Saint John, in a straight line and in the nearest direction ; but if the said point shall be found to be less than seven miles from the nearest point of the summit or crest of the highlands that divide those rivers which empty themselves into the river Saint Lawrence from those which fall into the river Saint John, then the said point shall be made to recede down the north west branch of the river Saint John, to a point, seven miles in a straight line from the said summit or crest ; thence in a straight line, in a course about south eight degrees west, to the point where the parallel of latitude of 46 degrees 25m. north, intersects the south west branch of the Saint John’s ; thence southerly by the said branch, to the source thereof in the highlands at the Metjarrette Portage ; thence down along the said highlands which divide the waters, which empty themselves into the river Saint Lawrence, from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the head of Hall’s Stream ; thence down the middle of said stream, till the line thus run intersects the old line of boundary surveyed and marked by Valentine and Collins previously to the year 1774, as the 45th degree of north latitude, and which has been known and understood to be the line of actual division between the States of New York and Vermont on one side, and the British Province of Canada on the other ; and from the said point of intersection west along the said dividing line, as heretofore known and understood, to the Iroquois or Saint Lawrence river.”

No. 11.

RISTIGOUCHE RIVER.

Seigniorie of Cloridon.

TITLE.

“ Par Acte de Foi et Hommage rendu le 5me Juin, 1736, par *Jean Claude Louet*, au nom d'*Anne Morin*, son épouse, veuve de *Réné d'Eneau* et au nom du Capitaine *Réné d'Eneau*, son fils, pour le fief d'Eneau, il paraît qu'il exhiba une ordonnance de *Mr. de Champigny*, intendant, du 29me. Mars, 1691, annexée à une requête, faite par feu le dit *Sieur d'Eneau*, exposant que ses titres lui avaient été enlevés par les Anglais, et demandant d'être maintenu dans sa possession de la rivière *Ristigouche*, avec huit lieues de terre de front sur pareille profondeur, le long de la dite rivière, et les isles et battures qui se trouveront devant la dite étendue, avec droit de chasse, pêche, etc. La susdite ordonnance accordant le contenu de cette requête, sauf seulement les oppositions que pourra faire *Mr. de Fronsac*, Seigneur de *Miramichi*. De plus, un accord entre les héritiers du dit feu *Sieur René d'Eneau* et *Mr. de Fronsac*, par lequel *Cloridon* fut borné comme suit, savoir, *commençant à l'entrée de la rivière au Porcépic qui tombe dans celle de Ristigouche, en montant la dite rivière Ristigouche; et que les rumbes de vent des terres du dit Sieur d'Eneau soient nord-est et sud-ouest pour la profondeur, conformément à ceux du dit Sieur de Fronsac, et à l'égard du front ou largeur, sud-est et nord-ouest.*”

(Ins. Con. Sup. letter D, folio 53.)

This tract was purchased about the year 1784 by Messrs. Jeremiah, McCarthy and Angus McDonell from the Heirs E'dneau, but government having in the year 1786, by an agreement with the Micmac Tribe of Indians, limited their hunting grounds to the first rapids in the river Ristigouche, about two leagues above the River aux Loups Marins, and having besides granted on the remainder various occupation certificates to disbanded troops and refugee loyalists, it was taken back by the Crown, in 1787, by *droit de retrait*.

(True Copy.)

(Signed,) THOMAS PARKE,
*Surveyor General.*Surveyor General's Office,
Kingston, 9th May, 1844.

No. 12.

Instructions from Lieutenant Governor Hope to John Collins, Esquire, respecting the surveys and settlements in the Bay of Chaleurs.

Quebec, 31st May, 1786.

SIR,—In order to obtain more full and perfect information on subjects of material importance to the tranquility of many of His Majesty's subjects, and with the view also to secure their welfare, as well as the ad-

vantage and prosperity of the fisheries in that quarter, by the establishment of just and suitable local regulations. In concurrence with the opinion of His Majesty's council of this Province to whose deliberations I have submitted several papers on the subject; I am now to direct that for the better attainment of these purposes you do, with all convenient despatch, proceed to the Bay of Chaleurs, there to carry into effect the following objects of my instructions:

You will in the first place make an exact survey of all lands now held in possession by Acadians, Canadians, and Europeans in the Bay, distinguishing whether with or without grants or other written titles, and ascertaining the number of acres claimed by each settler, and how many thereof are in culture, you will also make faithful extracts of all such grants and other titles as may be produced to you in consequence of my Proclamation of the 9th instant, in order for your reporting to me fully on this subject on your return to Quebec.

You will next proceed to survey one thousand acres of land, beginning at a small island coming down towards the point which makes the western side of the river called Great Cascapebiac together with the small island above mentioned, and make a report thereon to me, in order that a grant of the said one thousand acres may be made to Messrs. Robin Pison & Co. conformable to the order of the King in Council. I must however particularly recommend to your observation, and that you will point out to me, if it should appear to you that a grant of the quantity of land above described as demanded by Messrs. Robin Pison & Co. would in any shape interfere with the prior rights of the Acadians or others, with the claims of the Indians, or with the general benefit and prosperity of the fisheries. In the course of your enquiries on these objects, I must desire you will particularly inform yourself on the state of all lands which have been granted, but which remain unsettled and unimproved by the parties to whom the grants were made.

I must also request that in concert with Lieutenant Governor Cox you will make the state of the fisheries below the subject of your enquiries, using every means in your power to collect such information as may form a proper basis for establishing suitable regulations on this important object.

The rights of the Indians in that quarter will likewise justly claim your attention, the points to be punctually enquired into appear to be their claims to the exclusive right of the Salmon Fishery on the river Ristigouche, to certain lands and the produce thereof adjoining to the settlements lately made by loyalists and others, and generally into the extent and situation of such hunting grounds as they lay claim to.

To prevent difficulties arising by the jarring of the interests of individuals, it has been lately found expedient to assume, for the King, the Seigneuries of Port Daniel and Ristigouche, by the *droit de retrait*, from persons who had offered the same for sale, as in using the right of *retrait* in this instance there was no intention to deprive the proposed purchasers of any advantages that might be derived therefrom, if not inconsistent with the rights and privileges of the Indians or settlers in that quarter. I must request you will particularly examine into the consequences which might result from privileges annexed to the said seigneuries, remaining possessed by individuals, in order that after the reservation of such thereof as might prove prejudicial to the interests of the Indians and new settlers, or beneficial in any other respect to government, the proposed purchasers may have an optional preference

Appendix
(B.)

in the acquisition of these seigneuries, if again to be disposed of.

1844.

I am with due regard,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed,) HENRY HOPE.

To John Collins, esquire,
Deputy Surveyor General
of the Province of Quebec.

(True copy.)

(Signed,) THOMAS PARKE,
Surveyor General.

Surveyor General's Office,
Kingston, 9th May, 1844.

No. 13.

*A Report to His Excellency the Right Honorable
Guy Lord Dorchester, Captain General and Go-
vernor in Chief of the Colonies of Quebec, Nova
Scotia and New Brunswick and their Depend-
encies, Vice-Admiral of the same, General and Com-
mander in Chief of all His Majesty's Forces, in
the said Colonies and in the Island of Newfound-
land, &c. &c. &c.*

MY LORD,—In obedience to your Lordship's order in council the 8th instant, I have set off from the annexed plan of survey made by Mr. William Vondenvelden the 21st day of November, 1787 for Isaac Man, Esquire, Senior, Isaac Man, Junior, John Man, Thomas Man, Esquire, William Man and Edward Isaac Man, a tract, piece or parcel of land containing two thousand five hundred and twenty acres *situate on the north side the river Ristigouche*, beginning at a stone boundary fixed on the bank of the west side of the river Du-Loup or Porcupine river, at the entrance of the same, and from thence running up the river Ristigouche the several courses of the water, making on a direct line, two hundred and forty chains to a stone boundary fixed on the bank of the river two chains above Pointe à la Croix. From thence north twelve degrees east one hundred and five chains to a boundary, thence south seventy eight degrees east, two hundred and forty chains to a boundary, and from thence south twelve degrees west, one hundred and five chains to the first station, including two thousand five hundred and twenty superficial acres.

(Signed) J. C.

Quebec 22nd May, 1788.

(A true copy.)

(Signed,) THOMAS PARKE,
Surveyor General.

Surveyor General's Office,
Kingston, 9th May, 1844.

No. 14.

*Grant in Fief and Seigniority to John Shoolbred,
Esquire, made on the 4th July, 1788, by Lord
Dorchester, Governor-General.*

Also, a certain other tract of land situate on the westernmost extremity of *Chaleurs Bay* running up the river *Ristigouche*, about 15 miles to the first point of land below *Battery Point*, beginning at a boundary line, 150 chains east of the bottom of the easternmost bay of *Nouvel Bason*, running north, 22 degrees east to the mountains, thence bounded by their course at an average depth of 40 chains from high watermark to their base, round *Nouvel Bason* westward to a small cove, 300 chains west of the said first mentioned bay, bearing from the northernmost extremity of *Migoacha Point*, being a sand bank north 84 degrees west, the superficial content of the said last described lands is 2080 acres. Also, a tract of land, beginning at the aforesaid cove, and running the several courses of *Point Migoacha*, to the western extremity of a salt marsh, distant from a point where the inaccessible coast begins, about 80 chains, thence to the said point, containing 1600 acres.

Also, a certain tract, beginning at the first mentioned point, below *Battery Point*, north 19 degrees and a half east, 80 chains, thence south 88 degrees east, 89 chains, thence north 33 degrees east, 80 chains, thence north 83 degrees east, 69 chains, thence north 56 degrees east, 107 chains, thence south 80 degrees east, 23 chains, thence south 50 degrees east, 58 chains, thence south 67 degrees east, 49 chains, thence north 68 degrees east, 88 chains, thence south 66 degrees east, 57 chains, thence south 65 degrees east, 84 chains, thence south 73 degrees east, 156 chains, thence south 29 degrees east, 95 chains, thence south 12 degrees east, 175 chains, thence south 11 degrees east, 55 chains, thence south 56 degrees west, 40 chains to *Yacta Point*, containing 6550 acres, more or less

(A true Copy.)

(Signed,) THOMAS PARKE,
Surveyor General.

Surveyor General's Office,
Kingston, 9th May, 1844.

No. 15.

*Description of the Ristigouche River from a To-
pographical Dictionary, of the Province of Lower
Canada, by Col. Joseph Bouchette, Surveyor
General of Lower Canada, London, 1831.*

"Ristigouche river, divides about half of the county of Bonaventure from the Province of New Brunswick. It rises in many sources in the county of Rimouski, and falls into the Bay of Chaleurs, forming at its mouth a considerable expansion called Ristigouche Bay.

"The Indian village, called New Mission Point, is about 5 leagues up this river, at the head of the ship navigation, to which schooners and even larger vessels can ascend. From the Indian village the river is much interrupted by shoals during the dry season of the year to Mr. Adams's, a neat establishment and the last settlement in the district. The river forms between those two points a deep bay, along which are settled from six to eight families, much on the same

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

system as that of the Canadian farmers. At Mr. Adams's the river is divided into numerous channels by islands, some of which are one to three miles long; the southern channel is however the most navigable at all seasons. On the New Brunswick side flourishing settlements are to be seen, which, with the small church of the Mission in the distant perspective, and the prominent mountains to the south east, combine to enhance the beauty of the landscape. Proceeding upwards in a west by south course from Mr. Adams's, between several islands which contract the channel about the distance of one mile and a quarter, the river is interrupted by a considerable rapid, which is however easily surmounted by the surprising skill of the Indian in the management of his canoe, so peculiar to the Micmac tribe which inhabits this part of the country. At this place, on the south shore, there is a good road that runs along the Bay of Ristigouche, on which are settled, upon lots of two hundred acres each, about forty families. The land, which assumes a highland appearance, descends in a gentle slope to the river, and is thus rendered more practicable for a road and eligible for settlers. From this place the river takes a western course to the mouth of the Matapediac, interspersed with several small islands: its banks are clothed with mixed timber, amongst which, however, quantities of pine may be clearly distinguished.

"The country on this river is generally mountainous, from the Indian village to near the portage on the Wagansis, and with little exception the hills advance to the edge of the water, appearing for the most part unfit for the purposes of agriculture, being in general stupendously high and steep, and in some places almost precipitous: there are, however, small intervals of alluvial land in some places; but they are not very frequent, nor sufficiently extensive for any considerable settlements. The face of the country near the river Wagansis, and on the Ristigouche for some distance below it, is more level than in the lower parts of the latter river; but a settlement hereabout would labour under many disadvantages, arising from the distance of other settlements and the difficulty of approaching it. The borders of the river Ristigouche are covered with very fine timber for building, a great deal of which is taken for purposes of commerce. This river is remarkable for its salmon fishery, which formerly amounted to 3000 barrels; at present the whole amount of the salmon fishery in the district of Gaspé is estimated at only 2000 barrels per annum: the salmon is exported to Quebec, Halifax and the West Indies. This majestic river and its numerous tributaries branch over more than 2000 square miles of New Brunswick and Canada. The inhabitants at what may be considered the harbour of Ristigouche, and those at the thinly inhabited settlements at Nouvelle, Tracadigash and Cascapédiac, consist of a mixed population of English, Scotch, Irish, American and Acadian French, who employ themselves in the different occupations of fishing, hewing timber, and farming on a very humble scale. Eight miles up the Ristigouche is an Indian chapel, where the Indians occasionally form a small village of wigwams, which after a few weeks, they soon displace, and packing up these portable habitations with all their stock, embark with them in their canoes for some other part of the country.

"The trees, principally the fir tribes, grow to an immense height and size, and a great timber country may be opened on this river. The quality is in great repute among the timber dealers in England, especially in the port of Liverpool, and considered equal to that imported from Miramichi.

"The best timber grows in the valleys behind the mountainous ridges, which, in most places, follow the winding of the streams. The indefatigable lumberers, overcome natural obstacles that would stagger the resolution of other people, they cut the timber and haul it, in winter, to places where there is often no water in summer or winter, but which they well know will be overflowed when the spring thaws dissolve the snow on the mountains and in the woods."

No. 16.

Description of the Ristigouche river, extracted from a history of the northern part of the Province of New Brunswick, by Robert Cooney (of Miramichi N. B.) Halifax N. S. 1832.

"The Restigouche or Big river, so called in contradistinction to the Miramichi, a somewhat smaller one, is the principal river in the county of Gloucester. It rises near Taumisquatic Lake, a large and beautiful pond supplying the Madawaska; is supposed to be more than 220 miles long; describes a general course of E. N. E.; is cherished by numerous appendant streams; and rolls through a large and commodious harbour, into the head of La Baie des Chaleurs, in conjunction with which it forms the separating line between Lower Canada and New Brunswick.

"As the settlements and principal local characteristics of this river, lie within 70 miles of its entrance, we shall commence our description at the latter, and thence proceed towards its source.

"The entrance of the Restigouche is about 3 miles wide, and is formed by two higher promontories of Red Sandstone: the one on the north side, is called Point Magashua; that on the south, Bon Ami's Rock. This opening is bold, and finely developed; is accessible in all weathers; is not encumbered by a single bar or shoal; and contains upwards of 9 fathoms of water. On the south side, two miles above the entrance, is the town of Dalhousie, consisting of a few houses, and two or three mercantile establishments, of which the most extensive, is that of Messrs. Hugh and John Montgomery.

"The site of this town is a level eminence, and between it, and two small, but elevated Islands in front, a good broad channel of 6 or 7 fathoms in depth, flowing towards the town, forms a fine safe harbour, where vessels may load within a quarter of a mile of the shore. The north, or main channel, commences between the Islands and Magashua, and flowing over a soft bottom, runs a W. S. W. course of 18 miles, carrying to that extent, a good traversable breadth, varying from 8 to 4 fathoms in depth. Here, after bathing the bed of a projection, it branches into two passages, which though narrow, are 3 miles long, and contain from 14 to 16 feet at low water. Four miles above this, whither the tide flows, the river is upwards of a mile wide; and from thence, to within 40 miles of its source, it is navigable for light canoes.

"Thus the Restigouche, independently of its great agricultural and commercial resources, is eminently distinguished by two important maritime features, namely, it is in some degree, navigable for 180 miles from its entrance; and it contains a safe and commodious harbour, 18 miles long, 2 miles wide, and more than sufficiently deep for the largest class of British merchant men.

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

“ At first view, the country, on both sides of this river, and all round it, even to the utmost verge of observation, presents an appearance exceedingly grand and impressive. Whatever way the eye wanders, before it lies a seemingly interminable region of huge and lofty mountains. Nothing is to be seen but an almost immeasurable dispersion of gigantic hills, apparently rolling in every direction and breathing through an almost infinite number of lakes and rivers, glens and valleys. Of these mountains, some are elegantly flowered with tall pines; others sustain a fine growth of hard wood; many have a swampy summit, and several terminate in rich meadows and plains. Some of them are conically formed; many exhibit considerable rotundity; some are lank and attenuated, and others there are, whose figure and construction I confess myself unable to describe. Let the reader contemplate for a moment, this immense surface of geological incongruities; and while the sentiments inspired by this study are glowing in his bosom, let him fix his eye upon the landscape, taking care to remember, that an irregular, but extensive distribution of tremendous cliffs, darting their points through and far above the loftiest of the trees, dot it all over with bristling spires that seem to coquet with the clouds. For 70 miles from its debouchure, the river is lined on both sides by two stripes of high, but level land, extending upon an average, more than a mile back; with however, a few prominent elevations, occupying the very edge of the water, and maintaining a position, something like the bastions of a rampart.

“ These two banks of table land, appear to be a stratified formation of red sand stone, and other secondary rocks, interspersed with limestone, coarse granite, &c, the whole overlaid by a loamy covering of clay and gravel. Immediately in the rear of, and all round these stripes, lie the desultory profusion of mountains I have endeavored to describe. The natural fertility of these plains, is considerably augmented by enriching contributions carried down from the mountains, by erosion, rain, overflowing of rivers, bursting of lakes, and other external agents. And thus cherished, they produce very luxuriant crops of wheat, oats, rye, barley, vegetables, &c.

“ Proceeding towards the interior, to the distance I have mentioned, the river, from its own course and the disposition of the land, agreeably deceives you; at every six miles one seems to be entering a new lake. Having advanced about 70 miles from the entrance, the land becomes comparatively level. Here, and all the way towards the head of the river, is a fine bold and open country, consisting of a rich upland, skirted with large tracts of intervals, and covered with a dense and unviolated growth of mixed wood, in which large groves of pine are very conspicuous.

“ Descending from generals to particulars, let us now take a closer view of this magnificent river. In a brief historical sketch of Gaspé, contained in the fourth part of this book, the reader will find a detailed account of an action that took place between the French and English on the Restigouche. We shall now notice the particular places more intimately connected with this transaction.

“ As well to remove all doubt, concerning what I have advanced on this subject, as to obtain credit for what I am about to relate, it may be necessary to inform the reader, that I obtained the particulars from a demi-official account published in the monthly chronology of a periodical paper, intitled “The London Magazine, or “Gentleman’s Monthly Intelligencer.” Of this demi-official account, the following is an exact copy *verbatim et literatim*.

“ London, August 30th, 1760.

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

“ ADMIRALTY OFFICE.—By a letter dated the 2nd instant at Halifax from Captain Allen, commander of His Majesty’s ship, the *Repulse*, it appears that upon intelligence received from the Governor of Louisburgh, of some French ships of war and store ships, with troops and stores on board, being in Chaleur Bay, in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, Captain Byron, in His Majesty’s ship the *Fame*, proceeded with several of His Majesty’s ships in quest of them, and finding them in the said Bay, the *Fame*, *Repulse*, and *Scarborough*, after much difficulty got up, and on the 5th of July, destroyed the whole consisting of three frigates, viz: the *Marchault*, the *Bienfaisant*, the *Marquis de Marloze* and another; besides twenty-two schooners, sloops and small privateers, with a great quantity of provisions and stores. A more circumstantial account is daily expected from Captain Byron, who had sent Lieutenant Lord Rutherford, with his despatches by way of New York.” “Of this account the subjoined is a literal transcript.

“ London, 8th September, 1760.

“ By despatches received from Captain Byron, senior officer of His Britannic Majesty’s ships at Louisburgh, and dated 26th of July, it appears that Captain B. upon receiving intelligence from Brigadier General Whitmore, that a French fleet had sailed up Chaleur Bay, proceeded with the *Fame*, *Dorsetshire*, *Achilles*, *Scarborough* and *Repulse* in quest of them. Having destroyed one French ship, *La Catharina*, in Gaspé Bay, Captain Byron proceeded to a large river, called by the Indians *Rustigushi*. Here he found the remainder, consisting of the *Marchault* of 32 guns; the *Esperance* of 30; the *Bienfaisant* of 22; and the *Marquis de Marloze* of 18; together with twenty-two sloops and small vessels. When our fleet appeared off the *Rustigushi* harbour, the enemy proceeded up the river, and anchored above two batteries, mounted on the north side of it. These being but indifferently served were soon silenced, and the ships, after a short resistance, were all sunk or taken. Captain Byron then destroyed the town of *Petite Rochelle*, containing upwards of 200 houses, and also both of the batteries.”

“ The Magazine from which I obtained these extracts, I borrowed from Mr. Joseph Spratt, of Chatham, neither of us knowing at the time, that it contained such information.

“ On the south side, 8 miles above the entrance, is point *Ainimpk*, a considerable elevation, which, as its name implies, was formerly a reconnoitering post with the Indians. In the vicinity of this point, are unequivocal indications of an extensive coal mine.

“ Point *Le Guard*, on the north side, is nearly twelve miles from the entrance. It is a bluff high projection, nearly perpendicular, and was formerly occupied by the French, as a military station. This point commands a fine view of the entrance of the harbour; and is said to have been the site of a large fort, destroyed by the British squadron, under Captain Byron.

“ Two miles higher up, on the same side, is *Battery Point*, so called from a garrison having occupied it during the old french war. This is a bold rocky promontory, probably 80 feet high, having on its summit, a tolerably extensive plain, and at its base, a fine deep channel, containing from 4½ to 5 fathoms.

“ A few years ago, several large pieces of ordnance that had been sunk near the bottom of this point, were removed by some of the inhabitants, and by them, converted to various culinary purposes. Some guns are

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

still lying there, and near the beach, about 26 years ago, did Mr. Busted, the present proprietor, find a large copper stew-pan, of French construction, lying mouth downwards, and under it a bottle of molasses. The pan has been in constant use ever since, and to judge from its present healthy appearance, is likely to survive 26 years more. Among other articles, said to have been found at this point, a pair of duelling pistols, a handsome regulation sword, and a small case of wine, are enumerated. Here, at the edge of the channel and visible at low water, are the remains of the two French vessels, part of the fleet destroyed by Byron.

"A little above the battery point, is the mercantile establishment of Dean and Aitkin, the first and the last house that I visited in Canada. I mention this circumstance to afford myself an opportunity of tendering my grateful acknowledgements to the kind and hospitable proprietors. This house, and that of Mr. Peter Sutherland, lately established a short distance from it, are the only resident merchants on the north side of the river. Four miles above this, is Point Pleasant, the residence of Edward J. Man, esquire. To the propriety of this name, I cordially render my assent; for during a residence of 14 days, I found it to be Point Pleasant, indeed. From every member of Mr. Man's amiable family, did I receive the most polite attention, and to him and his son, am I deeply indebted for much of the information contained in this book. At the edge of the channel, opposite to Mr. Man's, are the remains of another sunken vessel, from which some of the oaken timbers, some cutlasses, and other things, have been extracted.

"On the south side, nearly opposite to Point Pleasant, is another projection called Martin's Point, formerly a French village, and now ornamented by a handsome Presbyterian church, lately erected by the mutual exertions of the inhabitants of both sides of the river. Through this point flows a tolerably large stream, on which, the present proprietor, Robert Ferguson, esquire, has a very good saw mill and grist mill.

"A short distance above this, is the establishment of Messrs. Adams, about a mile in the rear of which is a large mountain, called from its conical form, the Sugar Loaf. It rises about 700 feet above the level of the plain, is composed of a spiral mass of granite, clothed with secondary formation, and is, at its base, from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 miles in circumference. This mountain is inaccessible on all sides, except the east, where it can be ascended by a rude, but natural flight of steps, formed by several projections. A mile and a half in the rear of this mountain is a beautiful lake, abundantly stocked with large red trout, and surrounded by a level plain, well clothed with hardwood.

"Directly opposite, on the other side of the river, is Mission Point, an exceedingly rich tract of land, comprising upwards of 1200 acres, and owned by the Micmacs, to two hundred of whom it affords a permanent residence. This settlement consists of a chapel, capable of containing 300 persons, together with a Mission House, a burying ground, and 24 dwelling houses. The houses are constructed of logs, covered with shingles or boards; they are all provided with chimneys and stoves; and some of them have even chairs, bedsteads, tables and similar other conveniences. Most of the householders own live stock, consisting of oxen, cows, swine, &c., some of them have houses; one of them owns a small schooner of 25 tons; and others have small fishing boats.

"The Indians residing here, are generally moral in their deportment, and industrious in their habits. They demean themselves soberly and peaceably, contributing

much to their own respectability and comfort by annually raising a small stock of indian corn, beans, potatoes, &c. The R. C. Missionary residing at Carleton, is their spiritual director, he visits them twice a year, remaining a month each time; and for these services is paid by a legislative grant from Canada. The Mission House and the chapel were built exclusively by the Indians.

"Mission Point is a very eligible site for a small town, and would, if granted for that purpose, be soon occupied. The rear might be profitably disposed in garden lots, and the front in building ones. The highlands are more than a mile and a half back, and are abundantly stocked with black birch, and several varieties of firewood; and a good channel for a vessel of two hundred tons, winds close into the beach, while a continuous flat, or middle ground, provides an excellent Salmon Fishery. Of these advantages, and of the end to which they might be applied, Lord Dalhousie seemed to be aware, when he offered the Indians £600, and twice as much land elsewhere, if they would resign their title.

"Nearly opposite to this Point, and a little above it, are the remains of two vessels, both visible at low water. These are supposed to have been the Bien-faisant and the Marquis de Marloze, and from the one conjectured to have been the former, were a set of rudder irons lately recovered, which were used I believe, in the re-equipment of the Gordon Castle, a vessel belonging to Mr. Ferguson.

"Three miles above this, is Pointe-au-Bourdo, the site of that Petit Rochelle, which Byron destroyed in the summer of 1760. It was called by the Indians Kaatoukong, or Grindstone Point, to signify the quality of the red sand stone mountains with which its vicinity abounds. Its present name is derived from the sepulture of Monsieur Bourdo, the officer who commanded the Marchault, and who was killed in the action, and buried here.

"Here, along the shore, and at the foot of the mountains, cellar walls, foundations of houses, and other memorials of an old and extensive settlement, are visible. Here also, have gun barrels, old guns, gun locks, bayonets, &c., been occasionally discovered. Mr. Busted, the owner of Battery Point, is also the proprietor of this; and three or four years ago, did a servant of his, while ploughing some land, a short distance from where a service of china had been previously dug up, find a four pronged silver fork, and a silver table spoon, both marked with the letters G. M. D. At the west end of this Point, is also the hull of a vessel, from which hand-grenades, small bomb-shells, and some other projectiles have been occasionally taken.

"A little above the point is a small stream called Officers' Creek; it is a romantic little spot; and from some fashionable articles found about the ruins of a house in the neighbourhood, it may be inferred, that it was once the residence of a person of some distinction. Near this are also a set of launch ways, which must have been used by the French, in the construction of a tolerably large vessel. Several pieces of cannon have also been found here; and one of them, a 12 pounder, I think, Mr. Busted has lately inserted in the back of a new fire place. Mr. Man of Point Pleasant, has also an elegant parlour stove, made from a carronade of the same calibre. This conversion of instruments of death, into means of promoting human comfort, is analogous to O'Leary's description of the beneficent fruits of religious toleration. "The stake," says that eloquent writer, "which formerly burned the heretic, now cooks a dinner for him."

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

“ Opposite to Mission Point, is Athol House, the residence of Robert Ferguson, esquire, whose lady, I believe, can claim the distinction of being the first child born of English parents on the Restigouche. A little above M. Ferguson's is Bob's Point, formerly the site of an Indian village.

“ From Robin Gray's brook, a small stream discharging round the west end of this Point, there is a portage of 22 miles leading towards the head of the Upsalquitch. It runs through remarkably fine land, revealing an extensive plain well covered with hardwood. This portage was opened by a few labourers in 1827, and although not in a very good state at present, it might by a moderate outlay, be made a permanent and useful line of communication. What recommends this road to a share of public attention is: it has a good firm bottom; requires no bridges; has a few settlers already on it; and has a tendency to connect the main river with one of its principal branches.”

No. 17.

Description of the Restigouche river extracted from the Report of a Lecture delivered by — Perley, Esquire, of Saint John, N. B. on the 8th of December, 1843. From the “New Brunswicker” a Newspaper of Saint John, N. B. December 11th 1843.

“ Last Friday, Mr. Perley resumed his subject at Bathurst Harbour, and proceeded thence along the coast of the Bay of Chaleur, towards Dalhousie. The distance between Bathurst and Dalhousie was stated to be about sixty miles, and although there were only two or three considerable rivers intersecting the great road in that distance, yet there was an infinity of brooks and streams, and perhaps on no road in the Province of similar length, were there so many bridges.

“ The coast between the two points mentioned, was described as quite low and very level; and this level land extended back from the shore for five or six miles, when a hilly and broken tract of wilderness country commenced. The streams took their rise amid these hills, and their sources were frequently very close to each other, although they took widely different courses. The little Nepisiguit was the first stream mentioned; it was said to rise near the Tattagouche, and to be but of small size. The Nigadoo came next, a pretty stream, 15 or 20 miles long, flowing over a clear bottom, and the settlement of Petit Rocher, lying near it, was described. The settlers at Petit Rocher were said to be Acadian French, who neglected their farms to follow fishing and lime burning, and were miserably poor. The limestone was of good quality and abundant; the people burned it in badly constructed kilns, with great waste of time and labour, and then carried it down the Bay, and even as far as Prince Edward Island, for sale. The Elm Tree and Belle Dune rivers, both small streams, were next in order. They are four miles apart, and between them is the flourishing settlement of Belle Dune. The houses are neat, and there is a pretty chapel, the settlers are Irish catholics, who came to this country exceedingly poor, but by their own industry and prudence have raised themselves to comfort and independence. Nine miles from Belle Dune is the Jaquet river, a large stream, forty-five miles long, rising in the hilly country, near the sources of the Nepisiguit and Upsalquitch. The borders of this furnish quantities of large white pine, which can be driven for 30 miles. Mr. Wightman carried the barometrical survey of the boundary Commissioners

from Grand Falls to the Bay of Chaleur, by the Jaquet river, and the hills on the upper part of the river were found by him to be from 800 to 1400 feet high. There is a good harbour at the mouth of this river, in 4 and 5 fathoms water, sheltered by Heron Island. This island was described as a long narrow slip of land, lying parallel with the main, at a short distance from it, and having good water and fine fishing all round it.

“ A promising settlement at Nash's creek was mentioned, as also the river Benjamin and the river Charlo, all small streams, and the Eel river settlement was pointed out, and stated to have been first formed by settlers from the Isle of Arran, who had succeeded very well. The mouth of Eel river was shown on the map, and described as having a bar of sand across it a mile long, thrown up by easterly gales, and along this sea wall of sand and gravel the great road to Dalhousie passed. The bar formed within a wide basin of shallow water, with a soft muddy bottom, that peculiar sort of black mud, in which the Eels delight to bury themselves during winter. The basin of Eel river is considered the best Eel ground in the Province, and one of the best spots for wild fowl shooting in all New Brunswick, wild fowl of every description, but more particularly brant and geese, being abundant beyond all belief.

“ The eels were stated to be the principal food of the Micmacs at all times, and the various modes of spearing them, both in summer and winter, were clearly described, and the several spears used by the Indians were shown.

“ The lecturer here mentioned, that all the coast from Bathurst to Dalhousie abounded in fish of every description, and that small fish were so abundant at times, as to be spread on the land for manure—lobsters also were used for the same purpose, as at Carraquet, where every hill of potatoes had on it one or more lobster shells.

“ The tide flows 4 miles up Eel river, above which there is a large tract of level land, of good quality, surrounded and sheltered by the lofty hills of the Restigouche. The Colebrooke settlement is forming on this tract, and is said to offer peculiar advantages to settlers. *There is a high ridge of trap rock, separating Eel river from Dalhousie, called Charlesfort's Hill, which is very abrupt on the Eel river side, and sloping toward the Restigouche; at the base of the slope is the town of Dalhousie.*

“ *The entrance of the Restigouche is three miles wide, with nine fathoms of water, a noble entrance to a noble river. The Bay of Chaleur terminates here; it is 85 miles long, varying from 15 to 30 miles in width, and in the whole of its length and breadth, the lecturer said, there was neither rock, reef, or shoal.*

“ The Restigouche was described as being 220 miles long; its Indian name implied “the river which divides like the hand,” in allusion to its separation above the tide, into five principal streams or branches.

“ Dalhousie, at its entrance, was described as a very neat town, containing about 130 houses, and 1000 inhabitants; the streets were said to be broad and clean. In front of the town there are some excellent wharves, with large and well sheltered timber ponds, a crescent shaped basin, and an Island, form an excellent harbour, where ships of any size can load in perfect safety. The present extensive trade of Restigouche was said to have sprung up about 1825, since which, Dalhousie and Campbelltown have been built; the whole trade of this river is carried on from the New Brunswick side,

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

and this was the only case, the lecturer said, in which the people of New Brunswick had not allowed their neighbours to secure all the advantages of position, which was owing however in a great measure to the utter neglect of the District of Gaspé by the Canadian government, which appeared altogether ignorant of its value.

"A very fine transparent map, of exceeding large size, was shown, exhibiting the river Restigouche from Dalhousie to Campbelltown, and all the principal places of interest on both sides of the river, with the ship channel clearly defined. This map was prepared by Mr. Slader, under the direction of the lecturer, from a survey made by Mr. Macdonald, of Gaspé, and had an excellent effect. Campbelltown was pointed out, and said to contain 50 or 60 houses and about 400 inhabitants. The Sugar Loaf Hill, a high conical eminence, standing isolated from the other hills, had been measured trigonometrically by Captain Baddely of the Royal Engineers, and found to be 1230 feet high. The summit is only accessible at one part, and even there it is considered rather perilous.

"The establishment of Robert Ferguson, esquire, called Athol House, was shown on the map, and Mr. Ferguson was stated to be one of the first English settlers on the Restigouche. He has a large and excellent farm, and for many years has carried on an extensive Salmon fishery in front of his residence.

"He has formerly packed and shipped 1200 tierces of salmon in a season, but the quantity has decreased of late, owing in a great measure to the fish being taken, up the streams, out of season. The salmon fishery is still extensive, however, opposite Athol House, on the Canadian side of the river is Mission Point, a Micmac settlement of about 400 souls. A transparency was shown exhibiting a view of this Point, with the old Chapel and the Priest's house, and Pointe-au-Bourdo, and some lofty hills in the distance, which gave a good idea of the boldness of the scenery.

"The scene of an action in 1760, between some English men-of-war and a French fleet of four sail and twenty transports, was shown, and a detailed and spirited account was given of the manner in which the English vessels, under Capt. Byron and Sir Andrew Hamilton, had forced their way up the river, silencing the guns at Pointe-à-la-Garde, and Battery Point, finally sinking the vessels of war and capturing the transports off Pointe-au-Bourdo. This point received its name from the circumstance of Capt. Bourdo, the commander of the French fleet, who fell during the action, being buried there. When the action was fought there was a town at this point containing 200 houses, built by the French and called Petite Rochelle,—this town was raised to the ground by Capt. Byron, and only a few remains of the foundations of houses were now to be seen. The French fleet destroyed here was intended to relieve Montreal, and endeavour to re-establish the French in Canada; but here was the closing scene and final end of French power in North America."

No. 18.

Extract from a Grant of Lands situated on the South side of the Restigouche River, made to Samuel Lee, Esquire, under the authority of the Province of New Brunswick, the 8th of January, 1802.

"Unto Samuel Lee, esquire, his heirs and assigns, a tract of land situate, lying and being the lots number fifteen and number sixteen, on the southerly side of

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

Restigouche river, which discharges into the Bay of Chaleur, and within the county of Northumberland, being butted and bounded as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a marked cedar tree, standing on or near the southerly bank or shore of the brook commonly called Walker's or Mill Brook, which discharges into Restigouche river aforesaid, about fifty chains of four poles each, south-easterly from the point commonly called Quinton's Point; the said tree being about twenty-four chains from the mouth or entrance of the said brook, and thirty-six rods below the saw mill which stands on the said brook; thence or from the said cedar tree running by the magnetic needle south one hundred and twelve chains of four poles each, or until it meets the prolongation of the rear or southerly line of the grant to George M'Gregor and two others; thence along the said prolongation west thirty chains, or until it meets the easterly line of the lot number fourteen, granted to Alexander Bean in the grant aforesaid; thence along the said easterly line north until it meets the southerly bank or shore of Restigouche river aforesaid; thence along the said southerly bank or shore, following its several courses down stream to the entrance of Walker's brook aforesaid; thence along the northerly bank or shore of the said brook, following its several courses up stream or south-westwardly, until it meets a line running north from the bounds first mentioned; thence along the said line south until it meets the said first bound, containing in the whole four hundred and seventy-seven acres, more or less, with the usual allowance of ten per cent. for roads and waste, being partly improved and partly wilderness land, and hath such shape, form and marks, as appear by the actual survey thereof, made under the directions of our Surveyor General of our said Province, of which survey the plan hereunto annexed is a representation.

"A true extract from the grant to Samuel Lee, esquire, dated 8th January, 1802.

"(Signed,) Wm. F. ODELL."

No. 19.

Extract from a Grant of Lands, situated on the South side of the Restigouche River, made to sundry persons under the authority of the Province of New Brunswick, the 3rd June, 1812.

"Unto Adam Gerard, junior, Adam Ferguson, junior, John Adams, Alexander Malcolm, John Duncan, Ralph Christopher, William Pratt, William Duncan, Thomas Busteed, senior, Samuel Grant, John Diamond, George Grant, Alexander Borland, Patrick Murphy, James Gerrard, James Ryan, David Connahan, Peter Adams, Thomas Busteed, junior, and Adam Gerard, in severalty.

"The second division beginning at a marked spruce tree standing on or near the south shore of Restigouche river aforesaid, at the lower or north east corner or bounds of the tract formerly granted to Samuel Lee and four others, and about one hundred and thirteen chains measured on a direct line easterly from the northern extremity of Old Church Point above mentioned, thence or from the said spruce tree running south one hundred and fifty chains or along the lower or east line of the said grant, to the south-east corner thereof, thence east two hundred chains or to meet the upper or west line of the lot number eighteen, granted in a former grant to Joseph Diamond, thence along the said west line north until it meets the south shore of the Restigouche river aforesaid, at the entrance of

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

Walker's Brook, thence crossing the said Brook on a direct line to the point forming its entrance to the westward, and thence, following the several courses of the said south shore up stream or westerly, until it meets the spruce tree at the first mentioned bounds of this second division, or a line running north therefrom, which second division is divided into thirteen lots or plantations numbered from number five to number seventeen both inclusive, of which lots the lots numbered five, seven, eight, eleven and seventeen are only included in this grant, the remaining eight lots being granted in former grants.

"A true extract of the grant to Adam Gerard and others, dated 3rd June, 1812.

"(Signed,) WM. F. ODELL."

VIDE, also the Provincial Statute of New Brunswick, 7th Geo. 4. Cap. 31. Section 5., contained in this Appendix No. 23, page 47. Also, the Provincial Statute of New Brunswick, 2nd Vict. Cap. 19. Sec. 1., describing the front of the parishes of Dalhousie and Addington, same Appendix No. 27, Page 48.

No. 20.

B O U N D A R I E S
O F
C O U N T I E S
I N T H E
P R O V I N C E O F N E W B R U N S W I C K.

Extract from the Provincial Statute of New Brunswick 26th Geo. 3rd. Cap. 1, intituled, "An act for the better ascertaining and confirming the Boundaries of the several counties within this Province, and for subdividing them into Towns or Parishes."

"Whereas His Most Gracious Majesty, by His Royal Letters Patent under the Great Seal of this Province, bearing date the eighteenth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty five, was pleased to erect and constitute into one distinct and separate county, all that tract or district of land situate in this Province, bounded southerly on the Bay of Fundy, easterly by Hopewell Township, and a line running from the north west corner of said township, due north into the country, northerly by a line running east north-east and west south-west, from the southernmost point of the Kennebeckacis Island, lying at the mouth of the river Kennebeckacis, where it joins the river Saint John, and westerly by a due north line from Point Le Proe, in the Bay of Fundy aforesaid. And did thereby ordain, establish and declare, that all and singular the lands and waters comprised within the limits aforesaid, should for ever thereafter be, continue and remain a distinct and separate county, and including the City of Saint John, should be called, known and distinguished by the name of the city and county of Saint John.

"And whereas by like letters patent since passed, His Majesty was further pleased to erect and constitute into one distinct and separate county all that tract or

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

district of land situate in this Province, bounded easterly by the Province of Nova Scotia, and the gulf of St. Lawrence, northerly by a due west line running into the country from the northernmost point of the large island, in the mouth or entrance of Chediac Bay or harbour, westerly by a line beginning at a point in the north boundary line of Saint John's county, due north from Quaco Head in the Bay of Fundy, and running north into the country until it meets said west line, and southerly by the county of Saint John aforesaid, and the Bay of Chignecto, and did thereby ordain, establish and declare, that all and singular the lands and waters comprised within the limits aforesaid, should for ever thereafter be, continue and remain a distinct and separate county to be called, known and distinguished by the name of the County of Westmorland.

"And whereas by like letters patent since passed, His Majesty was pleased to erect and constitute into one distinct and separate county, another tract or district of land, situate in the western part of this Province, bounded on the south by the Bay of Fundy, on the west by the river Sardiack or Sainte Croix, and the western shore of the Bay of Passamaqueddy, including the island of Grand Manan, on the east by a due north line from point Le Proe in said Bay of Fundy, running into the country, and on the north by a due west line commencing in the said north line thirty miles distant from point Le Proe aforesaid. And did thereby ordain, establish and declare that all and singular the lands and waters comprised within the limits aforesaid, should for ever thereafter be, continue and remain a distinct and separate county, to be called, known and distinguished by the name of the County of Charlotte.

"And whereas by like letters patent since passed, another tract or district of land lying within this Province, bounded southerly by the county of Westmorland, easterly by the gulf of Saint Lawrence and the Bay des Chaleurs, northerly by the said Bay and the southern boundary of the Province of Quebec, and westerly by a continuation of the western boundary line of the said county of Westmorland, and also erected into one distinct and separate county, to be called and known by the name of the County of Northumberland.

"And whereas by like letters patent in like manner since passed, another tract or district of land, lying within this Province, on both sides the river Saint John, bounded on the south by the county of Saint John, on the west by Charlotte county, on the east by the counties of Westmorland and Northumberland, and on the north by a line running south-west and north-east, from the south point of Spoon Island, lying in Saint John's river, was also erected into one distinct and separate county, to be called and known by the name of King's County.

"And whereas by like letters patent in like manner since passed, another tract or district of land, lying within this Province, on both sides the river Saint John, bounded on the south-east by King's county, on the south-west by Charlotte county, on the north-east by the county of Northumberland, and on the north-west by the south boundary line of Burton township, and by a continuation of the said line to the north-east and south-west, until it meets the counties of Northumberland and Charlotte respectively, was also erected into one distinct and separate county, to be called and known by the name of Queen's County.

"And whereas by like letters patent, in like manner since passed, another tract or district of land lying within this Province, on both side the river Saint John, bounded on the south west by Charlotte county, on the north east by the county of Northumberland, on the north west by the Province of Quebec, and on the south

east by the north boundary line of the township of Maugerville, and by the said line continued to the north-east till it meets the western bounds of Northumberland county, and south-west to the eastern bounds of the county of Charlotte, was also erected into one distinct and separate county, to be called and known by the name of the County of York.

“ And whereas by like letters patent, in like manner since passed, the county of Sunbury was limited and bounded on the north-west by the county of York, on the north-east by the county of Northumberland, on the south-east by Queen’s county, and on the south-west by the county of Charlotte.”

No. 21.

Extract from the Provincial Statutes of New Brunswick, 27th Geo. III cap. 7. intituled, “ An Act in addition to an Act, for the better ascertaining and confirming the boundaries of the several counties within this Province, and for subdividing them into Towns or Parishes.”

1.—“ Be it enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor, Council and Assembly, that all that tract of land in the county of Westmorland, beginning fifteen chains east of a creek about two miles south of Memramcook river, thence northerly on the western line of the town of Sackville to Chediack harbour, including the island, thence west on the north line of said county, as far as the east line of the town of Monkton, thence down said line and the other river Petcudiac, to the first mentioned bounds, be one district, town or parish, distinguished by the name of the town and parish of Dorchester. That all that tract of land to the west of the town of Hillsborough and Monkton, extending the width of the same county, as far as the Portage, between Petcudiac and Salmon brook, be one town and parish, distinguished and known by the town and parish of Salisbury.

2.—“ And be it further enacted, that a line due south from the north end of the said Portage to the northern boundary of the county of Saint John, and from the said north end of the said Portage due north to the southern boundary of the county of Northumberland, be the dividing line between the county of Westmorland and the counties of King’s and Queen’s, any Law or Ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding.”

No. 22.

Extract from the Provincial Statute of New Brunswick, 43 Geo. III, cap. 4, intituled, “ An Act in addition to an Act, intituled, ‘ An act for the better ascertaining and confirming the boundaries of the several counties within this Province, and for subdividing them into Towns and Parishes.’ ”

1.—“ Be it enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor, Council and Assembly, that a direct line from the north-west corner of the county of Westmorland, until it meets the south-west branch of Miramichi river, where the Portage leading from the river Nashwaack now joins the same, thence by a line running north twenty-two degrees thirty minutes west by the true meridian from the junction of the said Portage, with the said south-west branch of the Miramichi as aforesaid, to the southern boundary of the Province of Lower Canada,

shall be deemed the boundary line of the county of Northumberland, and the dividing line between that and the adjoining counties.

No. 23.

Extract from the Provincial Statute of New Brunswick, 7 George IV. cap. 31, intituled, “ An Act for the division of the county of Northumberland into three counties, and to provide for the Government and representation of the two new counties.”

“ Whereas from the great extent of the present county of Northumberland, it is necessary and expedient that the same be divided into three counties.

1.—“ Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor, Council and Assembly, that all that part of the said county which now forms the parishes of Carleton and Wellington, and also that part which lies in the rear thereof and not included in the parishes of Ludlow, Nelson or Chatham, be and the same is hereby erected into a county separate and distinct from the said county of Northumberland, to be called and known by the name of the county of Kent, and that all that other part of the said county of Northumberland which now forms the parishes of Saumarez and Beresford, be, and the same is hereby erected into another county separate and distinct from the said county of Northumberland, to be called and known by the name of the county of Gloucester, and that the residue of the said county of Northumberland continue to form the same county.

5.—“ And be it further enacted, that the town now forming, on the southern side of the entrance of the river Restigouche, within the said county of Gloucester, shall be called and known by the name of Dalhousie.”

No. 24.

Extract from the Provincial Statute of New Brunswick, 1st Will. IV. cap. 50, intituled “ An Act for the Division of the county of York into two counties, and to provide for the government and representation of the new county.”

“ Whereas from the great extent of the present county of York, it is necessary and expedient that the same be divided into two counties—

1.—“ Be it therefore enacted by the President, Council and Assembly, that all that part of the said county which lies to the northward and westward of a line commencing at the monument situate at the source of the Cheputneticook, and running by the true meridian a due east course till it strikes Eel river, thence following the several courses of the said Eel river to its junction with the river Saint John, thence crossing the said river Saint John, north forty five degrees east, till it strikes the division line between the county of Northumberland and the said county of York, be and the same is hereby erected into a county, separate and distinct from the said county of York, and shall be called and known by the name of the county of Carleton; and that the residue thereof which lies below the boundary line of the said county of Carleton, as is described in this Act, shall comprise the county of York.”

1844.

Extract from the Provincial Statutes of New Brunswick, 7th Will. IV. cap. 35, intituled, "An Act to establish a boundary line between the counties of Westmorland and Saint John, and King's and Queen's counties."

"Whereas by an Act made and passed in the twenty seventh year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Third, intituled, "An Act in addition to an Act for the better ascertaining and confirming the boundaries of the several counties within this Province and for the subdividing them into towns and parishes," it is enacted, that a line due south from the north end of the Portage between Peticodiac and Salmon brook to the northern boundary of the county of Saint John, and from the said north end of the said Portage due north to the southern boundary of the county of Northumberland, be the dividing line between the counties of Westmorland and King's and Queen's counties, any law or ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding. And whereas doubts exist as to the north end of the said Portage, and it is expedient to define the division line more clearly between the counties of Westmorland and Saint John and King's and Queen's counties, for remedy whereof—

1.—"Be it enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, that a line commencing at a birch tree on the north shore of the Bay of Fundy, thirty chains to the eastward of Goose river so called, thence following the line run from the said birch tree by Deputy Surveyor Stiles in the autumn of the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, a course north by the magnet of that year, and a prolongation of such line northwardly until it intersects the southern boundary line of the county of Kent or Northumberland, as the case may be, be the dividing line between the counties of Westmorland and Saint John and King's and Queen's counties, any law or ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding.

2.—"And be it enacted, that all lands which may lie to the eastward of the said line, and which before the passing of this Act formed a part of the said county of Saint John shall be included in and form a part of the parish of Hopewell, in the county of Westmorland, to all intents and purposes whatsoever."

Extract from the Provincial Statute of New Brunswick, 7th Will. 4. cap. 57, intituled, "An Act to erect part of the county of Gloucester into a separate and distinct county."

"Whereas from the great extent of the present county of Gloucester, it is necessary and expedient that the same be divided into two counties—

1.—"Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, that all that part of the said county of Gloucester, which lies to the northward and westward, and is included within the line drawn due south, from the mouth of Belldune river until it strikes the line dividing the parishes of Beresford and Bathurst in the said county, thence westerly by the line dividing the counties of Northumberland and Gloucester until it strikes the line dividing the county of Carleton from the present county of Gloucester, thence by said line a northerly course until it strikes the line of the Province of Lower Cana-

da, be, and the same is hereby erected into a county, separate and distinct from the said county of Gloucester, to be called and known by the name of the county of Restigouche; and that part of the present county of Gloucester, not included within the limits of the said new county above described, shall henceforth comprise the county of Gloucester."

Extract from the Provincial Statute of New Brunswick, 2d Vict. cap. 19, intituled, "An Act to divide the County of Restigouche into five Towns or Parishes, and to define the boundaries thereof."

"Whereas it is expedient to divide the County of Restigouche into five Towns or Parishes—

1.—"Be it enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, that the county of Restigouche shall be and the same is hereby divided into five towns or parishes, which towns or parishes shall be and hereby are named and bounded in the manner hereinafter mentioned and described, any law, to the contrary notwithstanding:—The first town or parish to be called, known, and distinguished by the name of Durham, and to be abutted and bounded as follows: commencing at the point or place where the line which separates the county of Gloucester from the county of Restigouche, strikes the Bay de Chaleur, thence following the course of the said bay northwesterly, until it comes to the mouth of Benjamin River at mid-channel, thence on a course due south until it strikes the northern boundary of the county of Gloucester, thence by the boundary of the county of Gloucester to the place of beginning. The second town or parish to be called, known and distinguished by the name of Colborne, and to be abutted and bounded as follows: commencing at the mouth of Benjamin River, at the western boundary of the parish of Durham aforesaid, thence following the several courses of the Bay de Chaleur up to the middle of the mouth of Eel river, including Heron Island, and the several islands in front and situate on the south side of the Bay de Chaleur, thence due south to the rear line of the county of Restigouche, thence easterly by the said rear line until it strikes the western line of the parish of Durham aforesaid, and thence due north to the place of beginning. The third town or parish to be called, known and distinguished by the name of Dalhousie, commencing at the western boundary of the said parish of Colborne at the mouth of Eel river aforesaid, thence following the several courses of the Bay de Chaleur up to the town of Dalhousie, thence by the several courses of the Restigouche river, up stream to the middle of the mouth of Walker's Brook or Ferguson's Mill Stream, so called, thence by a line drawn due south (through the middle of the mouth of the said stream at the bridge on the great road) until it strikes the rear line of the county of Restigouche, thence easterly by said rear line until it strikes the western line of the parish of Colborne aforesaid, and thence due north to the mouth of Eel river at the place of beginning. The fourth town or parish to be called, known and distinguished by the name of Addington, commencing at the middle of Walker's Brook, or Ferguson's Mill Stream, on the western boundary of the parish of Dalhousie, thence following the several courses of the Restigouche river, up stream, to the middle of the mouth of the Upsalquitche river, thence by a line drawn due south until it strikes the rear line of the county of Restigouche, thence easterly by said rear line until it strikes the western line of the parish of Dal-

1844.

Appendix
(B.)
1844.

housie aforesaid, and thence due north to the middle of Walker's Brook, or Ferguson's Mill Stream aforesaid, at the place of beginning. The fifth town or parish to be called, known and distinguished by the name of Eldon, and to be abutted and bounded as follows; commencing at the westerly line of the said parish of Addington, in the middle of the mouth of the Upsalquitche river aforesaid, thence following the several courses of the Restigouche river, up stream, until it strikes the eastern boundary of the county of Carleton, thence southerly by the said easterly line of the county of Carleton to the rear line of the county of Restigouche, thence following the said rear line easterly until it intersects the western line of the parish of Addington aforesaid, and thence due north to the middle of the mouth of the Upsalquitche river, at the place of beginning."

No. 28.

Original description of the boundaries of the Counties of Northumberland and York, extracted from the Letters Patent setting off those Counties, under the Great Seal of the Province of New Brunswick.

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

ERECTED 10TH JUNE, 1785.

"Bounded southerly by the county of Westmoreland, easterly by the gulf of Saint Lawrence and Bay des Chaleurs, northerly by the said bay and the southern boundary of the Province of Quebec, and westerly by a continuation of the western boundary line of the said county of Westmoreland."

COUNTY OF YORK.

ERECTED 25TH JULY, 1785.

"Bounded on the south-west by Charlotte county; on the north-east by the county of Northumberland; on the north-west by the Province of Quebec; and on the south-east by the north boundary line of the township of Magerville, and by the said line continued to the north-east till it meets the western bounds of Northumberland county, and south-west to the eastern bounds of the county of Charlotte."

I certify the foregoing to be true copies of the record in the Secretary's office of the letters patent setting off the counties of Northumberland and York.

The boundaries of these counties thus erected were confirmed by Act of Assembly 26th Geo. S. cap. 1.—Passed anno 1786.

(Signed,) WM. F. ODELL,
Provincial Secretary,
New Brunswick.

No. 29.

FIEF MADAWASKA.

Statement concerning the Fief Madawaska, extracted from the first statement on the part of Great Britain, in the reference made under the 5th Article of the Treaty of Ghent.

"In the British separate transcript of the map annexed to the convention under the denomination of the map A (map B in this Report) there will be perceived, marked in green, (red on the map B attached to this Report) a tract of country situated on the Madawaska river and the Lake Temisquata, at a short distance from the river Saint John. That district, laid down according to the most accurate measurement founded on the documentary authority hereinafter specified and annexed, represents a portion of territory denominated the "*Fief of Madawaska*," which was originally granted in the year 1683, (that is, eight years prior to the charter of Massachusetts's Bay) to a French subject, by the Governor of Canada, which was then a French Province.

"That Province remained subject to France, from that period down to the year 1763, at which time the whole of the French possessions in that part of North America were definitively ceded by a Treaty to Great Britain. During that entire period, however, and down to the present day, the Fief of Madawaska, in spite of all transfers, whether of the Province generally from nation to nation, or of itself individually from hand to hand, has preserved its individuality under the *original grant*, and has constantly been, and is at this moment, subject to the jurisdiction of *Canada*.

"In proof of the accuracy of this assertion, we refer to the annexed papers, numbered from 13 to 25 inclusive. (from 1 to 13 in Appendix No. 50 to this Report.)

The first of these papers, marked 13 (1) contains the original grant of that territory in 1683. The others display the successive deeds of transfer and acts of jurisdiction exercised over it in Canada, from that period to the year, 1802; since which time the fief has remained in possession of the same occupant.*

"Here, therefore, exists an extensive possession incontestably *Canadian*, held by virtue of the rights derived to Great Britain, from the cession to her of Canada by France, far within the Line of Boundary claimed by the United States, as having formed part of the Province of Massachusetts Bay.

"Now, on what possible ground can the United States, who, in preferring their claim in 1782 to territory in this quarter, professed to adhere to the charter of Massachusetts Bay, now lay claim to territory which was granted to a French subject by a French Governor of Canada, before the existence of the charter of Massachusetts Bay, and which has always formed an integral portion of Canada, whether held by France or Great Britain.

"But not only does this interposition of territory, unquestionably *Canadian*, invalidate the claim of the United States, as founded on the charter of Massachusetts's Bay, but it also, when considered under another point of view, totally breaks down their argument respecting the line of highlands claimed by them; for it disables those highlands from fulfilling the distinctive condition required of them by the Treaty of 1783, na-

* It has since been sold to an American Company.—A. W.

Appendix
(B.)
1844.

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

mely, that they shall divide the rivers falling into the Saint Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean. Amongst these latter we have seen that the United States include the river Saint John.

“ On consulting again the British transcript of the map A (B) it will be seen that the fief of Madawaska extends from near the sources of the river Madawaska to within a few miles of the river Saint John, of which it is the principal tributary in that quarter.

“ We conceive that it will hardly be pretended, that the seigniority of Madawaska could have been considered, at the period of the original grant, as an insulated portion of Canada, totally disunited from that Province. We therefore assume that the Province of Canada extended, at the period of the original grant of the fief of Madawaska, uninterruptedly, from beyond the line of boundary now claimed by the United States, along the Madawaska river, to the entire extent of that seigniority. But assuming this to be the case, it is manifest that the American line must, at the point towards the source of Madawaska, experience an absolute chasm,—a complete interception, by the interposition of that portion of Canada.

“ But how would such a line fulfil the conditions of the treaty? It would certainly in that case, neither run along highlands, nor would it divide rivers falling into the Saint Lawrence from rivers falling into the Atlantic; since the upper part of the Madawaska would undoubtedly be on the same side of the line with all the rivers which fall into the Saint Lawrence.

“ But without entering into arguments which might be derived from other sources, to shew what the general boundary line of Canada was, we may fairly assert, that the simple fact of the fief of Madawaska having been originally granted and invariably held under the jurisdiction of Canada, whether French or English, goes far to warrant the conclusion that the whole tract of country in which that fief lies, was always considered and treated by the authorities of Canada as an integral portion of that Province.

“ Upon such assumption or assertion alone, however, whatever may be its justice or strength, we do not propose to rest our argument. That the country has been so considered and treated is demonstrable from documentary evidence of an equally conclusive character with that already adduced on behalf of the fief of Madawaska. To that evidence we accordingly appeal.

“ On the 24th of January, 1765, a public notice, hereunto annexed, was issued by the office of the Provincial Secretary in Canada, and published by authority, according to custom, in the Quebec Gazette, by which notice all Canadian inhabitants were prohibited from interfering with the hunting ground of the Indians down to the Great Falls of the river Saint John.

“ Again, on the 11th of November, 1784, that is, but one year subsequent to the treaty of 1783, an Indian was condemned by the courts of Canada, and executed for a murder committed at Madawaska. The documents containing an account of this proceeding are hereto annexed.

“ Again, in the year 1789, proceedings were commenced in a court at Quebec and continued to the 20th of January, 1791, in an action for damages brought against Augustin Dubé and Pierre Duperé, residing at Madawaska, in which the defendants put in a plea against the jurisdiction of the court of Quebec, alleging that they resided within that part of New

Brunswick. The plea was rejected on various grounds, amongst others, absence of proof on the part of the defendants that Madawaska was not within the jurisdiction of Canada; and the defendants were cast accordingly.

“ Again, on the 10th of November, 1791, a sheriff's notice was published in the Quebec Gazette for the sale of lands of the said Pierre Duperé, at Madawaska, apparently in execution of the judgment in the last mentioned case.

“ Again, in 1785, the council of Quebec took into consideration the expediency of making a road from Kamouraska on the Saint Lawrence, to lake Temisquata, along that district called the Temisquata Portage, in order, as it is stated, to obtain an easy and speedy communication between the Provinces of Canada and New Brunswick, “ particularly in time of war, when an easy and speedy communication, independent of the States of America, becomes absolutely necessary, and when, in times of peace, from the inconvenience of sending government and other despatches by way of New York, which is every day more apparent, the American Postmaster having lately refused the Postmaster General here (at Quebec), to allow the Couriers from this Province to pass through their territories, insisting that all letters shall go by their mails only.”

“ Again, in 1787—1792, the question of the respective boundaries of Canada and the then newly erected Province of New Brunswick * was brought before the Council of Quebec. The paper which contains an account of the proceedings thereupon is highly valuable and important, especially as proving that whatever disputes may have existed between the respective British Provinces as to their several limits, not the smallest doubt seems to have been ever entertained by them as to the right of Great Britain to the whole territory thus contested between the Provinces.

“ In this document it is shown, that for several years prior to 1792 the government of Canada had established a militia at Madawaska, and that the Courts of Quebec had exercised jurisdiction in various cases within that settlement. It will also be seen therein, that, in opposition to the claim set up at that time by New Brunswick to a boundary north of lake Temisquata, the committee of the Council of Quebec contended that such boundary would interfere with “ *the seigneuries under Canadian grants as far back as the years 1623 and 1683, besides the Acadians settled above the Great Falls of Saint John's river.*” The report of the committee proceeds thus:—“ The committee most humbly submit to your Lordship, whether it would not be for the advantage of both governments, that the Province of Quebec be separated from that of New Brunswick *by a line running along the highlands which extend from the head of Chaleurs Bay, to the foot of the Great Fall of Saint John's river, and from thence crossing the river (so as to include the whole of the portage or carrying place) and continuing in a straight line towards the sources of the river Chaudière, which rise on the highlands that commence at the said head of the Bay of Chaleurs, and extend all the way to the north westernmost head of Connecticut river.*” This opinion clearly shows what conception was at that time entertained by the Canadian

* Subsequently to the treaty of 1783, the British Province of Nova Scotia was divided into two separate Provinces, of which the one retained its former name, and the other, embracing the British territory in the vicinity of the due north line, and the adjacent parts of the old Province of Nova Scotia, received the name of New Brunswick.

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

Appendix
(B.)

1814.

authorities, respecting the boundaries of Canada and Nova Scotia. In a subsequent part of the same document, it is distinctly stated that at that time (in 1792,) "the line between the two Provinces of Canada and New Brunswick, had not been ascertained," and it was then the declared object of the Canadian government, "to call the attention of His Majesty's Ministers to the adjustment of the limits necessary for preserving the public tranquility of both Provinces."

"Again, in 1791, an official list was made out of the parishes in the Province of Quebec, in which list the parish of Madawaska is included, and a description given of the species of tenure by which the settlers held their land, and a census of the male population, above 19 years of age, is also thereto annexed.

"The above cited series of documents clearly establishes Canadian jurisdiction, as far as the Great Falls of the Saint John; for a long period, both before and since the treaty of 1783, and thereby further negatives the American claim to this country, as founded on the supposed limits of Massachusset's Bay.

"Furthermore there can be shewn, from *American* testimony, a *de facto* possession by Great Britain of the district, called the Madawaska settlement, on the river Saint John, beginning a few miles above the Great Falls, and extending beyond the confluence of the river Madawaska with the Saint John, which possession was never called in question by the United States until the termination of the war between Great Britain and the United States, in 1814."

No. 30.

List of 13 documents concerning the fief Madawaska, contained in the British written and printed evidence adduced under the 5th article of the treaty of Ghent.

1st.—Concession of the *fief* of Madawaska to the children of the Sieur de la Chenaye, 25th November, 1683, and concession to the said Sieur de la Chenaye, and to the Sieur de Villéray, of land lying between their former concessions, 5th April, 1689.

2nd.—Adjudication of the fiefs of Rivière du Loup and Madawaska to Joseph Blondeau dit la Franchise, 29th October, 1709.

3rd.—Act of "*Foi et Hommage*," by Joseph Blondeau for the fiefs of Rivière du Loup and Madawaska, 13th February, 1723.

4th.—Aveu et Dénombrement by Joseph Blondeau, 15th February, 1723.

5th.—Adjudication of the fiefs of Rivière du Loup and Madawaska, to Pierre Claverie, 29th July, 1755.

6th.—Act of "*Foi et Hommage*," by Pierre Claverie, for the fiefs of Rivière du Loup and Madawaska, 19th March, 1756.

7th.—Receipt for Domaniai Dues for the fiefs of Rivière du Loup and Madawaska, 8th May, 1756.

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

8th.—Deed of Sale by J. A. N. Dandamme Danseville, and his wife (the widow of Pierre Claverie) to James Murray, 20th July, 1763.

9th.—Deed of Assignment dated 2nd August 1768, by Richard Murray to Malcolm Fraser, of an Indenture of lease, dated 10th May, 1766, made by James Murray to the said Richard Murray and Malcolm Fraser, and an Indenture of lease of the said General James Murray to Henry Caldwell, dated 7th April, 1774.

10th.—Lease from Henry Caldwell, to Malcolm Fraser, 24th September, 1782.

11th.—Confirmation before a Notary, 27th December, 1786, of Lease from Henry Caldwell, to Malcolm Fraser, 24th September, 1782.

12.—Deed of Sale, from the trustees and executors of James Murray, to Henry Caldwell, 21st June, 1802.

13.—Deed of Sale, by Henry Caldwell to Alexander Fraser, 2nd August, 1802.

No. 31.

SOUTHERN BOUNDARY OF CANADA.

Extract from the Minutes of the Executive Council of the Province of Québec, 9th July, 1787.

"Monday, 9th July, 1787.

"PRESENT.

"His Excellency the Right Honorable Guy, *Lord Dorchester, Governor*; the Honorable *Henry Hope, esquire, Lieutenant Governor*; William Smith C. J. Le Compte Dupré, Hugh Finlay, Edward Harrison, George Pownall, J. G. C. De Léry, Henry Caldwell, William Grant, P. R. De St. Ours, Francis Baby, esquires.

"His Lordship intimated the propriety of *ascertaining the limits between this and the Province of New Brunswick*, and that the Surveyor General of that Province, would soon meet Mr. Holland for that purpose, and as it was absolutely requisite towards opening and sustaining the land communication between the two Provinces, that the lands on both sides of it should be settled, his Lordship proposed, and the council concurred in authorizing Mr. Holland to give assurances to all persons desirous to settle there, and *especially the Acadians in that vicinity, of the favorable intentions of this government to issue grants in their favor*, for three hundred acres, to the head of every family, out of the waste lands of the Crown in that quarter; and it is for that purpose recommended to them to explore the places fit for cultivation on both sides of the route, and apply, by petition, in the usual course, for grants to be made agreeable to the Royal instructions."

Appendix
(B.)

No. 32.

1844.

Extract from the Minutes of the Executive Council of the Province of Quebec, 4th August, 1792.

“ Saturday, 4th August, 1792.

“ At the Council Chamber in the Bishop's Palace.

“ PRESENT.

“ His Excellency Major General Clarke, Lieutenant-Governor.

“ And the Honorable William Smith, Esquires.

“ Hugh Finlay, “
“ François Baby, “

“ Read the memorial of A and M. Robichaud, dated the 8th June, 1792.

“ Read a Report of the Committee of Council, appointed to consider *the boundary between the Provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick, and the means of encouraging the communication and settlement of the lands in that vicinity, dated 18th October, 1787.*

“ Read a judgment of the Court of Common Pleas, dated 15th February, 1792.

“ Read the Report of the Solicitor General and Surveyor General, dated Quebec, 29th July, 1792.

“ Ordered that *these papers be entered upon the Minutes, and it is humbly suggested by the Board, that it may be expedient to transmit copies to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of New Brunswick for his co-operating in representations to call the attention of His Majesty's Ministers to the adjustment of the limits necessary for preserving the public tranquility on the borders of both Provinces.*”

THE MEMORIAL OF

A. & M. ROBICHAUD.

“ *A son Excellence Allured Clarke, Ecuyer, Lieutenant-Gouverneur et Commandant en Chef de la Province du Bas Canada, Major Général, Commandant les Forces de sa Majesté dans l'Amérique du Nord, &c. &c. &c.*

“ Requête d'Anselme et Michel Robichaud, Marchands, demeurants à la Rivière des Caps, Comté de Cornwallis, Province du Bas Canada, représentant très humblement.

“ S'il plait à Votre Excellence,

“ Que depuis plus de quinze ans ils ont constamment commercé avec les habitans de Madawaska, et par diverses licences du District de Quebec, traité avec les Sauvages sur les frontièrs, même dans une partie de la Colonie du Nouveau Brunswick, et qu'ils ont acquis une terre au dit lieu de Madawaska, et fait des crédits considerables.

“ *Que le gouvernement de Québec ayant depuis plusieurs années établi des milices à Madawaska, et la Cour des Plaidoyers Communs du District de Québec, prononcée plusieurs jugemens, même dé-*

cerné des exécutions en leur faveur contre diverses personnes domiciliées au dit lieu de Madawaska, ils esperoient avoir justice et satisfaction, mais qu'au commencement de May dernier, Thomas Costin, se disant Ecuyer, Juge à Paix pour le Nouveau Brunswick, a fait élire à la pluralité des voix, dans une assemblée des habitans, de nouveaux officiers de Milice à Madawaska, et prononcé une amende contre Anselme Robichaud, l'un des supplians, pour avoir fait saisir des meubles de François Albert à Madawaska, quoiqu'en vertu d'un execution sur jugement du District de Québec.

“ Qu'en outre Jacques Cir, Lieutenant de Milice établi par le gouvernement de Québec, quoique muni de l'ordre d'execution de justice, a été arrêté prisonnier par un sergent des troupes de Sa Majesté et quatre soldats, qui l'ont conduit environ quinze lieues au Grand Sault, où il a été obligé de payer dix livres treize shillins pour recourir sa liberté.

“ *Et comme les supplians, n'ont pu apprendre de l'Etat Major des Milices de Québec, ni de John Collins, Ecuyer, Deputé Arpenteur Général, ni du dit Thomas Costin soit disant Juge à Paix, où peuvent avoir été posés les bornes de la Province sur la ligne, telle qu'indiquée par le statut de la 14e année du règne de Sa Majesté, et comment le changement de gouvernement peut ainsi s'operer, et afin d'obtenir justice dans l'une ou l'autre Province, ils supplient très humblement votre Excellence, de leur fair connoître, s'il est possible, les bornes de le Province du Bas Canada, et de prendre, avec le gouvernement du Nouveau Brunswick, les mesures que sa sagesse peut adopter, pour éviter la ruine des supplians et des autres fidels sujets de Sa Majesté, que l'ignorance des limites et de pareilles amendes ou forces peuvent occasioner.*

“ Et les supplians par inclination, comme par devoir, ne cesseront de prier, &c.

“ Quebec, 8 Juin, 1792.

“ INDORSED.

“ Referred to the Solicitor General and Surveyor General for a verification of facts in due form and report.

“ By order of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor.

“ (Signed,) THOMAS ASTON COFFIN.

“ Quebec, 18th June, 1792.

P A P E R S

REFERRED TO THE

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL.

Boundaries of the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, extracted from His Excellency Lord Dorchester's Commissions, as Captain General and Governor in Chief of the said Provinces.

“ QUEBEC.

“ Comprehending all His Majesty's territories, islands, and countries in North America, bounded on the south by a line from the Bay of Chaleurs, along the

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

highlands which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the river Saint Lawrence, from those which fall into the atlantic ocean, to the north-westernmost head of the Connecticut river; thence down along the middle of that river, to the forty fifth degree of north latitude; from thence by a line due west on said latitude until it strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraguy; thence along the middle of said river into lake Ontario, through the middle of said lake until it strikes the communication by water between that lake and lake Erie, through the middle of said lake until it arrives at the water communication between that lake and lake Huron; thence along the middle of said water communication into the lake Huron; thence through the middle of said lake to the water communication between that lake and lake Superior, thence through lake Superior northward of the Isles Royal and Phillipeaux to the long lake; thence through the middle of said long lake and the water communication between it and the lake of the Woods, to the said lake of the Woods; thence through the said lake to the most north-western point thereof; and from thence on a due west course to the river Mississipi, and northward to the southern boundary of the territory granted to the merchants, adventures of England trading to Hudson's Bay, and also all such territories, islands and countries, which have, since the tenth of February, one thousand seven hundred and sixty three, been made part of the government of Newfoundland, together with all the rights, members and appurtenances, whatsoever, thereunto belonging."

“NOVA SCOTIA.

“Bounded on the Westward by a line drawn from Cape Sable across the entrance to the centre of the Bay of Fundy, to the northward by a line along the centre of the said Bay to the mouth of the Musquat river, by the said river to its source, and from thence by a due east line across the Isthmus into the Bay Verte, to the eastward by the said bay and the gulf of Saint Lawrence to the cape or promontory called Cape Breton, in the island of that name, including the said islands, the island of Saint John, and all other islands within six leagues of the coast; and to the southward by the atlantic ocean from the said cape to the Cape Sable aforesaid, including the island of that name, and all other islands within forty leagues of the coast, with all the rights, members and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging.”

“NEW BRUNSWICK.

“Bounded on the westward by the mouth of the river Sainte Croix, by the said river to its source, and by a line drawn due north from thence, to the southern boundary of the Province of Quebec; to the northward by the said boundary as far as the western extremity of the Bay des Chaleurs; to the eastward by the said bay and the gulf Saint Lawrence, to the bay called Bay Verte; to the south by a line in the centre of the Bay of Fundy, from the river Sainte Croix aforesaid, to the mouth of the Musquat river, by the said river to its source; and from thence by a due east line across the Isthmus into the Bay Verte, to join the eastern line above described, including all islands within six leagues of the coast, with all the rights, members, and appurtenances, whatsoever thereunto belonging.”

Boundaries of the United States of America in the words of the second article of the Definitive Treaty of Peace and Friendship between His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America. Signed at Paris, the 3rd September, 1783.

“2nd.—And that all disputes which might arise in future on the subject of the boundaries of the said United States may be prevented, it is hereby agreed and declared, that the following are and shall be their boundaries, viz: from the north west angle of Nova Scotia, viz: that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of Sainte Croix River to the highlands, along the said highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river Saint Lawrence from those which fall into the atlantic ocean, to the north westernmost head of the Connecticut river; thence down along the middle of that river to the forty-fifth degree of north latitude; from thence by a line due west on said latitude until it strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraguy; thence along the middle of said river into lake Ontario; through the middle of said lake until it strikes the communication by water between that lake and the lake Erie; thence along the middle of said communication into lake Erie; through the middle of said lake until it arrives at the water communication between that lake and lake Huron; thence along the middle of said water communication into the lake Huron; thence through the middle of said lake to the water communication between that lake and lake Superior; thence through lake Superior northward of the Isles Royal and Philipeaux to the long Lake; thence through the middle of said long Lake and the water communication between it and the lake of the Woods, to the said lake of the Woods; thence through the said lake to the most northwestern point thereof, and from thence on a due west course to the river Mississipi; thence by a line to be drawn along the middle of the said river Mississipi, until it shall intersect the northernmost part of the thirty first degree of north latitude; south by a line to be drawn due east from the determination of the line last mentioned, in the latitude of thirty one degrees north of the Equator, to the middle of the river Apalachicola, or Catahouche; thence along the middle thereof to its junction with the Flint river; thence straight to the head of Sainte Mary's river, and thence down along the middle of Sainte Mary's river to the atlantic ocean: east by a line to be drawn along the middle of the river Sainte Croix, from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy to its source, and from its source directly north to the aforesaid highlands, which divide the rivers that fall into the atlantic ocean, from those which fall into the river Saint Lawrence, comprehending all islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn due east from the points where the aforesaid boundaries between Nova Scotia on the one part, and East Florida on the other, shall respectively touch the Bay of Fundy and the atlantic ocean, excepting such islands as are now, or heretofore have been, within the limits of the said Province of Nova Scotia.”

Copy of His Excellency Lord Dorchester's Instructions to Mr. John Holland.

“(Copy.)

“Quebec, 9th July, 1787.

“SIR,—You will be pleased to accompany Mr. Finlay to the Great Falls on the river Saint John, in order to assist in marking out the boundary between

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

the Provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick, where it crosses the road of communication between these two Provinces, in such a manner that the lands at the different carrying places, and throughout the whole of the said communication, on both sides, may be granted by the respective governments without delay.

" You will there meet the Surveyor General of the Province of New Brunswick, or some other person or persons authorized by the Lieutenant-Governor of the said Province, in concert with whom and Mr. Finlay you will proceed upon that business.

" You will be guided therein by the inclosed descriptions of the boundaries of the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, extracted from my commissions as Governor thereof, to which is likewise added the description of the boundary of the United States, taken from the definitive treaty, for your information.

" The boundary established, you will neglect no opportunity of assuring all persons desirous to settle on *this side of it*, and particularly the Acadians in that vicinity, of the good dispositions of government in their favour as expressed in the inclosed minute of council,* which you will communicate to them leaving copies thereof with some of the people for their satisfaction.

" Such spots as Mr. Finlay may point out to you at the different carrying places, as most necessary to be settled for the establishment of post houses on the road of communication, you will more especially make the objects of your attention, explaining to the people the advantages of such situations.

" In general, your own prudence will direct to the different objects necessary to be attended to upon the whole of these services, in the course of which you will have the advantage of consulting Mr. Finlay's judgment and experience.

" You will return to this place as soon as they are accomplished, and report to me your proceedings, with such observations as may have occurred to you, tending to the advantage of the King's service, and more particularly to the *facilitating the communication between these two Provinces*.

" I am,

" With regard,

" (Signed) DORCHESTER.

" True copy.

" (Signed,) HENRY MOTZ."

Letter by way of Report from Mr. John Holland.

" Quebec, 26th July, 1787.

" MY LORD,—I have the honor to report, that pursuant to Your Excellency's orders and instructions, dated the 9th of July, I on the day following left Quebec and proceeded in company with Mr. Finlay to the *Great Falls on the river Saint John*; that on the 16th of July, at the Acadian settlement opposite Madawaska, met Capt. Sproule, the Surveyor General of New

* Vide ante, p. 51 (also No. 31 in this appendix.)

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

Brunswick; he informed me, that conceiving his waiting for us at the Great Falls to be totally unnecessary, he was now proceeding on his way to the height of land on the carrying place, situate between the river Saint Lawrence and Lake Temiscouata; as there (according to his idea) the boundary ought to be fixed. In reply to his remarks, I observed, that *it was generally understood in Canada that the line between the Provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick should run from the head of Chaleur Bay along the highlands in a westerly direction to the Great Falls on the Saint John river*, and from thence west to the westernmost, or main branch of the river Sainte Croix. He answered, that should a boundary be fixed at or near the Great Falls he would protest against such doings, as contrary to the directions laid down in his instructions.

" On Tuesday morning, the 17th, Capt. Sproule having met Mr. Finlay and me, and, after talking over the subject of the boundary line, he repeated nearly what he had said before, adding, that he would proceed immediately to the Portage to examine which way the waters incline on the heights there; that by their course he might be enabled to ascertain the boundary between the Provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick, as all the streams running into the rivers which empty themselves into the river Saint John, are in the Province of New Brunswick, and those which fall into the Saint Lawrence are in the Province of Quebec.

" After using many arguments to shew him the impropriety and disadvantages that would attend the fixing a boundary on the portage; the vast tract of country which must for many years, remain unsettled, by its falling in their Province, their nearest settlement being at least, two hundred miles distant from the heights on the portage; *the repugnancy expressed by the Acadians (settled near the Madawaska falls) at the idea of being separated from this Province* to which they are attached by numberless ties and reasons: but more especially, that the fixing that limit would materially affect the boundary between us and the United States of America; and that a large territory would thereby be saved or lost to His Majesty's dominions; and *that the heights of land run from the Bay of Chaleur to the river Saint John, and strike it at, or near, the Great Falls. To ascertain which, and more positively determine the situation, and explore the face of the country, we requested Capt. Sproule to return with us to the Great Falls*, to which he objected, saying, that his return there could answer no end, as the opinion he had already formed of the situation of the boundary line from geographical knowledge, and ocular demonstration, was unalterable, and that he was bound to observe General Carleton's instructions, which he produced, conceived in these words:

" By His Excellency Thomas Carleton, Lieutenant-Governor, and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

" To George Sproule, esquire, Surveyor General.

" You are hereby directed to proceed to the Great Falls of the river Saint John, in order to meet the Surveyor General of the Province of Quebec, at that place on the 15th instant, for the purpose of settling the boundary line between the Province of Quebec and New Brunswick, in the execution whereof you will be governed by the Act of Parliament for establishing the Province of Quebec, which determines that boundary to be the highlands which divide those waters that empty themselves into the river Saint Lawrence, from those which fall into the atlantic ocean.

Appendix
(B.)
1844.

" Given under my hand at Fredericton, the seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven.

" (Signed) THOMAS CARLETON."

" On the 18th Captain Sproule and we separated ; he, on his way to the Portage, we, to the Great Falls, where we found the country extremely mountainous; and, from information gathered from different persons, who have been from the Saint John river back in the country, and my own observations, have no doubt but that these mountains are the range which extend from the Bay of Chaleur to that river.

" On consulting Mr. Finlay, and finding nothing further could be done towards ascertaining the boundary line, therefore, with his advice, returned to fulfil as far as possible the further requisitions as stated in the instructions Your Lordship was pleased to honor me with.

" I neglected no opportunity of encouraging and assuring those persons wishing to settle in that vicinity, of the favourable intentions of this government towards them, leaving several copies of the minutes of council among them, with which the Acadians in particular, expressed an uncommon satisfaction.

" I informed the people disposed to settle, of the spots Mr. Finlay pointed out as most convenient and necessary to be settled for the establishment of post houses on the road ; taking the utmost care and attention to explain to them the advantages of such situations : they in general were inclined to settle from the Falls up the Saint John river, as far as Madawaska, the land being thus far good ; but from thence to the river Saint Lawrence, I found them much averse to settle, owing to the barrenness of the land in general, and their inability to support themselves for the first years of their settlement : upon the whole I much fear that, without some further encouragement than the grant of land, the portage between the river Saint Lawrence and Temiscouata will remain unsettled.

" I have the honour to be,

" With the utmost submission,

" My Lord,

" Your Lordship's most respectful and

" most obedient humble servant,

" (Signed) JOHN FREDERICK HOLLAND."

Report of the Committee of Council appointed to consider the Boundary between the Provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick, and the means of encouraging the communication, and to settle the lands in that vicinity.

" To His Excellency the Right Honorable Guy Lord Dorchester, Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Province of Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

" The Committee of Council appointed to report as well upon the question of the boundary between this Province and that of New Brunswick, as the most eligible means of encouraging the communication and the settlement of the lands in that vicinity, have the honour to observe, that Mr. Holland's Report to Your Excellency has been duly considered by the committee,

Appendix
(B.)
1844.

who likewise paid thorough attention to the description of the boundaries of the Provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick, as extracted from Your Excellency's commissions as Captain General and Governor in Chief, and on the whole they beg leave to remark, that if the Province of New Brunswick may of right claim the sources of rivers that take their rise on the height of land, which divides the rivers that empty themselves into the Saint Lawrence from those which fall into the atlantic ocean, the ancient limits of this government will be curtailed towards New Brunswick, and seigniories under (Canadian grants as far back as the year 1623 and 1683 be taken into that Province ; besides, the Acadians, already settled above the Great Falls of Saint John river, and such people as may chuse hereafter to settle there, would be greatly incommoded if those parts should be included in the Province of New Brunswick.

" Their commercial dealings will be with this country, for they must, from their situation, be supplied with European and West India commodities from Quebec.

" The Committee most humbly submit to your Lordship, whether it would not be for the advantage of both governments that the Province of Quebec be separated from that of New Brunswick by a line running along the highlands which extend from the head of Chaleurs Bay to the foot of the Great Falls of Saint John river, and from thence crossing the river (so as to include the whole of the portage or carrying place) and continuing in a straight line towards the sources of the river Chaudière, which rise on the highlands that commence at the said head of the Bay of Chaleurs, and extend all the way to the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river.

" With regard to settling the new road to Lake Temiscouata, along that lake and so down the Madawaska, the committee beg leave to represent that the soil in that lengthy tract is poor in general ; yet there are many parts through its whole extent fit for cultivation, though not of a quality to induce people to settle so far removed from assistance in their country labours, without good encouragement.

" From information the committee report, that some Canadian settlers may be had on the following terms :

" To obtain a grant of two hundred acres of land, free from quit rent, for twenty years, paying a sol de cens.

" To have four acres cleared, and a log house built thereon, consisting of two apartments, and to have an out house of logs to serve as a stable and barn, with three years provisions for each family.

" The committee have further been informed that loyalists will set down on that tract on the following conditions :

" That each family have a grant of land (200 acres) free from quit rent, for ten years.

" Twenty five pounds to be advanced, to stock the farm ; the lands and improvements to be security that the money shall be repaid in ten years, but without interest. That each family be conveyed to the land allotted to them without expense. To have two years provisions allowed them, and delivered at their settlements.

" The lands from the mouth of Madawaska down to the Great Fall on Saint John river are of a superior

Appendix
(B.)
1844.

quality ; it is therefore presumed that settlers would sit down in that part on less encouragement than is above demanded.

“ By order of the Committee.

“ (Signed,) HUGH FINLAY,
“ *Chairman.*

“ Council Chamber,
“ 18th October, 1787.”

THE JUDGMENT OF THE
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

“ DISTRICT DE } P. L. PANET,
QUEBEC. } *Greffier.*

“ *George Trois*, par la Grâce de Dieu, *Roi*, de la Grande Bretagne, de France, et d'Irlande, Défendeur de la Foy, &c. Vu que Anselme et Michel Robichaud, de la Rivière de Caps, a obtenu jugement le seizième jour de Décembre dernier, dans la Cour des Plaidoyers Communs, pour le District susdit, devant les Juges sus-nommés, a la Chambre d'Audience de la dite Cour, dans la ville de Québec, contre François Albert, *habitant de Madawaska dans le District*, pour la somme de dix livres sterling, pour sa dette, ainsi que celle de treize chelins deux sols courant, pour ses frais, et qu'il reste à faire exécution du dit jugement. Il vous est ordonné de prelever la dite somme et les frais susdits des biens mobiliers et effets du dit François Albert *dans le susdit District*, excepté toujours les animaux de charue, outils et instruments d'agriculture, outils pour l'exercice du metier, et un lit garni ; mais au cas que les autres biens mobiliers et effets du dit François Albert ne suffisent pas, les dits animaux de charue, instruments et outils d'agriculture, et outils de metiers, seront vendus (mais non le lit garni) huit jours après avoir fait afficher ou crier la vente, au Dimanche, à la porte de l'Eglise paroissiale, immédiatement après le service divin, et ayez l'argent (ou deniers provenans de la vente) Vendredi le vingt-septième jour d'Avril prochain, afin de la livrer au dit Anselme Robichaud et Michel Robichaud pour sa dette et ses frais, avec un chelin pour ce précept, et quatre chelins pour vos droits honoraires ; et au cas qu'il vous reste quelques deniers entre les mains après que vous aurez pleinement satisfait le susdit jugement et les fraix, vous rendrai le surplus au dit François Albert.

“ Témoin l'Honorable Jenken Williams, l'un des Juges de notre Cour à Québec, le 15e jour de Février, dans le 23me année de notre règne.

“ (Signé,) J. WILLIAMS,
“ *J. P. C.*

“ A Antoine Cureux Saint Germain, capitaine, et autres officiers de milice de la paroisse de Kamouraska, et François Cires, capitaine, et Jacques Cir, Lieutenant de milice de la paroisse de Madawaska.”

“ A l'Honorable Colonel de toute la milice de la côté du sud, Monsr. François Dambourges.

“ MONSR. ET COLONEL,

“ Supplie très-humblement votre bonté et votre grandeur, me trouvant dans une très-grande affaire pour avoir fait valoir les ordres, qui m'ont été adressés de

la Cour du gouvernement de Québec. Après avoir fait un saisit, et huit jours après voulant faire faire la dite vente, comme il m'avoit été ordonné par la Cour, ils ont commencé par me traiter de voleur, et se sont renfermés ; le dit Thomas Costin, se disant Juge a paix, a dit qu'il se moquoit de tous les ordres de Canada. D'ailleurs, il ne s'est pas contenté de me faire toutes les insultes, il a été cherché une garde au Grand Sault, et sont venus me chercher comme un voleur.

“ Ce Costin donc juge à paix, disant à la garde, s'il ne veut pas sortir de chez lui, tirez-le ou sortez-le par quartier et même tue-le. Après avoir été rendu au Grand Sault, moi ayant laissé ma famille dans une triste situation, ils m'ont obligé comme voulant me contraindre d'aller à Brunswick, j'ai été obligé donner caution pour la somme de dix louis et treize chelins ; donc je suis obligé de donner au 15 Mai prochain, c'est pourquoi, mon Colonel, que j'ai recour à votre bonté de vouloir me rendre ce service, moi ayant suivi les ordres, qui m'ont été adressés, *comme ayant été honoré de commission de capitaine et lieutenant de milice.*

Nous nous trouvant à l'heure present ruinés par le juge à paix, tant que par les fraix dont je vous fait mention, et ainsi que dans tous les discours me traitant de voleur et coquin, et me disant, sur votre respect qu'il se moque généralement de tous les ordres de Canada, et même, mon colonel, je ne peut pas vous dire tout ce qu'ils ont dit, et même ce qu'il dit en présence de dix témoins. Deplus pour vous prouver tous les cruautés dont je vous fait mention, il a fait dire à ma femme, comme n'étant point chez moi, que si elle ne me trouvoit pas, qu'il ayez la prendre avec les plus petits de ses enfans, et la mener au Grand Sault ; pour lors, elle lui dit : mon mari est à la chasse ; tout aussitôt il a commandé un homme avec le Sheriff, sont venu me chercher dans le bois distante de six lieux de chez moi, et m'ont fait perdre toute ma chasse, pour lors ils m'ont amené au Grand Sault ; étant au Grand Sault, il m'ont donc obligé de promettre de donner cette somme comme je vous fait mention, autre raisons qu'il donnas quand il laissa François Alber, et l'autre lui dit, s'il vient des ordres de Canada, que faudra-t-il que je fasse ; il lui dit tue les, et il n'en reviendra point d'autre pour cette affaire, vous n'en aurez point tué deux ou trois qu'il ne reviendront point, à l'instant cy inclus vous trouverez sa defence, qu'il nous a fait.

“ A l'heure present, mon colonel, nous nous jetons entre vos bras pour avoir votre secours, et vous dire que nous ne somme point coupable dans aucune chose, et nous avons suivis les ordres qu'il nous ont été adressés, et sans votre secours, et celui du gouvernement, nous serons obligé de payer cette somme de dix louis et treize chelins, et de passer pour des voleurs, moi qui a suivi les ordres conformément à leur teneur, et nous qui sommes des gens hors d'état de payer une somme telle que celle la pour avoir obei aux ordres.

“ Nous esperons que votre bonté ordinaire ne voudras pas nous laisser dans une si grande peine et perte.

“ Vous pouvez voir que cet article nous a fait perdre bon compte.

“ Nous espérons que votre bonté nous honorera de votre réponse, et de votre support, et plus promptement possible pour opposer ce Thomas Costin de tout vendre, ce que nous pouvons avoir, comme il fera si nous n'avons point du secours de vous et votre protection ; il sera bien douloureux pour nous si nous étions obligé de payer un tel somme pour avoir obéis les ordres. Mon cher colonel, nous avons ce confiance en

Appendix
(B.)
1844.

Appendix
(B.)

1811.

vous, et nous sommes avec toutes les considerations possibles, comme etant avec respect,

“ Monsieur,

“ Votre très-humbles et très-obéissant
Serviteurs,

Marque ✕ ordinaire
de François Sir.

FRANÇOIS SIR,

Marque ✕ ordinaire
de Jacques Sir.
Lieutenant de Milice.

JACQUES SIR,
*Capitaine et Lieutenant
Milice.*

“ Moi, Regis Robichaud, assurant M. le Colonel de ses respects, et le Sr. François et Jacques Sir, m'ont prié de signeur pour eux.

“ Par ce present, je certifie que François Sir, et Jacques Sir, habitans de Madawaska, et que le dit Madawaska est situé dans le comté de York, et Province de Nouvelle Brunswick, et par lequel je defend les dits François Sir, et Jacques Sir d'agir ou de faire agir, executer ou faire executer aucun ordre d'un autre Province, dans le District de Madawaska, excepté que soit signé et ordonné de notre Juge de Nouvelle Brunswick, sous peine d'être prosecutés suivant les loix de notre dite Province de Nouvelle Brunswick.

“ Donné sous notre seing, à Madawaska, York comté, Mai le 26, 1792.

“ (Signed) THOS. COSTIN,

“ *Juge a Paix pour le District de
Madawaska et York comté.*”

“ Moi, François Albert, je confesse d'avoir reçu de Jacques Sir, son billet pour la somme de dix louis treize chelins, lequel son payer sous solde de tous comptes pour divers fraix causé pour avoir agi contre les loix de notre Province de Nouvelle Brunswick.

mark

“ FRs. ✕ ALBERT.

“ Grand Sault, York comté,
“ Mars le 26, 1792.”

“ Madawaska, le 23e Avril, 1792.

“ A Monsieur Dambourges, Colonel de toute la Milice au sud :—

“ MON COLONEL,—Dans la première lettre que je me suis fait l'honneur de vous écrire il est à vous dire que nous ne pouvant pas nous transporter chez vous pour vous expliquer plus amplement.

“ Il est de vous dire que nous sommes dans une très grande peine et grande trouble, et aussi par le trouble que nous à causé la rivière St. Jean par l'inondement des eaux qu'il y'a dans cet endroit, même qu'il a été difficile de nous sauver ainsi que nos animaux.

“ Mais, mon Colonel, nous vous envoyons un exprès pour prier votre bonté de vouloir nous donner du support pour nous secourir. Nous espérons en votre

bonté pour nous tirer de peine avec une réponse, car sans aucune force nous sommes des gens ruinés et toujours dans le risque.

“ Nous sommes avec tout le respect possible, votre très humble et affectionné serviteurs,

FRANÇOIS SIR,
Capt. des Milices à Madawaska.

JACQUES SIR,
Lieut. de Milices.

Report of the Solicitor General and Surveyor General, to His Excellency Alured Clarke, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Lower Canada, Major General, Commanding His Majesty's Forces in North America, &c. &c. &c.

“ Report of His Majesty's Solicitor General and Surveyor General, under Your Excellency's reference of the 18th June, upon the petition of Anselme and Michel Robichaud, of Rivière des Caps, in the county of Cornwallis, merchants, for a verification of the facts therein stated.

“ May it please Your Excellency,

“ The petition states, “ that for upwards of fifteen years they have traded with the inhabitants of Madawaska, and under divers licences from the District of Quebec, have also traded with the Savages upon the frontiers, and even within parts of the Province of New Brunswick, and have purchased a farm at Madawaska, and made considerable credits.

“ That the government of Quebec, having for several years established a Militia at Madawaska, and the Court of Common Pleas for the District of Quebec having pronounced several judgments, and issued executions in their favour against persons settled at Madawaska, they had entertained hopes that justice would be done them; but that in the beginning of May last, one Thomas Costin, calling himself a justice of the peace for the Province of New Brunswick, had caused new Officers of the Militia to be elected at Madawaska, by a majority of voices, at an assembly of the inhabitants, and imposed a fine on Anselme Robichaud, one of the petitioners, for having caused the goods of one François Albert, at Madawaska, to be seized, though such seizure was made by virtue of an execution issued upon a judgment in the district of Quebec. Moreover, that Jacques Sir, Lieutenant of Militia, established by the government of Quebec, though vested with the execution, was arrested and made prisoner by a serjeant and four soldiers in His Majesty's troops, who conducted him fifteen leagues, to a place called the Grand Sault, where he was compelled to pay ten pounds and thirteen shillings to obtain his liberty.

The petition further states, “ that as the petitioners have not been able to learn from the Field Officers of Militia at Quebec, nor from John Collins, esquire, the Deputy Surveyor General, nor from the said Thomas Costin, who calls himself a justice of the peace, where the boundaries of the Province may have been placed upon the line, designated by the Statute of the 14th of His Majesty, and how the change of government may operate, and to the end that they may obtain justice in one or other of the Provinces, they most humbly pray Your Excellency to

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

cause them to be informed, if it be possible, of the boundaries of the Province of Lower Canada, and to take such measures with the government of New Brunswick as your wisdom may suggest, to prevent the ruin of the petitioners, and others, His Majesty's faithful subjects, which *their ignorance of the limits*, and such fines and force may occasion."

To verify the facts above alleged it was our intention to examine the petitioners and such witnesses as they might be able to adduce before us, and for that purpose the Solicitor-General acquainted Colonel Baby thereof, but from the distance of their residence from Quebec, from their poverty and from other causes, they have not yet presented themselves. There are, however, certain papers that accompanied Your Excellency's reference, and are hereunto annexed, which in order to avoid any longer delay, induce us to report to Your Excellency, that the facts alleged in the petition respecting the arrest of Jacques Cir, *the Lieutenant of Militia at Madawaska*, and his being conducted to the Grand Sault, and there compelled to give his promissory note to Francis Albert for ten pounds and thirteen shillings for pretended expenses, said to have been occasioned by his having acted contrary to the laws of the Province of New Brunswick, appear to us to be true, judging from the original papers, viz :

- 1.—“ A copy of a writ of execution issued from the Court of Common Pleas at Quebec, tested 15th February, 1792.
- 2.—“ A letter from François Cir and Jacques Cir, to Colonel Dambourges, certified by Régis Robichaud, without date.
- 3.—“ A paper signed Thomas Costin, juge à paix pour le district de Madawaska et York Comté, purporting to be an inhibition to François Cir and Jacques Cir, from executing any order issuing from any other Province, within the district of Madawaska, unless it be signed and ordered by a Judge of New Brunswick, dated 26th March, 1792.
- 4.—“ An acknowledgement, to which is subscribed François Albert, of his having received a promissory note of Jacques Cir, for ten pounds thirteen shillings, for expenses occasioned by his having acted contrary to the laws of New Brunswick, dated 28th March, 1792.
- 5.—“ A letter dated Madawaska, 23rd April, 1792, from François Cir and Jacques Cir, to Mr. Dambourges, Colonel of the South Militia, Lieutenant Colonel Baby of the Canadian Militia, assures us that a *company of Militia was established by order of Lord Dorchester, at Madawaska, about two years ago, and that Jacques Cir, is a Lieutenant in that company, so that that fact is also true.*

“ We have applied to the Council Office here for a copy of any proceedings that might have been had in council respecting the line of division between this Province and New Brunswick, and have obtained a copy of certain papers there deposited, which show that the line between the two Provinces has not yet been ascertained :—a copy of those papers we herewith submit to Your Excellency, viz :

- 1.—“ Description of the Boundaries of the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New-Brunswick, from His Excellency Lord Dorchester's Commissions, and of the United States of America, from the Definitive Treaty of the Peace, in the handwriting of Mr. Secretary Motz.

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

2.—“ Copy of Lord Dorchester's Instructions to Mr. John Holland, who was directed to accompany Mr. Finlay, in order to assist in marking out the Boundary Line, dated Quebec, 9th July, 1787, also in the handwriting of Mr. Secretary Motz.

3.—“ Letter by way of Report from Mr. John Holland to Lord Dorchester, dated Quebec, 26th July, 1787.

4.—“ Report of a Committee of the Council charged to consider the subject of the Boundary Line between the two Provinces, and the means of encouraging the communication, and settling the lands in that vicinity. Dated, Council Chamber, 18th October, 1787.

“ All which is most humbly submitted to Your Excellency's consideration.

“ (Signed,) J. WILLIAMS,
Sol. Gen.

“ SAMUEL HOLLAND.

“ Quebec, 29th July, 1787. ”

No. 33.

Extracts from the Report of the Royal Commissioners, Colonel Richard Z. Mudge and G. W. Featherstonhaugh, Esquire on the subject of the Southern Boundary of Canada, 1840.

(Page 9.)—“ Having found the physical geography of the disputed territory very much at variance with all the accounts of it to which we had had access, and perceiving that the popular opinions regarding it both in Great Britain and in the United States of America, owed their origin to the previous surveys and negotiations respecting the Boundary Question, some of which surveys we found singularly at variance with our own careful observations made on the spot, as to heights of some leading points of the country of vital importance to the question ; we came to the conclusion, that the most significant of those previous estimates, and which were connected with important inferences, were conjecturally made, without knowledge of the truth, and that thus very incorrect statements had been submitted to the judgment of the Sovereign Arbitrator, to whom, under the convention of the 29th September, 1827, those previous surveys were to be referred. We shall, in the course of this Report, point out to your Lordship these inaccuracies in a more specific manner.

“ Alive to the important bearing of this somewhat unexpected state of things, it became necessary for us immediately upon our arrival in England, to enter upon a more careful study of the diplomatic history of the dispute ; in which was to be found those arguments which had been raised upon the erroneous statements we have alluded to, and which had taken so strong a hold upon the public mind in the United States of America.

“ The assumption consequent hereupon, which is entertained in that country, that a particular range of highlands north of the Saint John's river, and running parallel with, and at no great distance from the Saint Lawrence, is the range of highlands intended by the treaty of 1783, seemed to have suggested to the official agents, employed by the American government under

Appendix
(B.)
1844.

the 5th article of the treaty of Ghent, the necessity of maintaining that the boundary proposed by the treaty of 1783, was identical with the ancient provincial boundary between the Province of Quebec and Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia. This assertion, which appeared to derive plausibility from Mitchell's map, a document admitted to have been much consulted by the Commissioners of both governments at the negotiations which ended in the treaty of 1783, induced the British official agents, under the treaty of Ghent, to take the opposite line, and to insist that the assertion was altogether "conjectural and incapable of satisfactory proof." The voluminous conflicting documents which this point gave rise to, show how much the British official agents were misled by the general ignorance which existed of the interior parts of the territory in dispute. They were right in denying that the ancient provincial boundary was identical with the range of highlands claimed on the part of the United States; but they were wrong in denying that the line of demarcation established by the ancient provincial boundary, was intimately connected with the boundary intended by the 2nd article of the treaty of 1783.

"When the American agents asserted that the treaty line and the ancient provincial boundary were identical, and when the British agents denied that they were so, both parties placed the question at issue upon grounds dangerous to their respective claims, for if it had been known that a range of high lands corresponding with the terms of the treaty, existed in a part of the territory which neither of the parties had examined, namely, south of the Chaudière and the Bay of Chaleurs, in which ran the line of demarcation of the ancient provincial boundary, the Americans would never have made their assertion; but on the contrary, would probably have changed arguments with our own commissioner and agents. The United States are, however, committed, by the case which they laid before His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, to their assertion of the identity of the ancient provincial boundary with the line described in the 2nd article of the treaty of 1783. But it is probable that a better knowledge of the interior of the disputed territory, than existed at the time of the submission of the case to His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, now obtains in the United States. Of this we had indications on our arrival in America, in August, 1839, when some of the American Newspapers called loudly upon us to proceed to examine the line of highlands claimed by them; and this, no doubt, with the view of drawing our attention from those parts of the country west of the Saint John which lie along the eastern and western sources of the Penobscot. And the same newspapers at the termination of our labours, exhibited in no very courteous terms, their dissatisfaction with the course we had pursued, misrepresenting all our proceedings, denying that we had visited the line claimed by them, and insisting that if we had done so, we should have been compelled to report in favour of it. We relate these circumstances to your Lordship, to show that the very sanguine and almost universal opinion which obtains in the United States, and which has been so generally expressed there, in favour of the boundary line being to be found so near to the Saint Lawrence, has been partly occasioned by the true line of boundary never having been practically examined, and of no report having been made in detail of its true nature; whilst the past surveys and negotiations, as well as the public attention in both countries, have been almost exclusively directed to the line brought forward by the Americans as the boundary intended by the treaty of 1783. For although Mars Hill was with great colour of justice proposed by the British official agents as a point in

that range of highlands, * at which the due north line should stop, in order to form the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, still no line "along the highlands," had been surveyed or practically examined in a western direction from thence. The argument thus came conjecturally before the King of the Netherlands, and was left still more impotent by the denial, on our side, of any connection between the ancient provincial boundary and the line described in the 2nd article of the treaty of 1783.

"We have to remark, also, as a proof of the mistaken notions entertained in the United States, respecting their supposed highlands, that if we, in accordance with their wishes, had confined our investigations to the line claimed by them, we should have come at once to the conclusion at which, on making it the last branch of our investigations, we have actually arrived, namely, that that line is deficient in every essential character requisite to make it conformable with the description of the boundary intended by the treaty of 1783. Believing that they never would have invited us to expose the defects of the line claimed by them, if they had been aware of those defects, we must infer that they themselves, with some few exceptions, are without any practical knowledge of the real character of the line of boundary which they insist upon, some striking proofs of which we propose hereafter to adduce.

* * * * *

(P. 25.)—"The proclamation of 1763 states also, that the line of boundary of the government of Quebec, is to pass "along the north coast of the Bay of Chaleurs;" it does not state, as has been erroneously asserted, that the line passes along the highlands, which are on the north coast of the Bay of Chaleurs; but merely that it, the line, is to pass along the north coast, so as to place the whole of that part of the country, down to the water's edge of the bay, within the jurisdiction of Quebec. And it is a fact, which will hereafter be shown, that the highlands do extend from the eastern sources of the Penobscot, to the Bay of Chaleurs, forming a perfect continuity of highlands from that bay to the heads of the Chaudière.

"The propriety of including all the settlements accustomed to be governed by French law, and professing, as the Canadians of those settlements did, the Roman Catholic religion, was manifestly one of the motives for extending the jurisdiction of Quebec, wherever the settlements were French. This is evident, both from the language of the proclamation of 1763, where the boundary line is directed to go "also along "the north coast of the Bay of Chaleurs," because various fishing settlements were there; and from the recital of the same boundary in the Act 14 Geo. 3. 1774, commonly called the Quebec Act, where the southern boundary is thus described.

"All the territories, islands and countries in North America, belonging to the Crown of Great Britain, "bounded on the south by a line from the Bay of Chaleurs along the highlands which divide the "rivers that empty themselves into the Saint Lawrence from those which fall into the sea, to a point "in forty-five degrees of northern latitude, on the "eastern bank of the river Connecticut."

"No particular point of the Bay of Chaleurs is here mentioned at which this line is to begin, and there is nothing in this act which forbids the jurisdiction of

* On ascending the river Saint John from Woodstock, the gradual rise of the country is evident; and several miles before the traveller arrives at the stream called Des Chutes, he perceives that he is about to pass through a range of highlands.

Appendix
(B.)
1844.

Appendix
(B.)
1844.

Quebec to go as far south as the southernmost point of the Bay of Chaleurs at Bathurst, in north latitude 47 degrees 38 minutes.

“ But in the commission of Montague Wilmot, dated 21st of November, 1763, the government of the Province of Nova Scotia is directed to “ be bounded by “ the southern boundary of our Provinces of Quebec “ as far as *the western extremity* of the Bay des “ Chaleurs.” And this is repeated in other commissions to governors at various periods. But as no part of the territory in dispute with the United States can lie east of the due north line from the source of the Saint Croix, the acts of the British government touching the partitionment of lands between the Provinces of New Brunswick and Lower Canada, are not appropriate matters for discussion in the dispute with the United States. The real subject for discussion is purely the true direction of the highlands which “ *vide* those rivers that empty themselves into the Saint “ Lawrence, from those which fall into the Atlantic “ Ocean, to the north-westernmost head of the Connecticut river;” and is limited to that part of them which lies west of the due north line, and to the point at which the due north line from the sources of the Saint Croix river comes to those highlands.

* * * * *

(P. 39 and 40)—“ There are various lines of what have once been continuous ridges, more or less elevated, traversing in a north-easterly direction this disputed territory, some of which have been so abraded and broken down that they are nearly obliterated, leaving only peaks at great distances from each other, but in the same magnetic direction. We shall only speak of three principal ones, the first in order being the ridge of which the Bald Mountains, rising in north latitude 45 degrees 45 minutes form a conspicuous part, and which trends north-easterly by an irregular and much broken range comprehending the Kataaden Mountain with the adjacent peaks, Mars Hill, and other peaks in the same direction.

“ The other two ridges being, one of them the line of highlands overlooking the Saint Lawrence, and claimed by the Americans to be the highlands of the treaty of 1763, and the other, the only line of highlands which manifestly fulfils the intentions of the treaty, and the character of which we shall now examine more in detail.

“ These two ridges, as will be apparent from an examination of the map, are the main branches of a common stem, which runs between the river Hudson of the State of New York and the Connecticut river, and which divides into two branches on reaching the forty-fourth degree of north latitude.

“ The southern branch, holding its course north-easterly, throws down from its south-east flank, the head streams of the Connecticut river, those of the Androscoggin, and those of the Dead river (a branch of the Kennebec river), a little to the north of the forty-fifth degree of north latitude, whilst on the opposite or north-west flank the most southern head streams of the Chaudière river take their rise. Continuing its north-easterly course, it separates the river Du Loup, another branch of the Chaudière, from the most western sources of the Penobscot river which discharges itself into the Atlantic ocean. This ridge is the one which Pownall described, and which the Royal proclamation of 1763 fixes as the southern boundary of the government of Quebec, viz :

“ The said line, crossing the river Saint Lawrence and “ the Lake Champlain, in forty-five degrees of north

“ latitude, passes along the highlands which *divide* the rivers that empty themselves into the “ said river Saint Lawrence, from those which “ fall into the sea.”

“ Having separated the Du Loup from the western sources of the Penobscot, the ridge now tends more to the eastward, but always in a bold continuous manner, until it reaches west longitude 69° 40m. when the peaks become separated occasionally by wide gaps, the portions connecting the peaks being, nevertheless, very elevated. As it passes further to the east, its continuity becomes more interrupted, it assumes a character of much less elevation than it maintains west of seventy degrees of west longitude, so that when it reaches 68° 32m. west longitude it takes a subordinate character, although it still continues to form a part of the axis of maximum elevation. Thence passing north-easterly, and intersected at times by the Roostuc river, west of the tributary stream called Saint Croix; this ridge throws down the eastern branches of Penobscot to the south, and keeping its course by a well defined elevation, south of the Roostuc, it strikes the valley of the river Saint John, nearly opposite to the mouth of the Tobique river. From that point eastward, the country again rises rapidly in elevation, and preserves the same character in a continuous elevated range, interrupted only by a few slight depressions, until it approaches the shores of the Bay of Chaleurs.

“ The section of elevations which we have placed on the left margin of the map, taken between the extreme points, viz : the Bay of Chaleurs and the sources of the Saint John, with the barometrical heights in English feet, will give a just view of the elevation of the country along the whole line.

“ We have not been able, for want of room, to place upon this section all the barometrical elevations we have taken betwixt the river Saint John and the Bay of Chaleurs. Neither do all the elevations taken by us appear on the map, the scale upon which it is projected not admitting of their being all placed on their respective localities. That part of the section nearest to the Bay of Chaleurs only represents the height of the land on the northern face of that portion of the axis of maximum elevation which runs between the points above spoken of. A line running westerly from Bathurst, and a little to the south of Middle River, gives a series of elevations in English feet above the sea, from east to west, as far as Nictor Lake, where the line joins the series of elevations of the northern face, as follows : 236, 378, 550, 714, 815, 779, 802, 873, 1,049, 1,078, 850, 1,867, 1,934, 1,261, 819, 1,845, 2,110, 1,583, 1,846, 2,110. The distance upon which these elevations are distributed is about fifty-six miles, a few of these were taken upon conspicuous peaks, but the intervals between them are continuously of a lofty character.

“ The general aspect of the whole line corresponds with its height, and is mountainous.

“ The Nepisiguit river, which flows to the east, and which empties itself into the Bay of Chaleurs at Bathurst, takes its rise, together with its northern branches, in this chain, as likewise does the Upsalquitch, which flows to the north to join the Restigouche.

“ From Nictor Lake, the axis continues to the river Saint John, in a south-westerly direction, trending between the Tobique river and the Salmon river, in a bold continuous ridge, varying from 750 to 1000 feet. On the west side of the Saint John it reappears on the south bank of the Roostuc, near the Falls of this river, where it has an elevation of 710 feet. From thence, the section, with the heights expressed in English feet,

Appendix
(B.)
1844.

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

exhibits the elevation of the country to the sources of the Saint John. We have not continued it any further to the south-west, as the ridge from thence preserves a continuous lofty character to the head waters of the Connecticut river, with an average height of about 2000 feet. We thought it unnecessary to extend the section to so great a distance, nor could we have done it conveniently upon the proper scale.

"We therefore present this axis of maximum elevation of the whole country as the true highlands intended by the 2nd article of the treaty of 1783, uniting to the character of "highlands" as contra distinguished from lowlands, the condition required by the treaty of dividing the "rivers that empty themselves into the "Saint Lawrence from those which flow into the atlantic ocean, to the north westernmost head of the Connecticut river."

It will be seen hereafter, that this is the only part of the disputed territory where "highlands" of a similar character are to be found.

* * * * *

(P. 53.)—"We have, in the first place, endeavoured to show that we should have been acting inconsistently with the information which we possess, and with the facts which we have to report, if we had adopted the ground which the official British agents, who have preceded us in the investigation of this boundary question, relied upon as essential to the maintenance of the British view of the question, viz: that the boundary intended to be established by the 2nd article of the treaty of 1783, was to be a line distinct from the southern boundary of the Province of Quebec, as established by the Royal proclamation of 1763. In opposition to that erroneous impression, we have felt it our duty to show that those lines were one and the same thing. Indeed the very definition of the point in the treaty, viz: the coincidence of the due north line with the highlands, proves that the commissioners for negotiating the treaty of 1783, considered the "highlands" of the treaty to be one and the same thing with the southern boundary of the Province of Quebec; for if Nova Scotia had extended further to the north or to the west, than the point where the due north line was to intersect the highlands, that point would have been the north east angle of the State of Maine, but could not have been the north-west angle of Nova Scotia. For the true north-west angle would have been still further to the north or to the west, at whatever point the western boundary of Nova Scotia touched the southern boundary of the Province of Quebec.

No 34.

Statement concerning the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, extracted from the first Statement on the part of Great Britain in the reference made under the 5th article of the treaty of Ghent.

"In treating the first stated branch of difference, the principal question to be determined is this:

"Where is the point designated in the treaties as the north-west angle of Nova Scotia?"

"This point can only be determined by first determining the other objects by which, according to the treaty that angle is entirely governed, namely, the highlands, and the rivers to be divided by those highlands.

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

"It will be observed that the 2nd article of the treaty of 1783, after mentioning the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, as the *point of departure*, from whence is to be traced the line of northern boundary for the United States, in this part of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, describes that *point* as angle formed by a line drawn due north from the source of the Saint Croix river to the highlands, and the *line* as running "along the said highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river Saint Lawrence from those which fall into the atlantic ocean, to the north westernmost head of the Connecticut river."

"Great Britain contends that the point thus described is found at or near an elevation, called Mars Hill, which is situated in a due north line drawn from the source of the Saint Croix river, and south of the river Saint John; that the highlands intended by the treaty are those extending from that point to the Connecticut river; and that the rivers Penobscot, Kennebec, and Androscoggin, are the rivers falling into the atlantic ocean, which are intended by the treaty to be divided from the rivers which empty themselves into the river Saint Lawrence."

No. 35.

Extracts from remarks, made on the part of Great Britain, on the transcript of a map, communicated as evidence on the part of the United States, shewing the Ristigouche river, as the boundary between Canada and New Brunswick.

"The Province of New Brunswick is laid down as extending to the northern branch of the river Restigouche, which is represented as forming the southern boundary of the Province of Lower Canada. This is perfectly arbitrary and unsupported by any proof, the boundary between these two Provinces having never been ascertained, and being still subject to conflicting provincial claims. But this is altogether a matter of domestic regulation, with which foreign nations can have no concern."

No. 36.

Extract from remarks made on the part of Great Britain, on certain documents communicated as evidence on the part of the United States, shewing the extended jurisdiction of New Brunswick over the disputed territory.

"The remarks before cited from the first American statement relating to acts subsequent to the treaty of 1783, will also apply to these documents, which are all of a later date than that instrument.

"The object of producing them, as evidence on this occasion, would seem to be to shew an actual jurisdiction by the British Province of New Brunswick, as against her sister Province of Canada, on the upper part of the river Saint John, and as far north as the river Restigouche.* Whatever might be the effect of this evidence in a controversy as to limits between the above named British Provinces, which can only be de-

* A line along the channel of a river can never be a line along "Highlands."—(British Statement.)

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

cided by a British tribunal, it establishes, in the present national controversy against the United States, a clear British possession and jurisdiction in the places in question. When taken in connexion with the claim of Canada to jurisdiction and territory as far down as the Great Falls of the river Saint John, it also clearly proves, in opposition to the American argument in this discussion, the uncertain and unsettled condition of the provincial limits."

No. 37.

Copy of a confidential despatch of Sir G. Murray, of the 8th April, 1830, relative to the claims of Canada and New Brunswick to jurisdiction within the disputed territory.

(Copy.)

"Confidential."
Duplicate.

"Downing Street,
8th April, 1830.

"SIR,—With reference to my despatch of the 7th instant, "confidential" transmitting the first statement on the part of Great Britain of the disputed points under the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, I have now the honor to acquaint you, that, in order that our conduct may be consistent with our arguments, it is necessary that the Province of Lower Canada should continue, without interruption, to exercise actual jurisdiction over the "Fief of Madawaska." This Fief covers the whole of Temisquata Lake, and nine miles in length down the river Madawaska, which issues from that lake. The Province of New Brunswick, as proved on the trial of John Baker, exercises actual jurisdiction over the Madawaska settlement, but this settlement extends along the main river Saint John, both above and below the confluence of the Madawaska river; and no jurisdiction appears de facto to have been exercised by New Brunswick on the Madawaska river above its mouth, where a grant of land was made by the government of that Province to Simon Hebert, in 1825.

"Under these circumstances, therefore, it is advisable for the government of Lower Canada to maintain and exercise its jurisdiction over the lake Temisquata and the river Madawaska quite down to the aforesaid grant to Simon Hebert at its mouth, which will include the whole "Fief of Madawaska," and the government of New Brunswick to maintain and exercise its jurisdiction, as heretofore, in other parts of the disputed territory, including the Madawaska settlement on the main river Saint John, but not to extend it up the river Madawaska. I have communicated corresponding instructions to Mr. President Black, administering the government of New Brunswick.

"I have the honor to be,

"Sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant,

"(Signed,) G. MURRAY."

Lt. Gen. Sir Jas. Kempt,
G. C. B. &c. &c. &c.

No. 38.

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

Extract from Reports of the debates in the New Brunswick Legislative Assembly concerning parts of the disputed territory as contained in "The Loyalist and Conservative Advocate," a newspaper published in Fredericton, N. B., 6th March, 1844.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
Saturday, February 24th.

"Division of Carleton Bill.

"The House went into a Committee of the whole on the bill to divide the county of Carleton.

"Mr. Perley, (M. P. for the county of Carleton) said that the extreme length of the county, it being from 150 to 160 miles, rendered a division necessary. The county buildings being situated at Woodstock, near the lower end of the county, the inhabitants of Madawaska had to travel 100 miles to the court. He thought also that by dividing the county now it might strengthen the claim of this Province in settling the boundary with Canada, as it would give us the right of possession. He said that the long distance the people in the upper part of the county were situated from the gaol made it very difficult to administer justice, in consequence of which many cases were left unnoticed.

"The lumber trade was now flourishing in that part which would form the new county, owing to which circumstance the inhabitants were as well able to defray the expenses of the new county buildings now as they would be at any future period; besides which they were all in favour of the division, he hoped the house would pass the bill.

"Mr. End, (M. P. for the county of Gloucester) said that the question for dividing the county of Carleton had come up before, when the principal objection urged against it was the unsettled state of the boundary; but now the American boundary was settled he thought the house was bound to give them another county. The French of Madawaska were a fine loyal set of fellows, and he (Mr. End) would go for the bill. He would like to know what they intended to call the new county? He hoped they would call it Metcalfe; he hoped the bill would pass, for the French of Madawaska were deserving of the privileges of the British constitution, of which they are now virtually deprived.

"Mr. J. A. Street, (M. P. for the county of Northumberland) said it was desirable to have more information on the subject.

"He thought a sketch of the outlines of the county, and account of its inhabitants, &c., and the probable line of boundary betwixt this Province and Canada, should be laid before the Committee. As to its length, 160 miles was too much for one county; yet they should know if the population set off would be sufficient for a county; and whether they would be able to support the county expenses, &c. He was favourable to the bill, if these questions were satisfactorily answered, as it was almost injustice to compel people to travel 100 miles to court.

"Mr. Connell, (M. P. for the county of Carleton) said the county was about 150 miles long, and the division line being fixed at Rivière de Chute would leave the old county about 55 miles in length. With regard to the utility of the measure, he thought that no better evidence could be given than that the people in each division were eager for it. At present it was almost

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

impossible to execute justice in the upper part. The shire town thought must be fixed near the mouth of the Tobique, or at the Grand Falls; but that was a question that was proposed should be left to the decision of the Lieutenant-Governor.

“Honorable Mr. Wilmot, (M. P. for the county of York) said that the strongest reasons could be urged in favour of the bill, was that a populous part of Madawaska on the south shore of the Saint John now belonged to the United States, where American institutions were already in full operation, while on the British side, —just across a narrow river, the people were totally neglected. If nothing be done to counteract the influence such a state of things were calculated to bring about, comparisons would be drawn which could not fail to be unfavourable to British institutions. Madawaska was a thickly settled district, and even if the boundary between this Province and Canada should be settled according to the pretensions of that colony, which was the river Madawaska, the proposed new county would still be 70 or 80 miles long.

“With regard to the shire town he thought the Grand Falls would be a good situation; it was a central position, and a military station.

“He had been informed that the Engineer department contemplated making a military road from Fredericton to the Grand Falls, and thence to Kamouraska. He hoped the bill would pass, it was the duty of that house to give them the benefit of British Institutions, and foster that spirit of loyalty which now happily prevailed there. He would relate an anecdote illustrative of their attachment to Great Britain; since the American boundary was settled the annual militia training took place on the British side of the river, when a great number of the men from the American side came over to train with their old comrades, and under British Officers, and although the officers told them that they were no longer British subjects, and could not be permitted to train there, they still persisted, and would not be driven out of the ranks! and such was their attachment to British laws, &c., that he (Mr. W.) had been informed that a great many of those on the American side were about to abandon their farms and settle on the British side.

“Mr. Fisher, (M. P. for the county of York,) said, they had better not discuss the question as to where the shire town should be, but leave it to His Excellency to determine. As to the bill, it appeared as though there were scarcely two opinions on the subject. He (Mr. F.) heartily concurred with it, and hoped it would pass unanimously.

“Some discussion then took place about the division line, which was finally settled as follows, viz: to commence at the American boundary line where it is intersected by the Rivière de Chute, then down that stream to its conjunction with the river Saint John, then across that river the shortest course to the line which divides the parishes of Perth and Kent, then following the course of that line until it strikes the boundary of the county of Northumberland. The Bill then passed without a division. (We understood that the naming of the new county is to be left to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and that it is not to be entitled to send representatives to the House of Assembly until the next general election takes place.)”

No. 39.

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

Extracts from Reports of the debates in the New Brunswick Legislative Assembly concerning parts of the disputed territory, as contained in "the Loyalist and Conservative Advocate" a Newspaper published in Fredericton N. B., 12th March, 1844.

“HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

“Monday, March 4.

“The House then went into a Committee of the whole. Mr. Hannington, (M. P. for the county of Westmoreland,) in the chair.

“On taking up the Message of His Excellency, relative to the settlement of the Boundary question—

“Honorable Speaker, (M. P. for the county of Kent,) said, he did not see the use of a committee reporting on the matter at all, for that laid entirely with the Home government. He thought the report that had already been made by Lord Ashburton was a satisfactory one, and if the question was taken up it should be by the Executive Council, and not by a committee of that House.

“Mr. Partelow, (M. P. for the county of Saint John) said, the Committee, he was sure, had no intention of taking the matter out of the hands of the Executive Council.

“Honorable Mr. Wilmot, (M. P. for the county of York) thought it best to get up a respectful address to the Queen, expressive of their opinions on the subject, but undoubtedly the territory in dispute belonged to them.

“Honorable Mr. Hazen, (M. P. for the city of Saint John) said the question before them was a difficult one, and should be dealt with very cautiously, *for the government at Home had done every thing in their power to advance the claims of this Province.*

“Mr. End, (M. P. for the county of Gloucester,) thought they had better postpone a discussion of the subject, and pass a resolution in the mean time.

“Honorable Speaker said that when the House asked for information, they were not bound to refer the matter to a Select Committee; it was best to be careful what they were going to do, for the question ought to be handled very carefully.

“It was his opinion that it would be best to let the matter stand to the close of the Session, which would be a fortnight or three weeks, or perhaps a month yet, and that would give honorable members full time for deliberation, and then let the address be the last thing done.

“Honorable Mr. Simonds, (M. P. for the county of Saint John) and W. H. Street, (M. P. for the city of Saint John) agreed with the Honorable Speaker.

“Mr. J. A. Street, (M. P. for the county of Northumberland) said, the subject was one of great interest, inasmuch as it affected the integrity of the Province. He thought that all the documents relating to the subject should be before the committee, and that they should take it into their consideration at the time the Civil List Bill passed, that portion now in dispute was then thought to belong to this Province, but now the Canadians claimed it as belonging to them. He agreed with the Honorable Mr. Wilmot when he said that undoubtedly the disputed territory belonged to New Brunswick, therefore there were but two questions, with regard to

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

our consideration of the subject—whether the Executive Council should settle the question, or leave it entirely to the Home government. Canadians tried to deprive them of a large tract of land, besides what valuable timber was growing thereon, which if they were to get their ends accomplished, would take from this Province a great part of its wealth, timber being the chief article of commerce. Now, he thought that this was a question for the Home government to settle, and that they should guard our rights, so he, (Mr. Street) wished for as little delay as possible, as it would be a serious loss to the Province to let the question remain unsettled.

“Honorable Mr. Wilmot, (M. P. for the county of York,) said, that if the House would present an address, they should be particularly cautious in what manner the address was prepared; they should express no doubts whatever as to what Province the land belonged, but state plainly and boldly that it belonged to them, and not admit that one single inch of it belonged to Canada.

“Mr. Brown, (M.P. for the county of Charlotte,) said that as far as he understood the question, this Province should go on the Ashburton line and claim *all on to the river Saint Lawrence.*

“Mr. End’s resolution then passed for postponing the discussion.”

No. 40.

Extracts from Reports of the debates in the Legislative Council of New Brunswick, concerning the disputed boundary between Canada and New Brunswick, as contained in “The Loyalist and Conservative Advocate,” a newspaper published in Fredericton, N. B., 4th April, 1844.

“LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

“Thursday, March 21st.

“His Honor the President (Honorable William Black,) took the chair at half-past twelve o’clock; the journals of the preceding day having been read at the clerk’s table.

“The following members were present:—Honorable President, Honorable Messrs. Shore, Robinson, Saunders, Botsford, Attorney General, Chandler, Street, Wyer, Hatch, Johnston, Owen, Crane, and Minchin.

“The house went into committee of the whole in further consideration of a bill to divide the parish of Madawaska, in the county of Carleton, into three separate and distinct towns or parishes.—Honorable Colonel Shore in the chair.

“Honorable Mr. Botsford thought it was a very incorrect mode of legislating to divide the parish of Madawaska, while the line between the two Provinces was in dispute, and by legislating on the subject just now was premature, and it would not make the claim of New Brunswick any better, and might be making a parish that would ultimately be in the Province of Canada. *The only positive claim that New Brunswick had to the Madawaska settlement, was a few miles above the Grand Falls.* If the Canada claims were correct, and he was fearful that such might prove to be the case, even if they divided the parish as sug-

gested by the bill, he thought there would be a difficulty to find sufficient material to do the duties of parish officers, as no doubt a great number of the inhabitants were transient persons, such as lumbermen and squatters, and he would ask what would such men as Lord Stanley and Sir Robert Peel say, when they found they had divided a parish in a part of a county that did not belong to the Province. He (Mr. Botsford) considered they would be injuring their own claims by legislating this way, particularly as there was no great necessity for the bill passing at present.

“Honorable Attorney General (Honorable J. C. Peters) said they had better wait until another year, and by that time, in all probability, the lines between the Provinces would be defined, and there could be no harm done at any rate, as it was not contemplated by the bill to have any parish officers appointed until next January session, even if the bill passed—a few months longer could not make much difference.

“Honorable Colonel Shore said such a mode of legislation was certainly premature. The reason why the parish had not been divided before was, that that part of the country was in dispute between the two governments, but when that was settled by the Ashburton treaty another difficulty arose as to the dividing lines between the two Provinces. He certainly thought they should wait until that difficulty was settled before they made a division of the parish, *particularly as it was probable that one of the parishes spoken of would be out of the jurisdiction of the Province*; he was quite sure if they passed the bill, the Home government would not sanction it. Lord Stanley would say, “wait until the lines are settled between the two Provinces, before you divide a parish that you are not certain to which of the two Provinces it belongs.”

“Honorable Mr. Chandler would rather wait until it was ascertained whether the county was to be divided before they divided the parish, as there might be a difficulty as to where the bounds of the parishes should be fixed. He (Honorable Mr. Chandler) was for doing justice to all of Her Majesty’s subjects in every part of the Province, as far as lay in his power, but did not think there existed any very urgent necessity for passing the bill until after the new county was established.

“Honorable Mr. Street considered it *a most absurd way of legislating, to attempt to pass a bill for the dividing of a parish, which, in all probability, a greater part, when the lines between the two Provinces were settled, would be out of the jurisdiction of the Province altogether.* He hoped such would not be the case; but even admitting there was not the slightest prospect of that being the case, he did not see any great necessity in passing the bill at present, at least until the Province line was defined. The parish was not suffering in any way in consequence of its extent that he had ever heard of, and why not let the dividing of it stand over till the next meeting of the legislature.

“Honorable Mr. Minchin was in hopes that the bill would have passed unanimously; he considered the whole of the Madawaska belonged to New Brunswick, and as the treaty was settled with the United States, they should let the inhabitants of Madawaska know that the government was determined to treat them as British subjects, by extending to them all their privileges as such; he certainly hoped the bill would pass, as the parish in question had been deprived of the privilege of having schools long enough.

“Honorable Colonel Wyer was for the bill, and did not think the Canada line question should have any thing to do with the dividing of the parish. He thought the

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

Appendix
(B.)
1844.

rights of the inhabitants of Madawaska had been neglected too long already, and wished them to have the privilege of enjoying all the rights which as British subjects they deserved.

“Honorable Mr. Johnston had heard nothing to convince him that the parish should not be divided, whether the county was divided or not, and thought the bill had stated properly how the parishes should be defined, and if it should so happen that the upper parish ultimately belonged to Canada or not, that should not prevent them from doing justice to those persons living on the Madawaska. Some parts of the bill was imperfect, but those parts could be very easily put to rights.

“Honorable Mr. Crane was against the measure for two reasons; the first was, he thought the parish should not be divided until the new county was established; and the other was that a part of the Madawaska was in dispute between the two Provinces.

“Honorable Mr. Saunders said they should take up the measure in the same way as if Canada had never made any claim at all on the subject. The question was, shall they or shall they not grant to the inhabitants of Madawaska the same protection that is granted to other parts of the Province: he for one most certainly thought they should. If Canada should get what she claims, to-morrow, let her take it, but that should not prevent them from doing their duty as legislators; and he would ask, why should the inhabitants of Madawaska be deprived of the legislative privileges that all other parts of the Province enjoy. He considered the parish should have been divided years ago, and that in all probability that would have been done, only Great Britain agreed with the United States to remain quiet and not hold any jurisdiction over the disputed territory, only as far as what was actually necessary, until the subject was settled. He thought one of the great reasons why the Province had lost so much of the best part of the territory, was, because of her supineness in not looking well after her rights. If Canada gets any part of the Madawaska, Great Britain will not lose it; therefore, that should not prevent them from passing the bill.

“Honorable President thought the inhabitants of the parish of Madawaska had been neglected too long; and now they were desirous of enjoying the same privileges as the inhabitants of other parts of the Province. He hoped the bill would pass, and they would see that the legislature was in earnest to protect them; he thought Canada claims should have nothing to do with the present question.

“Honorable Captain Owen was in favour of the bill. The inhabitants of Madawaska had shown themselves to be a loyal people, and were entitled to the same privileges as all others of Her Majesty's subjects.

“Honorable Mr. Hatch would support the bill, and thought the dividing of the parish would be of great service to the place. As to the Canada claim, that should not prevent them from doing justice to the inhabitants.

“On the motion of the Honorable Mr. Johnston, that the chairman leave the chair, and report the bill as agreed to, the committee divided as follows:—Content—Honorable President, Honorable Messrs. Saunders, Hatch, Wyer, Johnston, Owen and Minchin. (7.)—Non-content—Honorable Messieurs Shore, Robinson, Botsford, Attorney General, Chandler and Street. (6.) It was carried in the affirmative; but on the question being put by the President, that the report be accepted, the house divided even, and the President not being allowed to vote, the bill was lost.”

No. 41.

Appendix
(B.)
1844.

Extract from Reports of the Debates in the Legislative Council of New Brunswick, concerning parts of the territory in dispute between Canada and New Brunswick, as contained in "The Loyalist and Conservative Advocate," a newspaper published in Fredericton, N. B., 10th April, 1844.

“LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

“Monday, April 1st.

“DIVISION OF THE COUNTY OF CARLETON.

“Honorable Colonel Shore in the chair.

“Honorable Colonel Wyer was in favour of the bill, and hoped the county would be divided; and thought the great distance of the shire town from the upper end of the county called for it; and had heard that the inhabitants had suffered on account of the great distance to the county town to transact business, and the long distance the inhabitants of the upper part of the county were situated from the public buildings, made it very difficult to administer justice; in consequence of which many persons escaped the justice of the law. He thought the great distance persons would have to travel to attend the courts should be a sufficient reason why the bill should pass, particularly, when the inhabitants had petitioned for it, and had sent a petition to the legislature, numerous and respectably signed, by the inhabitants. A very strong reason why the bill should pass, was, that on the American side of the Madawaska, the Americans were putting up public buildings, and American institutions were in full operation; while on the British side, across the Saint John river, the people were altogether neglected. He hoped the bill would pass, for the inhabitants of Madawaska had been neglected too long already, and were deserving of the same privileges that Her Majesty's subjects enjoyed in other parts of the Province.

“Honorable Mr. Minchin was in favor of the bill, and thought the whole of Madawaska belonged to New Brunswick. It was contemplated to divide the county of Carleton at the river de Chute, which would make the old county something like 50 miles in length.

“On the river Saint John, many of the inhabitants had to travel over 100 miles to the shire town in Woodstock, to attend the courts as jurymen, and on other business.

“If the inhabitants were not summoned as jurymen in the upper part of the county, it would be doing them an injustice, and if they did attend, their expenses would be enormous; and it was impossible that Madawaska could prosper when the public buildings were at so great a distance. He thought the county of Carleton had a better claim than any other county that had been divided for many years; the new county would then be nearly 200 miles long. He claimed five above the Madawaska river as belonging to New Brunswick, and he considered, Canada had no right to an inch of land in Madawaska.

“He hoped the bill would pass, and then the inhabitants of the upper part of the county would know that the legislature intended to look after their interests.

“Honorable Mr. Botsford said when the bill first came before the house, he did not think it would be sustained at all; and if they passed it they did so against every true principle of legislation, and would be establishing a new county in a territory of which

Appendix
(B.)

1814.

100 miles was in dispute with Canada. He did feel called upon to oppose such a measure, until the lines were properly established between the two Provinces. Their legislating on the subject would not, by any means, strengthen their claims. Her Majesty's government would settle the boundary, and that very soon; and when that was done, if there was a sufficient number of inhabitants, and proper material to attend to the duties of a county, he would be willing to divide it, at present he did not think that was the case. Another thing, it was impossible to tell where the shire town should be and did not think it fair to legislate and establish a new county in a territory that was in dispute with the sister colony, to add two representatives to a part of the country that had not near as many inhabitants as some other counties that sent only two representatives.

"If it was necessary that more magistrates should be appointed to attend to the parochial duties of the county, no doubt the executive would appoint them if proper information was given. He thought that a great degree of caution was necessary in dividing counties, as it always increased the expenses of the government. At the present time he would oppose the bill in every stage, as it was impossible to tell where the shire town should be, and did not think the present state of the county called for it, and instead of its being a great boon to the inhabitants, it would be a great injury, as they would be called upon to pay heavy taxes to assist in erecting public buildings, which he believed from the information he had received of late, that they were not able to pay. Another thing, there was not as he could learn sufficient material to do the duties of a county; when the lines were settled he would be willing to support such a bill if found necessary. He could have no interest in opposing the bill, any further than doing justice, and legislating properly, neither did he mean to say that Canada had a right to the territory she claimed. He believed otherwise, but that it was in dispute and that it would not be practicable or proper to divide the county until Her Majesty's government settled the Province lines. At the present time there were but very few freeholders in that part which was to form the new county, and consequently would not be able to pay the taxes that would be necessary to put up the public buildings.

"Honorable Captain Owen said, an argument had been urged against the bill, because there were no freeholders in the new county; he would support the bill if there was only one freeholder, just enough to return a member. It was now due to the inhabitants, that the division should take place in every point of view: their magnitude, their number, and the great distance to the shire town to attend to public business.

"If the inhabitants of Madawaska were not summoned to attend the courts, it was because the distance was so great that it was found almost impossible to do so. As to the lines not being settled between the two Provinces, he did not think that should have any thing to do with it, and thought they should proceed just in the same way as if Canada had never set up a claim at all; and there was no official information before them to show that Canada had made any claims to the Madawaska, and if she had, he thought they were unjust. The arguments made use of by the Honorable Mr. Botsford, put him in mind of a Devonshire man, who had his hat stolen from him; a man came along and found him making a dreadful noise, and asked him "What was the matter?" "Why," says he, "that man, a-head there, has stolen my hat!" "Well," says the man, "why dont you run after him, and catch him, and take it from him?" "Oh, I can't," says he, "for I'm tired!" "Well," says the man, "if you can't run, I'll take your wig!" and off he

started with it!!! That was precisely the case in question: Jonathan had taken the best part of the territory that was in dispute, and Canada comes along, and says, "If you do not look out for your rights, I will take the remainder." He for one, did not feel disposed to give way to Canada in this case, for he considered the whole of the Madawaska belonged to New Brunswick, and *if they had no other claims, they had possession for about sixty years, which was nine points of the law.* The first that should be done in any country towards civilization, was to give them municipal institutions, and bring the laws as near their homes as possible. He hoped the bill would pass, as he thought it would be doing the inhabitants an injustice to delay it another day.

"Honorable Colonel Shore said, there could be no inconvenience as to attending courts, for the Acadians were never summoned to attend, and they pay no taxes. They were once taxed £50, but an order was issued by the council to have it returned, which was done. He thought it premature to legislate at all on the subject, until the lines were settled with Canada.

"As to Madawaska being deprived of schools, that was not the case, for they were entitled to thirteen schools at present, but he had never heard that there were ever more than three established at one time. As to there being a petition before the legislature numerously and respectably signed, he believed nine-tenths of the names were signed by three magistrates who wanted to have the county divided in order that they might be promoted. He had seen a gentleman from the upper part of the county, who had told him to beware of the petition, as not one quarter of the persons whose names were affixed, knew any thing about it.

"If there was any necessity for the Bill at present, and that it would be of advantage to the inhabitants to pass it, he would not object to it, but instead of its being an advantage it would be a great injury, for they would be called upon to pay heavy taxes, to erect public buildings, which they were not able to pay at present, and would rather submit to any little inconvenience, than be burthened with a heavy tax. He was as anxious as any person to do everything that might advance the interests of the inhabitants of the Upper Saint John, and when the Canada lines were properly settled, if it was found necessary, he would be willing to give them a new county, and not till then."

No. 42.

Extracts from the Debates in the British House of Commons, on the Quebec Act of 1774, as reported by the Right Honorable Sir Henry Cavendish, Baronet. (London, 1839.)

"HOUSE OF COMMONS,

"Thursday, May 26, 1774.

Page 16.—(Mr. Dunning.)—"The first object of the bill is to make out that to be Canada, which it was the struggle of this country to say was not Canada. Now, sir, if this Province should ever be given back to its old masters—and I am not without an inclination to think, that the best way would be to give it back to its old masters—if it should ever become right to give back Canada, with what consistency can a future negociator say to France, we will give you back Canada, not that Canada which you asserted to be

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

Canada, but that stated in the Proclamation, having discovered that we were mistaken in the extent of it; which error has been corrected by the highest authority in this country.

Page 24.—*The Attorney General* (Edward Thurlow, Esquire.)—"I do not rise to avow or disavow any thing. I should think I flattered myself if I presumed, in case I had drawn every line of the bill, that that circumstance would go any way to recommend it to the consideration of the House; much less do I hope to change the opinions of either of my honorable and learned friends who have spoken upon the subject; because, when they have told you they oppose the second reading, they have not acquainted the house with any measure, either of policy or justice, which they would substitute in the place of it, and yet I flatter myself it would require very little argument to convince us, that something ought to be done upon the present occasion. But the honorable gentlemen have gone a considerable way beyond the question immediately before us, for, not confining themselves to that question, they have anticipated the business, and have gone to new arguments for new forming the bill, which do not apply against reading it a second time but rather for it. Sir, I will follow them so far as to state to the house, and endeavour to answer the objections they have urged. The honorable gentlemen complain, that the bounds of Canada extend a great way beyond what they were acknowledged to do formerly, and that it was peculiarly bad policy, as far as regarded the French, to give the limits so great an extension. Now, the house will remember, that the whole of Canada, as we allowed it to extend, was not included in the proclamation, that the bounds were not co-equal with it as it stood then, and that it is not included in the present Act of Parliament, if that were material.

"But I will not, Sir, consider it as the province that formerly belonged to France, nor is called by the same name: it is a new scheme of a constitution adapted for a part of the country, not that part only which was under French government, but embracing many other parts of great extent, which formerly were not actually under French government, but were certainly occupied in different parts by French settlers, and French settlers only. The honorable gentlemen are mistaken if they suppose that the bounds described embrace, in point of fact, any English settlement. I know of no English settlement embraced by it. I have heard a great deal of the commencement of English settlements; but as far as I have read, they all lie on the other side of the Ohio. I know, at the same time, that there have been for nearly a century past, settlements in different parts of all this tract, especially the southern parts of it, and to the eastern bounded by the Ohio and Mississippi; but with regard to that part, there have been different tracts of French settlements established, as far as they are inhabited by any but Indians. I take those settlements to have been altogether French; so that the objections certainly want foundation. With regard to the east, there is no doubt but the bounds of those parts are extended largely; and that the laws by which they are proposed to be governed are calculated either for a country perfectly settled, which is not the case of that country at present to the south, or they are calculated to carry that degree of control and authority which is necessary. As to the settlements that lie to the south, in order to prevent the inconvenience of uncontrolled settlement in that view, I have been persuaded to think the extent of this Province may be a political and a proper measure; but with respect to the circumstance of the French founding any claim upon it, I confess it is a notion more refined than my understanding will embrace. My notion is, that in the state they were in,

they were nearer to this country, and their claim against the length of that extent depends upon no other circumstance whatever. It is undoubtedly true, if you read the French history, that the bounds prescribed neither are, nor ever were, the bounds of the Province of Canada, as stated by the French; and, therefore, the argument itself is not a proper one to proceed upon. But, Sir, let us consider it in a point of view more serious. Let us consider it established as an English province. The house has been told, that this bill trenches considerably upon the claim of other chartered provinces. I do not pretend to be extremely familiar with their bounds, but I apprehend Pennsylvania has never been stated by any of its proprietors to go one acre of land within the precincts of this new province. With regard to other chartered governments, there is no doubt that various contests to the north of Pennsylvania have arisen upon their bounds, and this has been stated, and allowed by His Majesty in his privy council; which I suppose, was the occasion of introducing the phrase in this part of the bill. With regard to the more southern part of the country, I do not take it that Virginia has ever made a single claim within more than a hundred miles of the bounds prescribed for the present province. The most extensive claim I ever heard of, went to what is called the endless mountains, just in a nook of the Province of Virginia. I know of none that ever pretended to exceed that, nor ever heard that some new settlements which were applied for, between those mountains and the Ohio, have ever been looked upon as an invasion of the rights of those who have claims upon the Province of Virginia.

Page 29.—"Look back, Sir, to every page of history, and I defy you to produce a single instance, in which a conqueror went to take away from a conquered province, by one rough stroke, the whole of their constitution, the whole of their laws under which they lived, and to impose a new idea of right and wrong, of which they could not discern the means or the end, but would find themselves at a loss, and be at an expense greater than individuals could afford, in order to inform themselves whether they were right or wrong. This was a sort of cruelty, which I believe, was never yet practised, and never ought to be. My notion, with regard to this matter, I will venture to throw out as crude and general. To enter into the subject fully, would require more discussion than the nature of such a debate as this will admit of. My notion is, that it is a change of sovereignty. You acquired a new country; you acquired a new people; but you do not state the right of conquest, as giving you a right to goods and chattels. That would be slavery and extreme misery. In order to make the acquisition either available or secure, this seems to be the line that ought to be followed—you ought to change those laws only which relate to the French sovereignty, and in their place substitute laws which should relate to the new sovereign; but with respect to all other laws, all other customs and institutions whatever, which are indifferent to the state of subjects and sovereign, humanity, justice, and wisdom equally conspire to advise you to leave them to the people just as they were. Their happiness depends upon it; their allegiance to their new sovereign depends upon it.

Page 184—June 6th.—*Lord North*.—"There are great difficulties, as to the best mode of proceeding. I apprehend the alteration I am about to propose will save every right where there is a right. I will explain the amendment I intend to make; if that should not give satisfaction, gentlemen will state what it is they propose to substitute in its stead. We shall then ascertain how far we shall be able to make any thing more precise. The question is an extremely difficult

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

one. It is usual to have different boundaries laid down in different manners. Where the King is master of the country, there they are drawn by His Majesty's officers only; where there has been any grant or charter, and it has been necessary to draw a boundary line, then, not only His Majesty's officers but commissioners have been appointed, and together they draw a line, subject afterwards to an appeal to the privy council; therefore that distinction is made here. It is intended, immediately after the passing of this Act, to go on with the project of running the boundary line between Quebec and New York and Pennsylvania, &c., belonging to the Crown. This is made to prevent the Province of Quebec from encroaching on the limits of any of those grants where no boundary has been settled. I find many gentlemen are desirous of having something still more precise, if possible. To this I have no objection; but we are so much in the dark as to the situation of this country, that it is not possible to do any thing more safe, than saving the rights of the other colonies, leaving them to be settled on the spot by commissioners."

No. 43.

Extract from a Letter dated the 21st June, 1785, from George Sproule, Esquire, Surveyor General of New Brunswick, to Samuel Holland, Esquire, Surveyor General of the Province of Quebec, on the subject of the boundary line between those Provinces.

"CITY OF SAINT JOHN'S,
" 21st June, 1785.

"MY DEAR SIR,

"I had the pleasure of receiving yesterday your letter of the 23rd May, which is the only one of yours that has come to hand since December last, at which time I received one in London by an officer from Quebec.

"The meeting you propose on the business of ascertaining the line between the provinces would afford me the utmost pleasure, but the necessity of such a measure does not appear to us so very essential at present, nor would the hurry of business in my office afford me leisure to do it, without too great an obstruction to the more material business of settling the refugees in this part of the Province.

"By your letter you seem to think that the Tamasquata lake and the discharge therefrom (or the Madawaska river) fall into your Province; surely some great mistake or misinformation must occasion this idea.

"New Brunswick is bounded on the northward by the bounds or line settled by Act of Parliament between Nova Scotia and Canada, which Act expressly mentions the line between those Provinces is to run on the height of land separating the rivers that fall into the Saint Lawrence from those that fall into the Sea; therefore the Tamasquata waters discharging themselves by the Madawaska into the Saint John and by that river into the Sea, renders the business so clear that your error can only originate from a want of knowledge of our limits, or not having lately perused the Act describing the bounds of your Province.

"Governor Carleton, I believe, purposes writing on this subject, to Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton, by this opportunity.

"A communication over-land, from here to Canada is earnestly wished for, but I fear little can be done in that business by this Province for some time to come; your idea of forwarding it, by settling the Madawaska, we much approve of, and as many settlers as chuse that situation will receive every encouragement, and have lands assigned them on application here. This business, I find has been for some time in contemplation, some licences of occupation being already granted by Governor Carleton."

No. 44.

Extract from the Original Grant of the Seigniory of Lake Matapediach.

"Concession du 26me Mai, 1694, faite par Jean Bochart, Intendant, au Sieur Nicholas Joseph Damour, du Lac appelé *Matapediach*, avec une lieue de terre tout autour d'icelui."

Régistre d'Intendance, No. 4, folio 17.

No. 45.

List and Description of the Maps appended to the Report on the Boundary Line between Canada and New Brunswick.

1st—GENERAL MAP, A.

This Map embraces the whole of the country from the 64th to the 72nd degree of west longitude, and between the 45th and 49½th degrees of north latitude, comprising within its limits the entire region traversed by the original southern boundary line of the Province of Quebec, from the gulf of Saint Lawrence to the Connecticut river.

Upon this Map are delineated the most important features of the country, together with the general divisions of the same, whether natural or artificial, as far as authorities could be found for doing so correctly; and the whole is carefully adjusted according to the latest observations for latitude and longitude, approaching, as it is believed, to a degree of accuracy not before attained in any compilation of the kind, relating to the same sections of the country.

This Map is mostly taken from a larger compilation, comprising all the British North American possessions, which is now in the course of completion by Joseph Bouchette, esquire, of the Surveyor General's Department in this Province, the parts embraced in the present Map A being improved by the introduction therein of all the emendations contained in the other compilations, made expressly for illustrating and explaining this report.

Appendix
(B.)

1844.

Map,

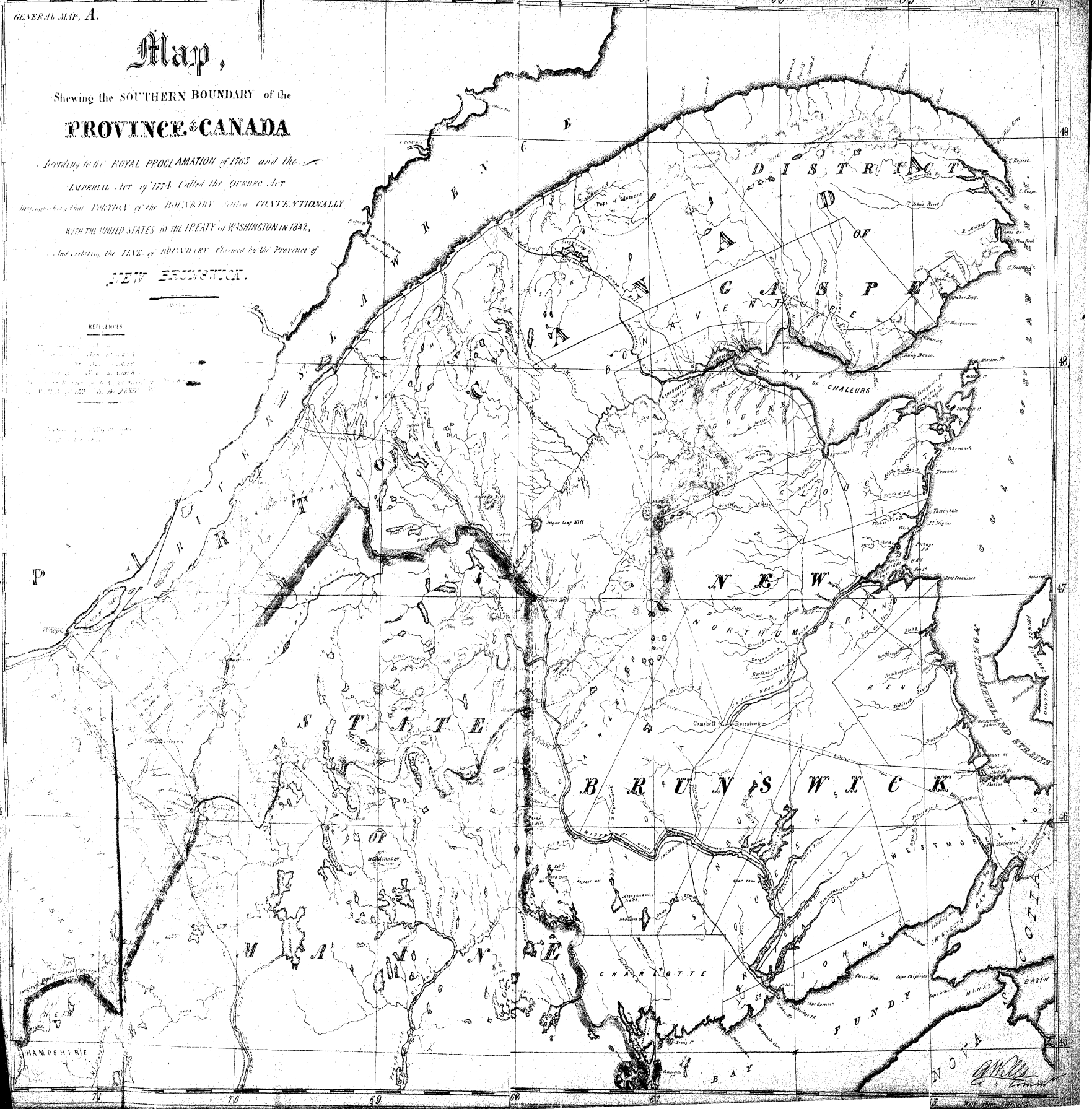
Shewing the SOUTHERN BOUNDARY of the

PROVINCE OF CANADA

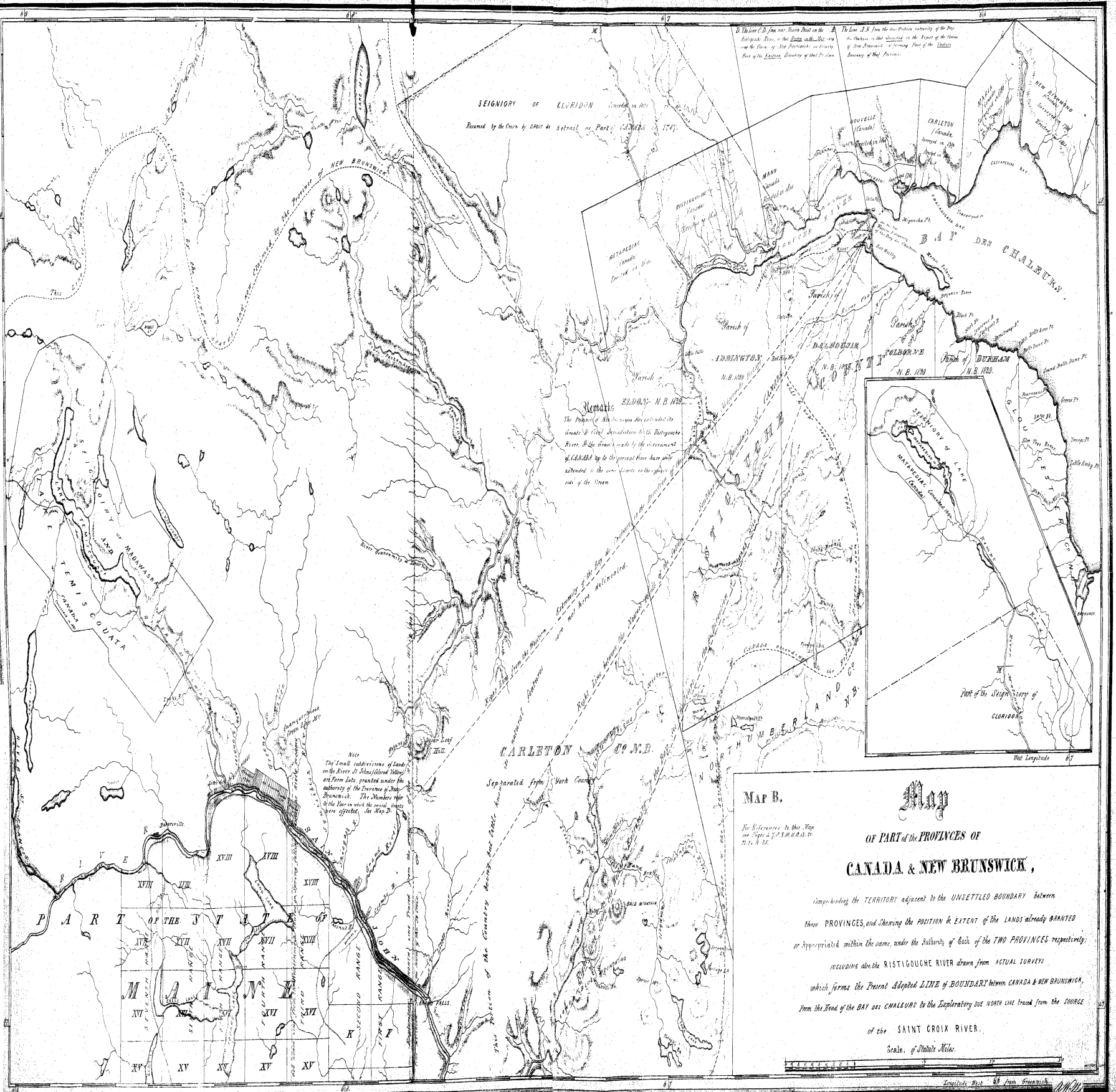
According to the ROYAL PROCLAMATION of 1763 and the
Imperial Act of 1774 Called the Quebec Act
Determining that PORTION of the BOUNDARY settled CONVENTIONALLY
WITH THE UNITED STATES by the TREATY of WASHINGTON in 1782,
And exhibiting the LINE of BOUNDARY Claimed by the Province of
NEW BRUNSWICK.

REFERENCES

1. The ROYAL PROCLAMATION of 1763
2. The Imperial Act of 1774
3. The TREATY of WASHINGTON in 1782
4. The Act of the 22d of MARCH 1791
5. The Act of the 26th of MARCH 1802
6. The Act of the 26th of MARCH 1842



NOTA
C. M. C. C.



SEIGNIORY OF CLERIXON Granted in 1663
 Returned by the Crown by 1701 to several of the Parts of 1744

D The Line C.D. from the North Point of the Bay des Chaleurs to the Point of the Saguenay River in the Province of New Brunswick as shown on the Plan of the Province of New Brunswick in 1763
 E The Line D.E. from the North Point of the Bay des Chaleurs to the Point of the Saguenay River in the Province of New Brunswick as shown on the Plan of the Province of New Brunswick in 1763

Remarks
 The Position of the Saguenay River is calculated the Grand & Small Settlements on the Ristigouche River & the same is made by the Government of CANADA up to the present time have not attended to the same in the same manner as the other side of the River

Note
 The small subdivisions of Lands on the River St. John's River & on the River St. Lawrence granted under the authority of the Province of New Brunswick. The Numbers refer to the Towns which the several Grants have affected. See Map D.

CARLETON CO. N.B.
 Separated from York County

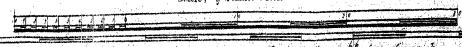
Map B.

Map

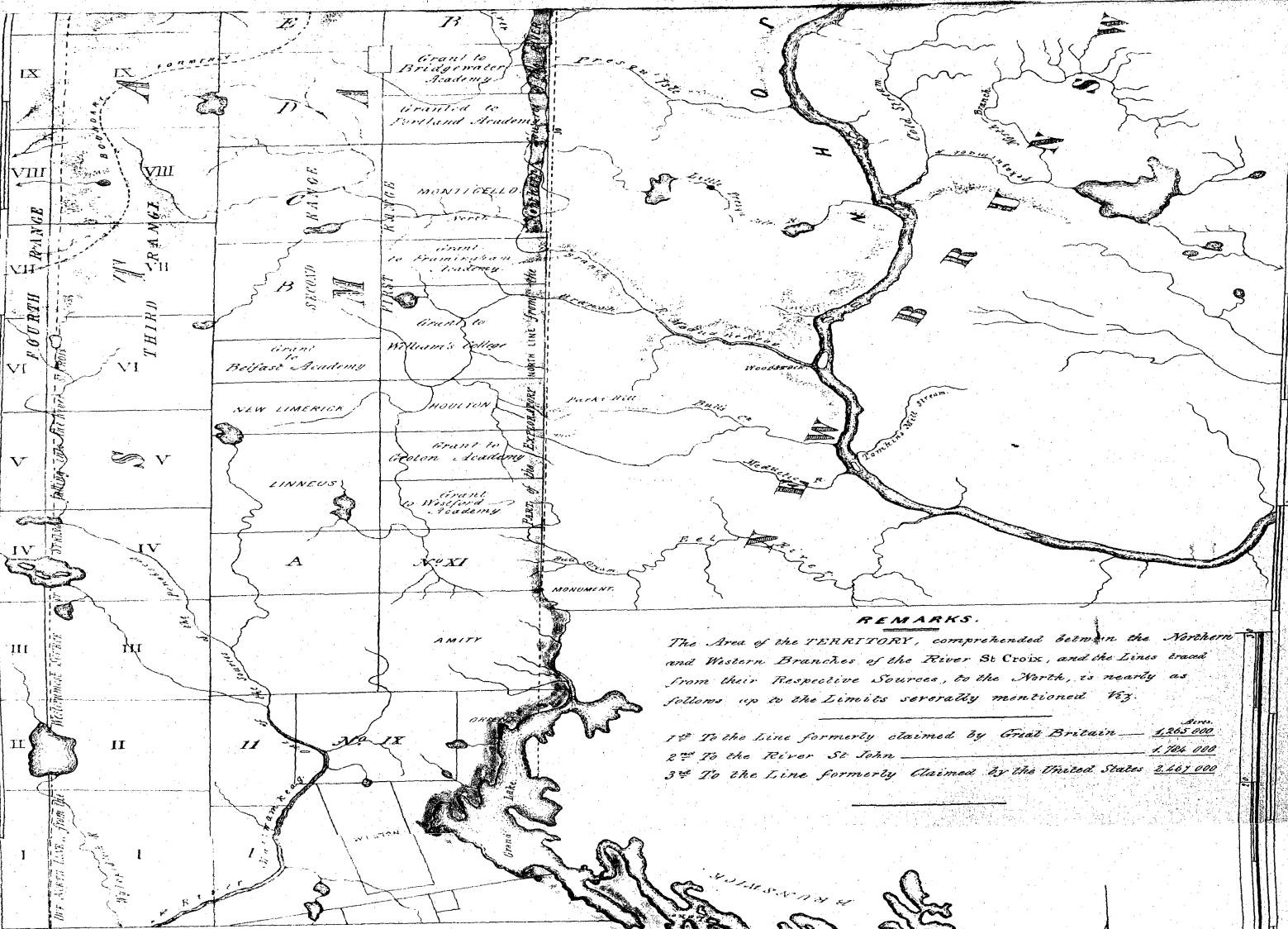
OF PART of the PROVINCES of
CANADA & NEW BRUNSWICK,

comprising the TERRITORY adjacent to the UNSETTLED BOUNDARY between these PROVINCES, and showing the POSITION & EXTENT of the LANDS already GRANTED or appropriated within the same, under the Authority of each of the TWO PROVINCES respectively, INCLUDING also the RISTIGOUCHE RIVER drawn from ACTUAL SURVEYS which forms the Present Adapted LINE of BOUNDARY between CANADA & NEW BRUNSWICK, from the Head of the BAY des CHALEURS to the Exploratory Ditch with Line traced from the SOURCE of the SAINT CROIX RIVER.

Scale, of Statute Miles.



Longitude East 68 from Greenwich



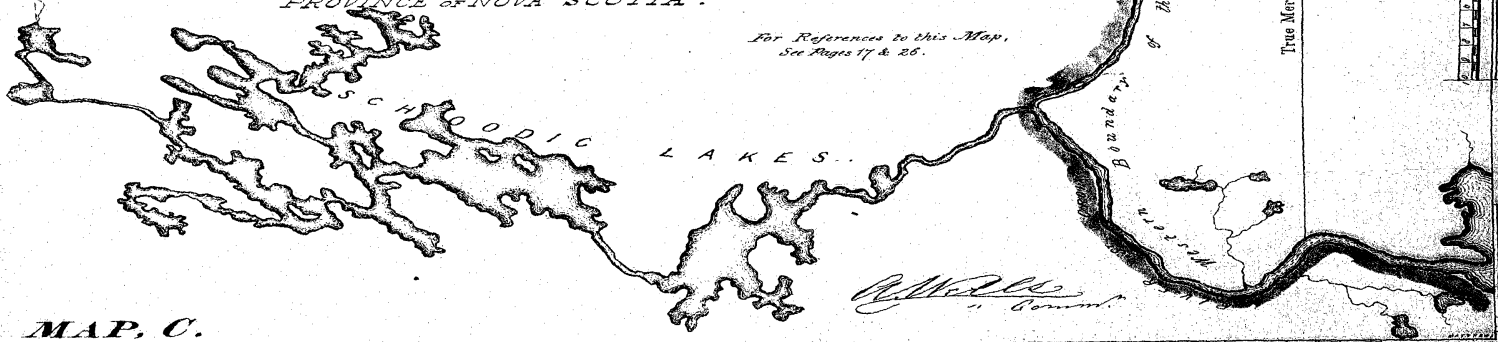
REMARKS.

The Area of the TERRITORY, comprehended between the Northern and Western Branches of the River St Croix, and the Lines traced from their Respective Sources, to the North, is nearly as follows up to the Limits severally mentioned Viz.

- 1st To the line formerly claimed by Great Britain — 1,265,000 Acres
- 2nd To the River St John — 1,706,000
- 3rd To the Line formerly Claimed by the United States 2,465,000

MAP
 Of the **WESTERN BOUNDARY** of
NEW BRUNSWICK
 From the Mouth of the **RIVER ST CROIX** to the **SOUTHERN BOUNDARY** of
CANADA.
 And shewing the Position of a **Due North Line** from the Western-
 most source or spring falling into the said **RIVER** as formerly
 Claimed for the Western Limit of the Ancient
PROVINCE or **NOVA SCOTIA.**

For References to this Map,
 See Pages 17 & 26.

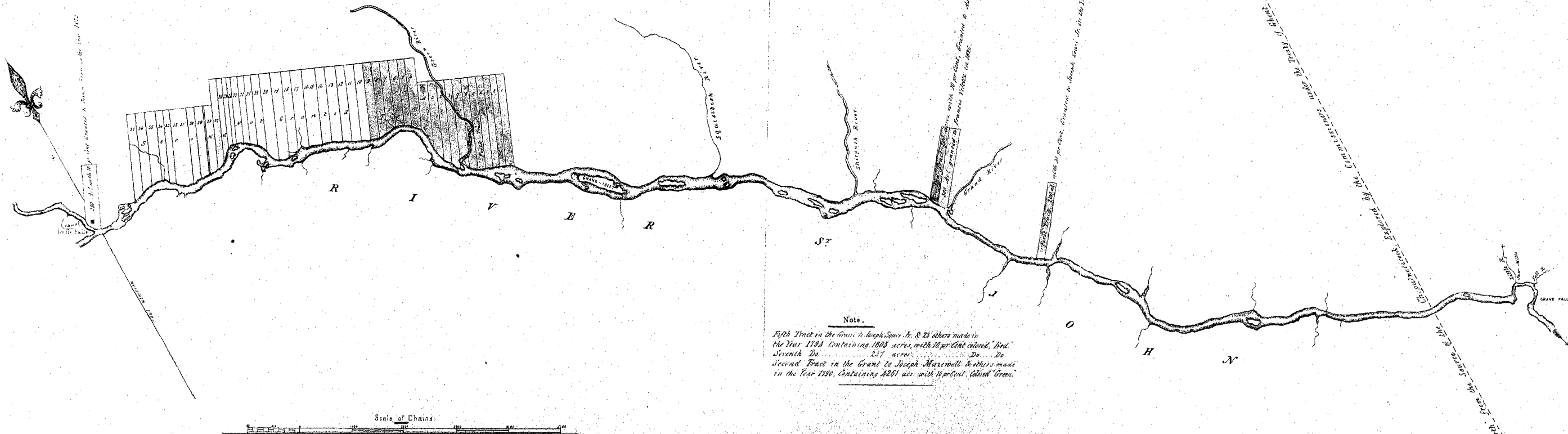


MAP. C.

Longitude West from 68° Greenwich.

SCALE OF STATUTE MILES.

True Meridian Line.



Copy
 Plan of all the Lands Granted under
 the Authority of New Brunswick on the
 Northern Side of the River St. John, and
 Westward of the Commissioners Line.

(Signed) *The: Bailie*
J. Gaudet

Note.
 Fifth Tract in the Grant to Joseph Simey & 25 others made in
 the Year 1794 containing 1606 acres, with 10 parcels colored "Red"
 Seventh Do. 257 acres Do.
 Second Tract in the Grant to Joseph Maxwell & others made
 in the Year 1790, containing 4261 ac. with 10 parcels colored Green.

For References to this Map, see Pages 22 & 25.

A. M. C.
 Commr.

This Plan is a Copy of the Plan
attached to the Grant
of Lots 4, 5 & 6.

Signed. J.A.

...

200 Acres
reserved for Public
uses -

Grant to John Perry

Lot 183

Lot No 1. Granted to Lewis Arsenau

Lot No 2 granted to Joseph Arsenau

East 117 Chains or to the West Shore of the Bay

Lot No 4 195 Acres, with 10 per cent allowance
Adam Girard

Lot No 5 180 Acres, with 10 per cent allowance
Robert Ferguson

Lot No 6 200 acres with 10 per cent allowance
Robert Ferguson

Lands reserved for Indians.

Point Reserved for Public Uses
Granted to Robert Ferguson in 1817.

Scale Twenty Chains to an Inch.

Fig.

Geo. Sprule.

Surveyor General.

For References to this Map, see Pages 9 & 10.

Wells Commissioner

(Copy of Endorsement
on the back of the Original)
Copy of a Plan which shows
the original Reserve at
Dalhousie.

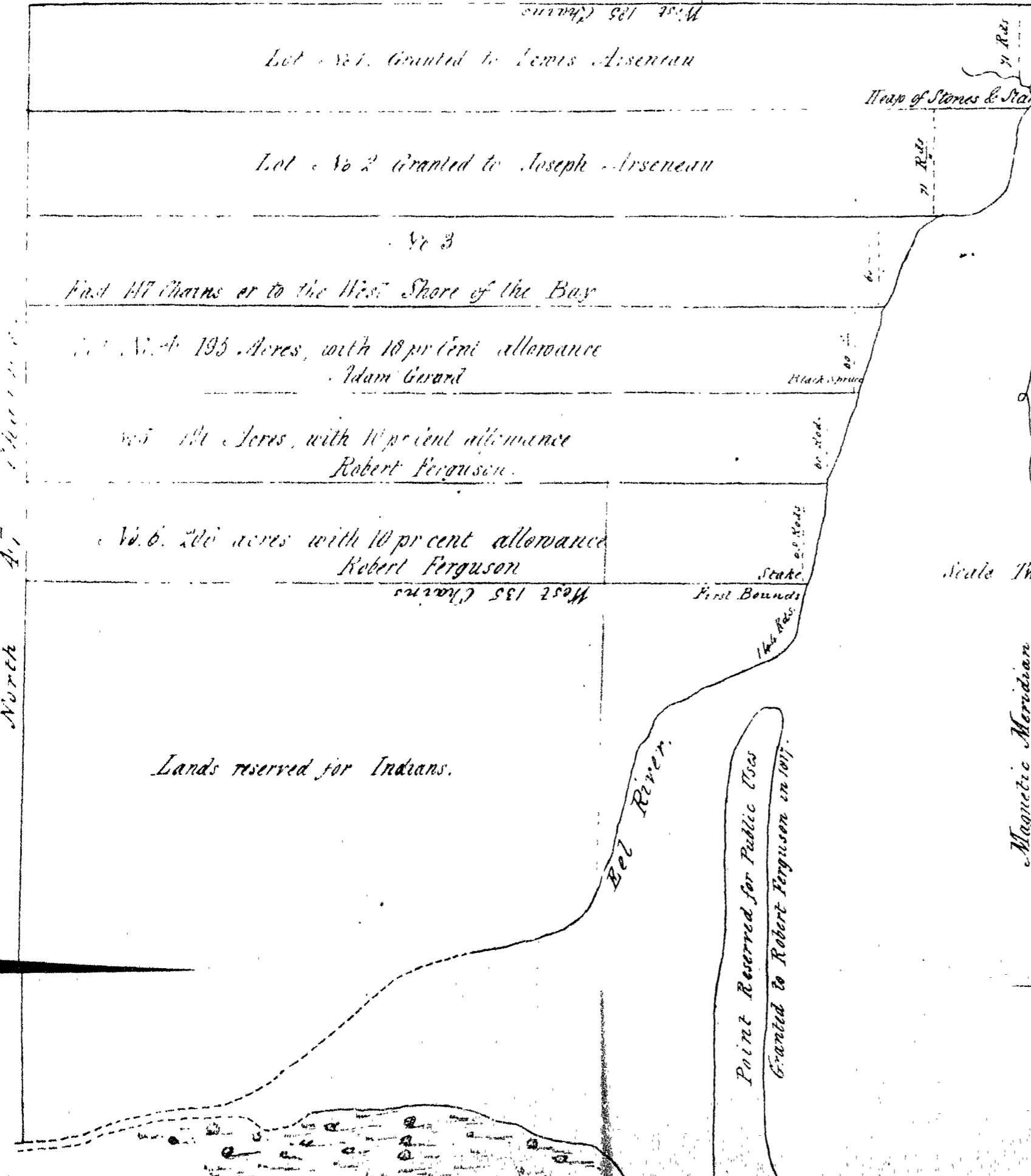
There is no description
to be found.
Signed
Thos. Baillie
S. G.

NORTH
47
CHAINS

Bel River.

Magnetic Meridian

C H A L E U R
B A Y



Appendix
(B.)

2nd—MAP B.

This is a topographical Map compiled from various official plans of surveys and explorations, made under the respective authorities of the Governments of Canada, New Brunswick, and the American State of Maine. It is laid down on a large scale for the purpose of serving as a distance Map, as well as for showing in a distinct form, the several grants made by either Government within the limits of the disputed territory. The latitudes and longitudes are adjusted according to the observations of Dr. Tiarks, the British astronomer, formerly employed in exploring part of that territory.

3rd—MAP C.

In many respects Map C is similar to the before mentioned Map B, being an entirely new compilation drawn on the same scale as the latter, and like that, adopted to the latitudes and longitudes given by Dr. Tiarks.

The principal object for which this Map is required is for showing clearly and distinctly, in conjunction with other *written* authorities, the true and relative positions of meridian lines proceeding northward, from the western and northern sources, respectively, of the River St. Croix, and also the actual direction of the exploratory north line from the latter source, as traced in 1817 and 1818, and since confirmed by the treaty of Washington, as the separating line between Her Britannic Majesty's possessions and the adjoining part of the American State of Maine.

4th—MAP D.

This is simply a transcript of a Map received from New Brunswick, certified by the signature of the Surveyor General of that Province, and shewing the position, date and amount of all grants of land made by the Government of New Brunswick, to be west of the exploratory north line, traced from the northern source of the River St. Croix, and to the north of the River Saint John.

5th—MAP E.

Map E is a copy of a sketch received from New Brunswick, certified by the Surveyor General of that Province, shewing the original position of the reserve for the town of Dalhousie.

6th—MAP F.

This Map is an extract from an official plan of sundry surveys, made under the authority of New Brunswick. It contains the delineation of certain lots of land granted by that Province, the descriptions of which grants are found in documents inserted in this Appendix Nos. 18 and 19. Those documents in conjunction with Map E, form very important evidence to oppose to the statement, made on behalf of New Brunswick, concerning the position of the head of the Bay des Chaleurs.

Appendix
(B.)

15th February.

REPORT on the Boundary Line between Canada and New Brunswick, by the Surveyor General of New Brunswick, Commissioner appointed to assist in exploring and tracing the said Boundary.

CROWN LAND OFFICE,
Fredericton, 13th October, 1843.

SIR,

Having been informed by Mr. Secretary Odell's letter of 2nd September, that His Excellency the Governor General, Sir Charles Metcalfe, had appointed a Commissioner to trace the Boundary between this Province and Canada; and Your Excellency having directed me as Commissioner on the part of New Brunswick on the same service, to proceed to the frontier to put myself in communication with the Canadian Commissioner, I have the honor to report that in obedience to your commands, I left Fredericton on the 5th September last, and reached Madawaska on the 9th. On the 11th I passed onwards to the River St. Francis, and returned from thence to Madawaska on the 13th.

On the 15th I pushed on to the Portage, from the Temiscouata Lake to Canada, which I reached on the 16th. I remained at that spot until the 29th, when I proceeded to River St. Francis, where it is crossed by the said Portage Road.

Not having met with any Commissioner from Canada during the whole of the above period, I prepared to

make about that tract of country, such observations as would enable me to comply with Your Excellency's instructions, by "ascertaining whether it was practicable to define the boundary between the Provinces, and in that case to delineate it."

With that view also I proceeded by way of the Grand River and Restigouche, to the Bay des Chaleurs; and Your Excellency having directed my attention to the Royal Proclamation of 1763, the Act of Parliament of 14th Geo. 3, c. 83, commonly called the Quebec Act, as also to Boundaries of the two Provinces as described in the Commission of Lord Dorchester, I had reference to those several documents, and found that by the Act of Parliament the Province of Quebec was "bounded on the South, by a line from the Bay of Chaleurs along the Highlands which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Sea."

In order to survey and mark the above line on the face of the country, it became necessary to discover some definite point as a starting place, and on reference to the boundary of this Province, as extracted from Lord Dorchester's Commission as Captain General and Governor in Chief of these Provinces, I found the following words:—"Bounded on the westward by the mouth of the River St. Croix; by the

Appendix
(B.)

15th February.

"said river to its source; by a line drawn due north from thence to the southern boundary of the Province of Quebec; to the northward by the said boundary, as far as the *western extremity of the Bay des Chaleurs*."

Here then we find that at the western extremity of the Bay des Chaleurs, the line which divides the rivers, as described in the Quebec Act, must terminate, if run from the reverse end of the boundary; and also become the starting point if the line is to be run from the Bay des Chaleurs.

It was therefore my object to discover what point constituted the *western extremity*; and I was glad to find that nature had so strongly marked the spot, as in my humble opinion to leave no opening for discussion or difficulty.

It is situated at High Water Mark, a little to the eastward of Mission Point, on the north side of the Bay des Chaleurs, about a mile above Campbelltown, which is on the south side of the same Bay.

From this point the line would run about north, till it strikes the Highlands described in the Quebec Act; thence following those Highlands, which can be easily traced, till it terminates at the boundary line now about to be run, agreeably to the Treaty of Washington, near the sources of the St. John River.

In order to elucidate the above, I have prepared the accompanying sketch of the country, through which the line will run agreeably to the Act of Parliament and the other documents bearing on the subject.

It is hardly necessary for me to state to Your Excellency, that if the "Atlantic Ocean" is substituted for the Sea, as the receiver of the Rivers which do not

flow into the St. Lawrence, and that it is to be accepted in its literal sense, no such line can be found in these Provinces; but the boundary as described by me is as capable of being discovered and marked as any definite line on the face of the earth, and it no doubt legally constitutes the boundary between Canada and this Province.

As the Commissioner from Canada did not appear, it was not within the line of my duty to proceed with the exploration and survey of the boundary, but I can at any future period attend to that service, should Your Excellency require it to be done.

I beg further to report to Your Excellency, that throughout the whole of my tour in the upper part of the River St. John, I found the inhabitants desirous of remaining under the Government and Laws of New Brunswick; and I was informed by a Magistrate of the County of Carleton, who resides at Madawaska, that a petition to that effect was being prepared, and will no doubt shortly reach Your Excellency.

I have made this hasty Report to Your Excellency agreeably to your wishes, but it contains the essence of what might be written on the subject. And should Your Excellency require any further information, it will afford me much pleasure to be able to render it.

All which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) THOS. BAILLIE,
Surveyor General.

His Excellency,
Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE,
Lieutenant-Governor.

Appendix
(B.)

15th February.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT on the Boundary Line between Canada and New Brunswick, according to the Royal Proclamation of 1763, and the Quebec Act of 1774. By the Surveyor General of New Brunswick, Commissioner appointed to assist in exploring and tracing the said Boundary.—December, 1844.

CROWN LAND OFFICE,
Fredericton, 11th December, 1844.

Sir,

In obedience to the commands of Your Excellency, conveyed to me by the Honorable the Provincial Secretary—that I should submit to Your Excellency, *by way of a Supplementary Report*, such observations as might occur to me on a perusal of the Report of Mr. Wells upon the Boundary Line between Canada and New Brunswick—I have now the honor to lay the accompanying remarks and Documents before Your Excellency.

It does, however, appear to me, that the Report prepared by Mr. Wells, embraces such an extensive range of argument, as to involve the whole question in obscurity, leading the mind away from the real matter at issue.

I have therefore, in conformity to Your Excellency's desire, endeavoured to bring that matter into a much

smaller space, where the claims of New Brunswick will be clearly perceived, and have confined myself as much as possible, to the consideration alone of such parts as do really relate to the question of Boundary.

In contesting the pretensions of Canada, and maintaining the right of this Province, I have found it necessary to adduce but very few authorities in addition to those which have been furnished by Mr. Wells.

As that Gentleman implies that I have been wanting in courtesy towards him, by not acknowledging the receipt of his Letter of the 13th December, 1843, and by tacitly declining any further intercourse with him either personal or otherwise, it may not be improper briefly to review the original appointment of Mr. Wells and myself to trace the Boundary between Canada and New Brunswick.

On the 2nd September, 1843, I was informed by Mr. Secretary Odell, that Sir Charles Metcalfe had appointed a Commissioner on the part of Canada to trace the Boundary, and as I was selected by Your Excel-

Appendix
(B.)

15th February.

lency in Council to meet such Commissioner for that purpose, I lost no time in proceeding to the frontier, (of which I have little doubt that the Canadian Authorities were at once informed,) and after waiting three weeks, in hourly expectation of the arrival of the Canadian Commissioner, I proceeded to the Baie des Chaleurs, and returned to Fredericton on the 10th October, reporting my proceedings to Your Excellency on the 13th of that month.

Mr. Wells did not meet me at all on the frontier, but arrived in Fredericton I believe early in December, when I had the honor of a visit from him, and returned his call the next day, at which time I informed him, as he states, that I considered my duties in regard to the matter to have terminated. His Letter of the 13th December was, however, immediately transmitted by me to Your Excellency, and its receipt acknowledged to Mr. Wells by your Private Secretary.

The imputation of discourteousness seems therefore to resolve itself into this form—that after I had removed from the frontier, and had made my report to Your Excellency, I could no longer consider myself empowered to act as Commissioner, or undertake then to cooperate with Mr. Wells in commencing the performance of his part of our joint duties, without further instructions from Your Excellency, to whom I instantly transmitted the Letter addressed to me by Mr. Wells; and that after I had returned his call, he did not again afford me an opportunity of holding any further communication with him, personally or otherwise, except the Letter above mentioned.

I would but imperfectly shew the interest which I feel, and have felt, in the settlement of the Boundary Line, if I omitted to express my deep regret that the Canadian Commissioner had not arrived while I was still at the frontier.

I am persuaded that our united examination of the country would have removed many of the misapprehensions which exist upon the nature of our respective claims, and although there might still have been a variance of opinion between ourselves as to the exact local position of the Boundary prescribed by the *Act of Parliament*, yet the question would have been divested of much extraneous and irrelevant matter with which it is now surrounded.

I trust however, that the accompanying observations will satisfy Your Excellency, that Mr. Wells has altogether mistaken the highlands which form the boundary line between Canada and New Brunswick,—and that in his explorations and researches, he had *not* been remarkably successful.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Excellency's
Most obedient humble Servant,
THOS. BAILLIE.

His Excellency
Lieutenant Colonel
Sir William M. G. COLEBROOKE, K. H.,
Lieutenant Governor,
&c. &c. &c.

Fredericton, November, 1844.

Before proceeding to discuss the differences existing between Canada and New Brunswick, with respect to

Appendix
(B.)

15th February.

their Boundaries, it will be advisable to cast a glance at the principle which appears to have governed the views and motives of the British Government in settling the Boundaries between the American Provinces, namely, to give to each Province the whole extent of all Rivers that emptied themselves within its Boundaries;—a principle also acted upon between Great Britain and the United States of America at the Treaty of Peace in 1783.

On reference to that Treaty we find the following language in the Preamble:—

“And to establish such a beneficial and satisfactory intercourse between the two Countries, upon the ground of reciprocal advantages and mutual convenience, as may promote and secure to both perpetual peace and harmony.”

The second Article of the Treaty runs thus:—

“And that all disputes which might arise in future on the subject of the Boundaries of the said United States may be prevented; it is hereby agreed and declared that the following are and shall be their Boundaries, &c.”

Such principle and intent the expression “highlands which divide waters,” plainly denotes; for what could be the object of selecting highlands at all in reference to Rivers, if those Rivers were to be divided or intersected by the line of Boundary, indiscriminately either near their sources or in any other part of their course.

It was doubtless with this view that “the highlands which divide the waters falling into the St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean,” were originally selected as the Boundary; and had the North line been run from the sources of the Penobscot, (the ancient Boundaries of Nova Scotia,) or even from the westernmost source of the Scoodic, the highlands mentioned in the Treaty would easily have been discovered, and the Boundary would have been perfect: giving to the present Province of New Brunswick all that tract of land which it so long administered as a Territory claimed by the United States of America.

For it is worthy of observation, that the British Commissioners refused to proceed further North than Mars' Hill, (the line explored beyond that point being merely a trial line,) and it was in consequence of the difference arising in that respect that the various attempts to run a Boundary Line, in terms of the Treaty of 1783, between Great Britain and the United States, were abandoned, and a conventional Line was established by the Commission of 1798,—by the King of Holland in 1828,—and lastly and definitively by the Treaty of Washington in 1842.

The ancient Southern Boundary of the Province of Quebec, Eastward of the North Line from the source of Penobscot River, did not extend south of the River St. Lawrence, as is evident from a description of the Grant to Sir William Alexander, as well as from a Map published in London in 1752, taken from a Map “formed under the patronage of Louis, Duke of Orleans, First Prince of the Blood, by the Sieur D'Anville, greatly improved by Mr. Bolton.”—See *Appendix*, Nos. 1 & 5.

Quebec did not become a British Possession until 1759; any Grants therefore made by and under the authority of that Colony, previous to 1759, of a portion of what then constituted the Colony of New Scotland, can surely give no claim to the present Province of Canada, to any part of New Brunswick, or if such Grants be viewed as establishing a claim of possession.

Appendix
(B.)

15th February.

and of right, the Southern bounds of Canada will extend beyond the 46th degree of North latitude on the River Saint John; for in 1684 the Fief of *Meductic*, reaching several miles South of that parallel, was granted by the Government of Canada.—*Appendix*, No. 2.

But admitting for the sake of argument, that the limits of the Province of Quebec were, previously to the conquest, undefined, yet the Royal Proclamation, after that event, Bounds it “by the highlands which divide the Rivers that empty themselves into the said River St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the sea.”—A designation of Boundary ratified and confirmed by a solemn Act of Parliament passed shortly afterwards, and adopting nearly the same words.

Notwithstanding the genuine and obvious meaning of the above description, Mr. Wells (in answer to whose Report the present observations are prepared,) endeavours to prove that those highlands are to be found South of the River Tobique, (a Tributary of the St. John,) crossing the St. John to Mars’ Hill, so as to form a continuation or connection with the highlands contended for by the British Commissioners as the boundary between the United States and the British Possessions.

Let us for an instant admit that he is correct, and request him to retrace his line, (which is indeed described as running from West to East, in the Proclamation, but *from* the Baie des Chaleurs, in the Quebec Act,) and complete the Boundary of Canada. He is now on the top of Mars’ Hill, descending which eastwardly he proceeds along the highlands on the South Bank of the Tobique until he finds himself at the Bald Mountain at the head of the Nictor,—thence he passes South of the Upsalquitch, and by a tortuous route to the Town of Dalhousie, “being,” as he states, “part of the Southern Boundary of Canada, according to the Royal Proclamation of 1763, and the Quebec Act of 1774.”

On reference however to the Royal Proclamation of 1763, we find that to finish the line it must pass—

“Along the *North Coast* of the Baie des Chaleurs, and the Coast of the Gulph of St. Lawrence to Cape Rosiers; and from thence crossing the mouth of the River St. Lawrence by the West end of the Island of Anticosti, terminate at the aforesaid River St. John.”

How this line of Boundary is to be carried from Dalhousie across the Bay to go along the North Coast does not appear,—there is no warrant for it in any of the Documents which have been or can be quoted relating to those Boundaries, and it is very manifest that had such a line as this of Mr. Wells ever been contemplated by the Royal Proclamation, the crossing of the Bay of Chaleurs would as well have been mentioned, as the crossing of the River St. Lawrence, which is twice declared in that Document to be necessary to form the Boundary.

It is evident then beyond all doubt, that the Southern Boundary of Quebec must pass along the highlands which are on the North of the Restigouche.

Mr. Wells, at page 2 of his Report, admits that the description of that portion of the Boundary which is given in the Treaty of 1763, and on which the American claims were founded, when taken by itself, would fairly admit of the interpretation put upon it, although not susceptible of such an interpretation if considered in connection with the previously defined lines of separation between the adjacent British Provinces, which were specially referred to and recognized in the same Treaty.”

Appendix
(B.)

15th February.

What influence “the previously defined lines of separation” can have upon a line which must extend to the North Coast of the Baie des Chaleurs, without crossing the same, I am at a loss to comprehend.

Again—Mr. Wells admits, at page 4, with reference to the line selected by me, from the western extremity of the Baie des Chaleurs along the highlands, &c., “although that statement is, without doubt strictly true, it is obvious that this, and many other lines may also be so described in their direction, as to be capable of being discovered, and marked out without creating the inference that all such lines from that circumstance alone are entitled to the distinction of becoming boundaries of territorial possessions.”

In this observation I fully concur, and to the utmost extent agree with Mr. Wells that lines may be so described as to admit in a great measure of a local application totally different from the intent of such description. If however any line which shall contain many of the requisites described in the Royal Proclamation and the Act of Parliament, may nevertheless be rejected as a territorial Boundary, such a rejection, I apprehend, can only occur by the discovery of a line which more fully conforms to the letter and spirit of those documents.

I selected the line North of the Restigouche, and Baie des Chaleurs, not in consequence of any pre-conceived opinion as to the northern extension of this Province, but under a clear and continuing conviction that it alone fulfilled all the conditions of the Royal Proclamation and Quebec Act; and Mr. Wells has not described, nor can he describe any other line which shall better accord with the requirements of the several documents referring to this subject.

Mr. Wells refers to many documents to prove that the point selected by me as the *western extremity of the Baie des Chaleurs*, (which extremity he consequently admits to be the point at which the line must commence,) is not in reality the Bay of Chaleur, but 17 miles above, or to the westward of that extreme point.

My error in this instance originated in ignorance that the westernmost extremity of Chaleur Bay had been long since defined and ascertained by the Government of Canada, and determined to be, not below Dalhousie as now first suggested by Mr. Wells, but on the northern shore, at the confluence of the waters of the said Bay with the waters of the Restigouche, somewhat exceeding 15 miles below Battery Point.

In the Grant to Mr. Shoolbred, (quoted by Mr. Wells at page 40 of his Report,) which is described as a “Grant in Fief and Seigniority to John Shoolbred, Esquire, made on the 4th July, 1788, by Lord Dorchester, Governor General,” there is conveyed to him—

“A certain other tract of land *situate on the westernmost extremity of Chaleur’s Bay*, running up the River Restigouche about 15 miles to the first point of land below Battery Point, beginning at a boundary line 150 chains east of the bottom of the easternmost Bay of *Nouvel Bason*, running North, 22 degrees East, to the Mountains, *thence bounded by their course, at an average depth of 40 chains from high water mark to their base*, round *Nouvel Bason* Westward to a small cove 300 chains West of the said first mentioned Bay, bearing from the northernmost extremity of *Migoacha Point*, being a Sand Bank—North, 84 degrees West, the superficial extent of the said last described lands is 2,080 acres.”

Appendix
(B.)

15th February.

It thus appears that mountains approach within an average distance of a half mile of the point which is distinguished as the *westernmost extremity* of the Baie des Chaleurs. The range of highlands will therefore be yet more easily attained from Mr. Shoolbred's Grant than from Mission Point.

Unconscious of the existence of this important document, and from a generous desire to render the most ample justice to Canada, even to a relinquishment of doubtful points, I naturally sought as far westward as possible for the extremity of the Bay, and had I discovered *deep salt sea water* further westward, I would have unhesitatingly adopted it.

But while I am indisposed to agitate the question which has been thus settled by Lord Dorchester, as to the westernmost extremity of the Baie des Chaleurs, I cannot admit that the place selected for that distinction in Mr. Shoolbred's Grant possesses more of the proper attributes of a conjunction of waters than Mission Point, for it is a fact worthy of attentive consideration, and which I cannot but view as conclusive of the matter at issue, that immediately above Mission Point, the River Ristigouche, at low ebb tide, is so shallow as scarcely to float a bark canoe, whereas on descending the stream you at once come into Salt Sea Water, deepening to 2, 3, 5, 7, and 10 fathoms. It would, I conceive, be difficult to imagine a more unerring indication than this of the termination of a Bay and the confluence of a Stream.

I may further remark that this view is unequivocally supported by an authority not inferior to any that have been produced by Mr. Wells.

In "The Atlantic Neptune, published" (1781) "for the use of the Royal Navy of Great Britain, by Joseph F. W. Des Barres, Esquire, under the direction of the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty," the place selected by me is laid down with soundings, as part of the Baie des Chaleurs.—Appendix, No. 6.

The Quebec Act does not particularly allude to the *Western* extremity of the Bay of Chaleurs, but declares that the Province of Quebec shall be "bounded on the South by a line from the Bay of Chaleurs, along the highlands which divide the Rivers that empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence from those which fall into the sea, to a point in 45° of Northern latitude on the Eastern bank of the River Connecticut, * * * and they are hereby, during His Majesty's pleasure annexed to and made part and parcel of the Province of Quebec, as created and established by the said Royal Proclamation of the 7th October, 1763."

Adverting to this Proclamation, and more especially to the above Act, Mr. Wells produces an extract from the Speech of Mr. Attorney General Thurlow, in Parliament, (when debating upon the Quebec Bill,) to prove that the boundaries of Canada were by that Act and previously by the Royal Proclamation extended to the southward of the ancient limits.

New Brunswick is willing to admit, and has admitted, that by the Royal Proclamation and the Act of Parliament, the boundaries of Canada were established so far south as to include all persons who had settled upon the tributaries of the St. Lawrence, and consequently the whole extent of such streams, but no more.

A line of demarcation which should thus place within the jurisdiction of Canada all streams flowing into its interior, was not less wise than equitable and expedient, and in all things conformable to the general policy of Britain, independently of the probable neces-

Appendix
(B.)

15th February.

sity for such arrangement, by the peculiar circumstances under which Canada had become a British Colony, but no such considerations would seem to exist for the extension of that line further south than the sources of all streams that fall into the St. Lawrence.

It must be self-evident that in an unreclaimed, wilderness country, through which no roads have been yet opened, persons will only settle at first upon the margin of streams, as by these alone can a ready intercourse be obtained with the more populous settlements of the country from whence such persons had removed.

And it must be equally evident that the Canadian settlers (and to these alone upon our border would the expediency of annexation to that Province extend,) having in view this facility of communication, would scarcely venture to place themselves on the borders of streams flowing towards the ocean, as they would thus encounter an almost invincible obstacle (the portages) in attempting to pass towards the St. Lawrence.

The inference is therefore at least very strong, that in the selection of a boundary which in every point of view would preserve the perfect integrity of Canada, and secure even to her remotest native population the advantages which they had anticipated when removing from the more internal parts of that Province, Great Britain had acted upon the principle alluded to in the commencement of the present observations.

It would however appear that the limitaneous extension of which Mr. Thurlow was then speaking, had little or no reference to the country between Canada and New Brunswick.—Appendix, No. 3.

Mr. Wells has pointed out by the Grant to Shoolbred, that *high lands* are to be found at the *western extremity* of the Baie des Chaleurs, on the North side thereof, both evidently corresponding with the Proclamation referred to.

When however that Proclamation was made, it is well known that the River Metapediack was very imperfectly represented on the Maps of that day, and was not supposed to have had its source so far North, so that no South line appeared necessary to arrive at the western extremity of the Bay. This explanation therefore perfectly answers the argument of Mr. Wells as to the eastern portion of the boundary of New Brunswick not being referred to in that document.

It is easy to follow the highlands north of the Ristigouche, and to run the line which Mr. Wells admits was "obviously capable of being discovered and marked out." The line therefore is to be followed along the range of highlands aforesaid to the American Boundary line near the sources of the River St. John, thus giving to each Province the whole streams which empty themselves respectively into the St. Lawrence or into the sea.

The above being the line evidently intended by the Proclamation of 1763, by the Quebec Act, and by every other document bearing on the subject, it is only necessary to remark that on Mr. Wells's Tobique line, that he has indeed taken the full advantage of every highland, hill, and mountain, in the neighbourhood, and has actually, in his Map No. 1, removed "Moose Mountain" ten miles further up the River St. John, and disposed all the others so as to produce the best effect, and to present a perfect cordon of hills, from Mars' Hill to Dalhousie.

The general character of New Brunswick is throughout, unquestionably very much as shown by Mr. Wells in his Map No. 1, although he has represented the

Appendix
(B.)

15th February.

hills much higher than they really are. No doubt eminences are to be found on the banks of almost every river in the Province; but I distinctly deny the existence of such a range of mountains as that described by Mr. Wells. The accompanying Map will best represent the face of New Brunswick.—*Appendix, No. 7.*

I would also remark that Mr. Wells is silent with respect to his reasons for removing the alleged westernmost point of Chaleur Bay from Shoolbred's Grant to Dalhousie.

The Commissioner of Canada lays a peculiar emphasis upon the claims advanced by this Province to lands situate to the westward of the Meridian of the Monument, and contends with much appearance of sincerity, that if the territory in that position lying South of the line originally claimed by the United States, and West of the due North line from the Monument, (which was also to determine the North West angle of Nova Scotia,) be not the right of Canada, it must be considered a Terra Nova, and belongs to neither Province, but must await a final disposition by the Mother Country.

Were not the argument of right so conclusive in favor of this Province, we might be well contented to submit the question of equity to the Home Government. The equivalents awarded to the United States of America by the Treaty of Washington, are one and all concessions affecting the interests alone of New Brunswick. In particular the navigation of the River St. John downwards from its source to its mouth is granted; and however such concession may affect New Brunswick, it can have no influence whatever upon Canada. Again, the produce of the forest and lands so long held by New Brunswick under its original claim, and relinquished to the United States, when brought within the waters of this Province, are to be considered and dealt with as the produce of New Brunswick; but no such provision is made for its control while in Canadian waters, yet those waters, according to the claim now put forth by Mr. Wells, extend to a distance of about 130 miles southward from the intersection of the States' boundary with the River St. John.

These two facts, if they were wholly unsupported by collateral arguments, would, I conceive, of themselves place the claim of New Brunswick beyond any dispute.

I know not whether it may be admissible in Reports and observations like the present, even to allude to any correspondence between Great Britain and the United States of America, as evidence of the opinions and intentions of the British Government, with respect to the internal boundaries of the British Colonies:—but although I would not have thought it advisable to originate this mode of argument, it has now become necessary by the example of Canada.

It would appear then, that the British Plenipotentiary, Lord Ashburton, recognized in the Treaty of Washington, the absolute right of New Brunswick to the entire territory watered by the River St. John and its tributaries,—save and except such parts alone as are thereby declared to belong to the State of Maine under the said Treaty; that River with its tributaries being therein stated as watering the countries belonging only to New Brunswick and Maine respectively.

The 3rd Article of the Treaty of Washington, is as follows:—

“In order to promote the interests and encourage the industry of all the inhabitants of the countries

Appendix
(B.)

15th February.

“watered by the River Saint John and its tributaries, whether living within the Province of New Brunswick, or the State of Maine, it is agreed, that where by the provisions of the present Treaty, the River Saint John is declared to be the Line of Boundary, the navigation of the said river shall be free and open to both parties, and shall in no way be obstructed by either; that all the produce of the forest, in logs, lumber, timber, boards, staves, or shingles, or of agriculture, not being manufactured, grown on any of those parts of the State of Maine watered by the River Saint John or by its tributaries, of which fact reasonable evidence shall, if required, be produced, shall have free access into and through the said River and its said tributaries, having their source within the State of Maine, to and from the sea-port at the mouth of the said River Saint John's, and to and round the falls of the said River, either by boats, rafts, or other conveyance; that when within the Province of New Brunswick, the said produce shall be dealt with as if it were the produce of the said Province; that in like manner the inhabitants of the territory of the upper Saint John, determined by this Treaty to belong to Her Britannick Majesty, shall have free access to and through the River for their produce, in those parts where the said River runs wholly through the State of Maine:—*provided always that this agreement shall give no right to either party to interfere with any regulations not inconsistent with the terms of this Treaty, which the Governments, respectively, of New Brunswick or of Maine may make respecting the navigation of the said River, where both banks thereof shall belong to the same party.*” *

On reference, however, to the grounds of the original right of New Brunswick to the territory in question, it is necessary to advert to the relations subsisting between the ancient Nova Scotia and Massachusetts Bay, the boundary of which was the Penobscot River, as evidenced by the Massachusetts Charter.

And as the Treaty of 1783 was founded on it, New Brunswick claimed from the first the territory so bounded, South of the Canadian line, and her first settlers took up lands on the River Penobscot.

With regard to Possession and Jurisdiction exercised in virtue of that right, it is only necessary to refer to the Documents embodied by Mr. Wells in his Report, which will shew that an attempt to define the Boundary between Canada and New Brunswick was made so long ago as 1785, and again renewed in 1787, when Captain Sproule, the Surveyor General of this Province, was appointed to meet Messrs. Holland and Finlay, Commissioners from Canada. The attempt was however, then unsuccessful,—the Canadian Commissioners insisting that the line between the Provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick *should run* from the head of Chaleur Bay along supposed highlands in a westerly direction to the Great Falls on the St. John River, &c. &c.; and Captain Sproule informing them, that from *Geographical knowledge and ocular demonstration*, his opinion was unalterable, that the Boundary must be sought upon the highlands between Lake Temisquata and the River St. Lawrence. To this assurance they urged among other arguments respecting the *impropriety and disadvantages* that

* NOTE.—It is proper also to remark, that when this Treaty was concluded (after long negotiation) at Washington, Mr. Wells was in that city as the official representative of the Canadian Government, and he must consequently have been well informed of the true meaning and intent of every article in the Treaty. It is also reasonably to be presumed that the Canadian Commissioner would have urged the adoption of other language if he had imagined that Province to possess a bona fide right to any land watered by the Saint John and its tributaries.

Appendix
(B.)

15th February.

would attend the fixing a Boundary on the Portage,—that more especially the fixing that limit would materially affect the Boundary between us and the United States of America, and that a large Territory would thereby be saved or lost to His Majesty.

It will be observed that the Commissioners do not deny the existence of a range corresponding to the Act of Parliament for establishing the Province of Quebec, nor attempt to prove the inaccuracy of Captain Sproule's opinion that such range exists between Temisquata and St. Lawrence, but they allege as a general understanding in Canada, that the line should run along the supposed heights of land from Chaleurs Bay to the Great Falls of the river St. John.

They did indeed profess in their Report to have actually discovered such highlands between the Great Falls and the Baie des Chaleurs, which in reality do not exist—as I caused an exploration to be made some years ago, when it was reported to me to be a level tract of country, highly eligible for settlement and for agricultural pursuits.

The Committee of the Executive Council of Canada, in 1787, having before them the Report of Mr. Holland, the letter and observations of Captain Sproule, and all other documents referring to the Boundary Line, indirectly admitted the right of this Province to the highlands north of the Restigouche, in the following language :—

“ On the whole they beg leave to remark that if the Province of New Brunswick may of right claim the sources of Rivers that take their rise on the height of land which divides the Rivers that empty themselves into the St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean—the ancient limits of this Government will be curtailed towards New Brunswick, and Seigniories under Canadian Grants as far back as the years 1623 and 1683, be taken into that Province, besides the Acadians already settled above the Great Falls of St. John River, and such people as may choose hereafter to settle there, would be greatly incommoded if those parts should be included in the Province of New Brunswick. Their commercial dealings must be with this Country, for they must, from their situation, be supplied with European and West India commodities from Quebec.”

(The Committee would have been more correct had they used the word “Sea” instead of the words “Atlantic Ocean.”)

It will be seen that the Committee unequivocally admit the existence of a height of land in which is found the sources of Rivers that flow, some into the sea, and others into the River St. Lawrence, and that such height of land must be far north of the Great Falls of the River St. John.

To the arguments of the Committee it might have been replied, first, that if New Brunswick ought not of right to claim all the Territory South of the Boundary assigned by the Royal Proclamation to Quebec, nor to curtail the ancient limits of that Government towards New Brunswick, so as to include any Seigniories, &c. under Canadian Grants theretofore made, the Conventional Line should have been placed at the southern boundary of the *Meductic* Grant of 1684, and consequently more than 60 miles South of the point at which the Committee recommended its location,—secondly, that some great misapprehension of the facts could alone have induced a belief in their

Appendix
(B.)

15th February.

minds of the presumed inconveniences to which the Settlers on the River St. John, above the Great Falls, would be subjected by inclusion with this Province. It is undeniable that their commercial dealings have been almost exclusively with this Province; and as to convenience of transport, Canada surely cannot pretend to put the land carriage from River du Loup over the Portage Mountains, in competition with the water carriage of the noble River St. John. And, thirdly, it is incorrect to assume that the Acadians then settled above the Great Falls had gone thither from Canada—they were almost wholly persons who had removed upwards from Settlements on the lower St. John, being a part of the population settled in different Districts of New Brunswick since the period of their expulsion from Nova Scotia.

But admitting the truth of these reasons, they were wholly irrelevant to the question, which was merely to ascertain (without reference to ultimate consequences) the local position of a Boundary already settled and prescribed. And however pertinent the arguments of the Committee might have been in the British Parliament, while the Quebec Act was still pending, they were gratuitous and irrelevant after that Act was passed.

It would appear, however, that the foregoing observations of the Committee were merely designed as introductory to a proposition submitted to His Lordship the Governor General, “whether it would not be for the advantage of both Governments that the Province of Quebec be separated from that of New Brunswick by a line running along the highlands which extend from the head of Chaleurs' Bay to the foot of the Great Falls of St. John River; and from thence crossing the River (so as to include the whole of the Portage or carrying place,) and continuing in a straight line towards the sources of the River Chaudière, &c.”

Upon this it may be remarked, that the line suggested by the Committee was either identical with that prescribed by the Act of Parliament, and therefore needed no support from the plea of local convenience, or it was a new and conventional line, not contemplated by the Act of Parliament, and consequently beyond the power of the Government of Canada to establish. Now it will be observed that the Committee do not profess to (nor could they) believe the line proposed by them as identical with the prescribed Southern Boundary of Quebec, but only as a convenient line of separation, which it would be irrelevant in this place to consider or discuss.

It is also to be remarked that no support can be derived to the claims of Canada by the Grant to Shoobred. It has been already shewn that in 1785 and again in 1787 respectively, the Government of New Brunswick as represented by its Commissioner, had claimed all the Territory lying South of the range of highlands between Lake Temisquata and the River Saint Lawrence, Eastward to Chaleur Bay, and that such claim was not peremptorily resisted by Canada, which would unquestionably have been done if no doubt had existed on the subject. —Appendix, No. 4.

Yet in 1788 the Governor General of Canada granted a large Tract of Land within the part so claimed by this Province.

This act of the Canadian Government can therefore no more establish its claims of right to the jurisdiction than could a contemporaneous Grant, (if such had been made,) of the same Land by the Province of New Brunswick prove it a portion of the latter Province.

Appendix
(B.)

15th February.

Whatever acts of jurisdiction might previously have been attempted to be exercised by Canada over the Territory North of the Great Falls were, subsequently to the Report of the Committee of Council, entirely abandoned, and New Brunswick continued not only to appoint Militia Officers and Magistrates, but the Civil Courts uniformly took cognizance of offences committed there, as is fully proved by the evidence on the Trial of the American Citizens, Hannawell and others in 1832, whereas not a single act of jurisdiction by the Canadian Authorities has been there attempted from the year 1792 up to the present instant.

That the Acadian Settlers above the Great Falls were always subject to the Government of New Brunswick, is proved by the following testimony of Simon Hebert on the Trial of John Baker in 1828, (on a charge of conspiracy,) at the Supreme Court of New Brunswick:—

“ I live two miles below Madawaska River. Have lived there forty years next month, (from 1788 to 1828,) I moved there from the (Acadian) French Village, about ten miles above Fredericton. I have a Grant of my land from this Province.—It is the first Grant in the Madawaska, and was made about two or three years after I moved up. I live under this Government, (New Brunswick,) and have always lived under it. *All the Madawaska Settlers live under the same Government. I vote at Elections.*”

The same observations with regard to Settlements belonging to New Brunswick will apply to the North side of the Restigouche River above the Western extremity of the Bay. I visited many of them and found amongst them several who were born in New Brunswick, and had left the Southern part of the Province.—Others of Irish and Scottish birth who had previously lived in other parts of this Province, and had moved up some years ago. The French settled along the Bay of Chaleur and the Gulf Shores of New Brunswick, are not of *Canadian* but of *Acadian* origin. Mr. Wells cannot therefore justly claim them as Canadians, nor infer, from the fact, that during the dispute with the United States on the Boundary question, New Brunswick refrained from raising any question as to the occupancy of the left Bank of the Restigouche, (which above Metapediac is but thinly settled,) that this Government relinquished its claim to the Territory; for if New Brunswick exercised no active jurisdiction there, it is certain that Canada did not, as the Settlers did not seem to know to whether Province they belonged.

The Winter of 1828-9 being unusually early on the Upper St. John Country, the Crops partially failed, and it was represented to the Government of this Province in 1829, that many of the poor settlers were in a state of starvation. I was in consequence sent up to minister to their relief, and distributed food among all who required it, and extended the Provincial Bounty not only as far as the farthest settlers on the River St. John, but also on the Madawaska, but I have never learned that on that occasion, any appeal was made to Canada, nor relief afforded by it to the settlers on the land which it now claims.

During the troubles with the United States in 1838 and 1839, connected with this identical Territory now claimed by Canada, that Province took no interest whatever in the matter, and all the expenses which were not borne by Great Britain were paid by New Brunswick.

At that eventful period—when Nova Scotia although ceasing long since to be directly interested in the dispute, but aware of the original right which existed to the

Appendix
(B.)

15th February.

Territory while yet a part of that Province, placed by an unanimous vote of the Legislature £100,000 at the disposal of the Lieutenant Governor to assist New Brunswick in maintaining its rights both of jurisdiction and possession to the whole disputed Territory,—Canada remained utterly passive: although it would now appear that she considered us engaged in asserting her claim and not in supporting our own.

Thus it appears that Canada has ever since 1787, abandoned the Territory which she now claims; and whether in a matter of aggression by a foreign power, or of domestic jurisdiction and protection, in distress of the population, she has never appeared to consider that she was called upon to interfere, but has tacitly and properly left the whole management of the Country to the Government to which the Territory of right belongs.

The foregoing observations will, I humbly conceive, tend to prove that in the original description of the Boundary between Canada and New Brunswick, a certain principle governed those who described the same, with the view no doubt “to secure to each Province reciprocal advantages and mutual convenience, and promote peace and harmony,”—and that the line pointed out in this Report does most fully accomplish the desired end, circumscribing as it does, only those streams which fall into Rivers passing through our acknowledged Territory.

This Boundary moreover agrees so perfectly not only with the spirit, but with the very letter of the Proclamation of 1763, and the Quebec Act of 1774, as well as with the many other Documents bearing on this subject, that I feel convinced that any unprejudiced person will admit the correctness of the delineation.

Let us now take a view of the line described by Mr. Wells. He crosses the Baie des Chalours from the North Coast, for which I deny that he has the slightest right or warrant, and passing through the centre of one of our Shire Towns, runs to the south of Streams upon which we have exercised jurisdiction ever since the erection of the Province. Passes again to the Southward of the Tobique, a large Tributary of the St. John River, within the acknowledged Territories of New Brunswick, claiming from this Province no less than 12,082 square miles, or 7,732,480 square acres.

Thus instead of dividing waters according to the Proclamation and the Act of Parliament, his line cuts those Streams which all run through the River St. John to the Sea, and at last intersects the River St. John itself, 200 miles below its source.

Is this line founded upon the principle above referred to? Is it likely to “promote and secure to both Colonies perpetual peace and harmony?” Does it assign to each Province the Rivers flowing through them respectively? Does it avoid or “prevent future disputes?” Does it accord with either the spirit or the letter of the Proclamation of 1763, of the Quebec Act of 1774, or of any other Document which has been or can be referred to in this controversy?

Is it not, on the contrary, a Boundary at variance with each and every of those Documents, and equally so with common sense, claiming as he does in addition to the Territory 6900 inhabitants who have ever lived under the Laws of this Province, and although some of them are French in their extraction, they are not *Canadians* but *Acadians*, who, with many others that are now settled in various parts of New Brunswick, removed originally from the Eastern parts of the ancient Acadia, (the present Nova Scotia,) while by our claim we comprise few, if any of the inhabitants who have at any time lived under the Laws of Canada, for where our

Appendix
(B.)

15th February.

Laws have not extended within the bounds of the Disputed Territory, and previous to the Treaty of Washington, no Law seems to have existed.

THOS. BAILLIE.

Appendix No. 1.

Extract from the Grant of Nova Scotia in A. D. 1621, by King James 1st to Sir William Alexander.

“ Omnes et singulas terras continentis, ac insulas situatas et jacentes in Americâ intra caput seu promontorium communiter *Cap de Sable* appellat. Jacen, prope latitudinem quadraginta trium graduum auteo circa ab equinoctiali lineâ versus Septentrionem, à quo promontorio versus littus maris tenden ad occidentem ad stationem Sanctæ Mariæ navium vulgo Sanctmareis Bay. Et deinceps, versus Septentrionem per directam lineam introitum sive ostium magnæ illius stationis navium trajicien, quæ excurrit in terre orientalem plagam inter regiones Suriquorum et Etcheminorum, vulgo Suriquois et Etcheminorum, vulgo Suriquois et Etchemines ad fluvium vulgo nomine Sanctæ Crucis appellat. Et ad scaturiginem remotissimam sive fontem ex occidentali parte ejusdem qui se primum predicto fluvio immiscet. Unde per imaginariam directam Lineam quæ pergere per terram seu currere versus Septentrionem concipietur ad proximam navium Stationem, fluvium vel Scaturiginem in magno fluvio de Canada sese exonerantem,—Et ab eo pergendo versus orientem per maris oris litterales ejusdem fluvii de Canada ad fluvium stationem navium portum aut littus communiter nomine de Gathepe vel Gaspec notum et appellatum.”

The following has been already submitted to the British Government by Col. Mudge and Mr. Featherstonhaugh as a *literal* translation of the above extract :

“ All and each of the lands of the Continent, and the Islands situated and lying in America within the head land or promontory commonly called Cape Sable, lying near the forty-third degree of latitude from the equinoctial line, or thereabouts. From which promontory stretching westwardly towards the north by the sea shore to the Naval Station of St. Mary, commonly called St. Mary's Bay. From thence passing towards the north by a straight line, the entrance or mouth of that great Naval Station which penetrates the interior of the eastern shore betwixt the Countries of the Souriquois and the Etchemins, to the River commonly called the St. Croix, and to the most remote source or spring of the same on the western side which first mingles itself with the aforesaid River. From whence by an imaginary straight line which may be supposed to advance into the Country, or to run towards the north to the nearest Naval Station, River, or Spring, discharging itself into the great River of Canada. And from thence advancing towards the east by the Gulf shores of the said River of Canada, to the River, Naval Station, Port or Shore commonly known or called by the name of Gathepe or Gaspé.”

Appendix No. 2.

Appendix
(B.)

15th February.

Extract from part 2 of "Correspondence relating to the Boundary between the British Possessions in North America and the United States of America under the Treaty of 1783." Page 13.

“ We also find proofs that in various concessions made by the Crown of France in ancient times, that all its grants made further to the North than the limits of the patent of De Monts, were placed within the jurisdiction of the Castle of Saint Louis at Quebec, from whence the inference may be fairly drawn, that the country North of the 46th parallel was considered at all times to be within the jurisdiction of Quebec. We shall quote a passage from one of these grants before we enter upon this branch of the subject in more detail.

“ ‘ Concession de M. De laBarre, Gouverneur de Canada, et M. de Meuls, Intendant de la Nouvelle France, à Renes d'Amours, Sieur de Aignancourt, de terres à la Rivière de Saint Jean près de Medoctet, du 20 Septembre 1684.’

“ The Fief of Meductic thus conceded, lies North of the forty-sixth parallel of North latitude, and the feoffee is bound in the grant to bear ‘foi et hommage à sa Majesté, au Chateau de St. Louis de cette ville. Donné à Québec, le 20 Septembre 1684.’ ”

(NOTE.—The foregoing Extract, it is believed, is somewhat inaccurate. The Grant is understood to have extended down to the *Meductic Rapids*, which lie a few minutes South of the 46° North latitude, and including a space of two leagues back from the River on each side. This brings the lowest angle of the Fief to the South of the parallel of Fredericton.)

Appendix No. 3.

Extract from Debates in Parliament on the 26th May, 1774, at the first reading of the Bill to Establish a Government in the Province of Quebec; sent from the Lords, vide Debrett's Parliamentary Debates, volume 7, pages 288 and 289.

RIGHT HON. T. TOWNSHEND.

* * * * *

“ Well Sir, not content with constituting this Legislative Council, the mere creature of a Governor, who must necessarily be the creature of a Minister, you go farther, and throw under this absolute power a country never considered as Canada—and peopled by British subjects alone; for you extend the Government to the Mississippi on the West,—to the Ohio on the South,—to Hudson's Bay on the North,—and on the East to God knows where; for no mortal can tell from the Bill where the eastern boundaries are,—&c.”

LORD NORTH.

* * *

“ Next Sir, as to the extent given to this Colony;—it takes in no countries regularly planted by British settlers, but merely distant military posts, at present, without any government but that of the respective commanding officers. Now the question here is merely this, will you annex them under the present government? will you leave them without government? or will you form separate governments and Colonies of them?

“ It was thought by the Lords that the plan in which were the fewest inconveniences, was to throw the scattered posts to the government of Quebec, &c.”

Appendix
(B.)

Appendix No. 4.

15th February.

Extract of a Letter addressed by George Sproule, Esquire, Surveyor General of New Brunswick, to Samuel Holland, Esquire, Surveyor General of Quebec, dated at Saint John's, (New Brunswick) 21st June, 1785.

“ By your Letter you seem to think that the Tamasquata Lake, and the discharge therefrom (or the Madawaska River) fall into your Province; surely some great mistake, or misinformation must occasion this idea.

“ New Brunswick is bounded on the Northward by the bounds or line settled by Act of Parliament between Nova Scotia and Canada, which Act expressly mentions the line between those Provinces is to run on the height of land separating the Rivers that fall into the Saint Lawrence from those that fall into the Sea; therefore the Tamasquata waters discharging themselves by the Madawaska into the Saint John, and by that River into the Sea, renders the business so clear that your error can only originate from a want of knowledge of our limits, or not having lately perused the Act describing the bounds of your Province.”

Appendix
(B.)

15th February.

REPORT

Of the Librarian on the State of the Library of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada.

Library, Legislative Assembly,
Montreal, 28th Nov., 1844.

The total number of Books in the Library at this date may be estimated at 9232.

The transport of the collection of Books from Kingston to Montreal has been effected without loss or damage, and the whole have been deposited in the locale appointed for their reception, and classed in such a manner as it is hoped will meet the approbation of the Members of this Honourable House. In the performance of this onerous and laborious duty, the Librarian would embrace this opportunity of stating, that he has received from the late Speaker, the Honourable Austin Cuvillier, as well as from W. B. Lindsay, Esquire, the Clerk of the Honourable the Legislative Assembly, the most efficient support and assistance, who have from time to time, overlooked the work in its progress, and directed that every thing necessary, should be procured, as well for the comfort and convenience of the Honourable the Members of the Legislature, as for the security and preservation of the Books themselves.

Previous to the removal of the Library from Kingston, the Librarian and his Assistant thought it expedient to institute a thorough examination of the Books, Prints and Plates, and to verify the titles and condition of the entire collection. In so doing it was ascertained that, owing principally to the very exposed state of the Library in that place, and the want of proper cases for the security of the books, a few volumes were found missing. For a list of which, see Appendix (A).

With reference to the importation from England of the continuations of the Statutes and Journals of the Imperial Parliament, and other works, the Librarian regrets that the agent employed, although ample notice had been transmitted to him, has again omitted to complete the order for the present year; nor, up to this date, has any communication been received from him on the subject.

In the course of the Parliamentary Recess certain works have been purchased from R. W. Rawson, Esquire, the late Secretary of the Province, as well as from Booksellers of Montreal, and others have been obtained by presentation under the provisions of the Copyright Act. For a list of these additions, see Appendix (B).

The very valuable class of Books on the History of America and Canada, chiefly obtained by the zeal and exertion of G. B. Faribault, Esquire, the Clerk Assistant to this Honourable House, has been brought

up from Quebec, incorporated with the Library, and will be entered in the Catalogue at its next publication.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM WINDER,
Librarian, Leg. Ass'y.

APPENDIX (A).

- LIST OF BOOKS Missing from the Library, on its removal from Kingston to Montreal.
- Report of the Chancery Commission to the House of Commons.
- 96th Volume, Journals of the House of Commons.
- 3 Volumes of a Set of Parliamentary Papers, respecting Canada, (duplicates.)
- 6th Volume, Laws of Pennsylvania.
- 4th Volume, Laws of Maine.
- 2nd Volume, Cleveland on Mineralogy and Geology.
- 3rd Volume, Jamieson's System of Mineralogy, (duplicate).
- 1st Volume, Treatise on Vegetable Substances.
- 19th Volume Law Magazine.
- 3 Volumes Imperial Statutes at large, (duplicates.)
- Bellamy's History of all Religions, 1 volume 8vo.
- Wilcox on Municipal Corporations, 1 volume 8vo.
- Say Catéchisme d'Economie Politique, 1 volume 12mo (a duplicate.)
- Wright's Debates on the Quebec Bill of 1774, 1 volume 8vo.
- Neilson and Mondelet's Report on American Penitentiaries, 1 volume folio.
- La Place, Exposition du Système du Monde, 2 volumes 8vo.
- La Hontan's North America, 2 volumes 12mo, (duplicate.)
- Brewster's Natural Magic, 1 volume 12mo.
- 1st Volume Penny Magazine, new series.

APPENDIX (B.)

Appendix
(C.)
3rd December.

Appendix
(C.)
3rd December.

Bought of	No. of Vols.	Bought of	No. of Vols.		
J. H. Scott.....	Musee Francaise.....	4	Received from	Dugald Stewart's Philosophy.....	1
R. W. Rawson, Esq.	Finances of American States.....	1	Quebec through	Paley's Moral Philosophy.....	1
do	Steel's Shipmaster's Assistant.....	1	G. B. Faribault,	Bacon, Œuvres Philosophiques.....	3
do	Reports of Registrar General.....	3	Esquire.	Damiron, Essai sur la Philosophie en France	2
do	Warden's History of United States.....	3	do	Do. Cours de la Philosophie.....	3
do	La Science de la Legislation.....	2	do	Locke on the Understanding.....	1
do	Life of Cardinal Pole.....	7	do	Tytler's Universal History.....	2
do	Porter's Progress of the Nation.....	2	do	Sny's Political Economy.....	1
do	North American Botany.....	1	do	Story's American Constitution.....	1
do	Jackson's What to observe.....	1	do	Delille, Œuvres.....	1
do	Clergy List for 1842.....	1	do	Dictionnaire de l'Academie Francaise.....	2
do	Greek and English Lexicon.....	1	do	Cuvier's Le Regne Animal.....	5
do	German and English Lexicon.....	1	do	Herchel's Traite de la Lumiere.....	2
do	Canada's Concordance.....	1	do	Biographie Universalle, par Feller.....	13
do	Canada Debates in Parliament, from 1828 to	1	do	Do. par Barbier et Beauvais.....	5
do	1840.....	3	do	Debure, Bibliographie et Supplement.....	9
do	La Richesse de la Hollande.....	2	do	Manuel de Libraire, Supplement par Brunet	3
do	Abbott's Law of Shipping.....	1	do	Catalogue des Livres de M. Larcher.....	1
do	Wade's British History.....	1	do	Do. do. de la Vallier.....	3
do	Arrowsmith's Map of United States.....	1	do	Ternaux, Compans Collection de Voyages	20
do	Do. of Canada.....	1	do	sur la Amerique.....	1
do	Index to Commons' Journals, 1820-1837...	1	do	Bibliothèque Americaine.....	1
do	Somerville's Physical Sciences.....	1	do	Jeffery's French Dominions in North A-	1
do	Bulwer's Middle Classes of France.....	2	do	merica.....	2
do	Hazlitt's Plain Speaker.....	2	do	Knox's Campaigns in North America.....	2
do	Companion to the Almanac.....	8	do	Case of the Canadians at Montreal.....	1
do	Great Britain for the last 40 years.....	1	do	Colden's History of the Five Nations.....	2
do	Sir Joshua Reynolds's Writings.....	2	do	Crespel's Travels.....	1
do	Parliamentary Papers on Privilege, General	1	do	La Science du Bonhomme Richard.....	1
do	Practice and Elections.....	6	do	The Quebec Almanac.....	47
do	Sir R. Peel's Speeches.....	1	do	Le Canadien.....	3
do	Rolph on Colonization and Emigration.....	1	<i>Received under the Copyright Act.</i>		
Armour & Ramsay	Godley's Letters from America.....	1	do	Keele's District Law Manual.....	1
do	Robson's Hudson's Bay in 1733.....	1	do	Gamble's Produce Tables.....	1
do	Mather's Indian Wars.....	1	do	Burn's System of Book-keeping.....	1
do	Lockman's Travels of the Jesuits.....	2	do	Cameron's Statutes and Rules of Court....	1
do	Eddis' Letters from America.....	1	<i>Bought of Mr. J. Walton.</i>		
do	Pitcairn's Criminal Trials.....	3	do	Wheatley on the Book of Common Prayer...	1
do	Maunsell on Diseases of Children.....	1	do	The Voice of the Church.....	2
do	Curwen's Journals and Letters.....	1	do	Niebuhr's History of Rome, volumes 3 and 4	2
do	Latrobe's North America.....	1	<i>Books imported from England through</i>		
do	Buckingham's Canada, &c.....	1	<i>Messrs. Armour & Ramsay.</i>		
do	Chevaller, Lettres sur l'Amerique.....	1	do	Abernethy's Works.....	4
do	Simcoe's Military Journal.....	1	do	Vulpeare's Anatomy.....	1
do	M'Culloch's Political Economy.....	1	do	Lawrence on Ruptures.....	1
do	Code Napoleon, in English.....	1	do	Millingen on Insanity.....	1
do	Granville's German Spas.....	1	do	Willison on Cutaneous Diseases.....	1
do	Prior's Life of Burke.....	1	do	Jacobi on Insane Hospitals.....	1
do	Colonial Magazine.....	5	do	Stevenson's Medical Botany.....	3
do	London's Encyclopedia of Plants.....	1	do	Sampson's Medical Jurisprudence.....	1
do	Milford's History of Greece.....	8	do	Taylor's do. do.....	1
do	Liston's Surgery.....	1	do	Bolvin's Midwifery.....	2
do	Raspall, Chimie Organique.....	1	do	Tweedie's Library of Medicine.....	8
do	New Spirit of the Age.....	2	do	Cooper on Diseases of the Testes.....	1
do	Dewee's Midwifery.....	1	do	Do. on Dislocations.....	1
do	Pritchard on Insanity.....	1	do	Do. on Diseases of the Breast.....	1
do	Waterton's Encyclopedia of Commerce.....	1	do	Brodie on Nervous Affections.....	1
do	Petersdorff's Abridgement of the Law.....	5	do	Do. on the Urinary Organs.....	1
do	D'Israeli's Amenities of Literature.....	2	do	Do. on the Joints.....	1
do	Ramsbottom's Midwifery.....	1	do	Mackenzie on the Eye.....	1
do	Gregory on Eruptive Fevers.....	1	do	Cupeland's Medicine Dictionary.....	1
do	<i>Library of Useful Knowledge, viz :</i>		do	Good's Study of Medicine.....	4
do	Geography of America.....	1	do	Thompson's Atlas of Cutaneous Diseases....	1
do	Value of Annuities.....	1	do	Guy's Hospital Reports.....	8
do	3rd Volume of Mathematics.....	1	do	Pereira's Materia Medica.....	2
do	History of England under the Stuarts.....	1	do	Judd on Syphilis.....	1
do	Stimson's on Courts Martial.....	1	do	Grauville's English Watering Places.....	3
do	Grant's Houses of Lords and Commons.....	4	do	Johnson's German Spas.....	1
do	Brougham's Speeches.....	4	do	Esquerol, Malades Mentales.....	3
do	Montreal Directory for 1844-5.....	1	do	Annuaire de l'Observation de Bruxelles.....	8
do	May's Parliamentary Law.....	1	do	Penel, L'Homme Aliené.....	1
do	Home and Colonial Library.....	1	do	D'Irwell's Coningsby.....	3
do	Life of Lord Sydenham.....	1	do	Repton's Landscape Gardening.....	1
do	Palgrave's Merchant and the Friar.....	1	do	London's Encyclopedia of Gardening.....	1
do	Timperley's Encyclopedia of Printing, &c....	1	do	Do. of Cottages and Villa Architecture....	1
do	Maitland's Dark Ages.....	1	do	Do. Arboretum et Fructicetum Brit-	8
do	Poynter on Marriage and Divorce.....	1	do	Do. Hortus Britannicus.....	1
do	Gusse's Canadian Zoology.....	1	do	Do. on Public Cemeteries.....	1
do	Despatches of Hernando Cortes.....	1	Total..... 397		
do	Simpson and Dease's Arctic Journal.....	1	<i>Presented by the Reverend William Holmes,</i>		
do	Bilson's Government of the Church.....	1	<i>of the Seminary of Quebec.</i>		
do	Dewees' on Children.....	1	do	Œuvres de Delille.....	1
do	Do. on Females.....	1	do	Feller, Biographie Universalle.....	13
do	Do. Practice of Medicine.....	1	<i>Bought by Mr. Faribault.</i>		
do	Eberle's Practice of Medicine.....	1	do	Barbier et Beauvais, Biographie Universalle	5
do	Do. Therapeutics.....	1	Total..... 416		
Received from	Pothier, Œuvres.....	25	do	Ware's Philosophy of Natural H' y.....	1
Quebec through	Nouffroy, Cours de Droits Naturel.....	2	do	Butler's Analogy of Religion.....	1
G. B. Faribault,	Œuvres de Droz.....	2			
Esquire.					
do					

STATEMENT

Of the Cost of the Champlain and Saint Lawrence Railroad and Appurtenances, and also the Receipts and Expenditure upon the same, together with the Amount of Tonnage and Passengers transported by the Company for the season or year 1843; as required by the forty-ninth section of the Act 2nd William 4th, chapter 58.

Total Cost of Railroad and Appurtenances to date £52,961 10 1.

Period.	No. of Passengers.	No. of Tons of Freight.	Total Receipts.			Total Expenditure.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
For the year 1843.....	22,379	9,786	11,800	0	0	8,916	18	9

Railroad Office, Montreal,
2nd December, 1844.

W. D. LINDSAY,
Commissioner.

Sworn before me, at Montreal, this
2nd day of December, 1844,

W. HALL, J.P.

STATEMENT

Of the Cost of the Champlain and Saint Lawrence Railroad and Appurtenances, and also the Receipts and Expenditure upon the same, together with the Amount of Tonnage and Passengers transported by the Company for the season or year 1844; as required by the forty-ninth section of the Act 2nd William 4th, chapter 58.

Total Cost of Railroad and Appurtenances to date £52,961 10 1.

Period.	No. of Passengers.	No. of Tons of Freight.	Total Receipts.			Total Expenditure.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
For the year 1844.....	27,118	12,639	15,233	19	11	11,851	11	0

Railroad Office, Montreal,
30th January, 1845.

I make oath that the above account is correct to the best of my knowledge.

W. D. LINDSAY,
Commissioner.

Sworn before me, this
31st day of January, 1845.

W. HALL, J.P.

ACCOUNTS of the Corporation of the TRINITY HOUSE, QUEBEC, laid before the
cap. 15.—(For

Dr.

The Trinity House of Quebec in account

1843.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
April 22d ...	To Cash paid the Montreal Bank for a Bill of Exchange on Glynn, Halifax, Mills & Company, London, for £190 11 0, Sterling, @ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, remitted W. Markland, the Board's Agent in London, for amount due him	1	...	...	...	230	15	7
June 21st ...	do. do. amount of the Treasurer's Note of the 12th May last, for so much borrowed ...	2	...	...	...	500	0	0
" 30th ...	do. do. on account of £1000 borrowed under the Treasurer's Note of the 12th April last ...	3	...	...	...	500	0	0
August 22d ...	do. do. balance of £1000, borrowed on the 12th April last ...	3	...	...	...	500	0	0
September 12th	do. do. for a Bill of Exchange on Glynn, Halifax, Mills & Company, for £600, Sterling, @ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, remitted W. Markland on account of shipments for this Corporation, per Princess Victoria ...	4	...	...	...	730	0	0
	" Amount of the following abstracts, viz:—							
	No. 1.—Brilliant Floating Light ...		371	4	5			
	" 2.—Contingencies ...		356	8	0			
	" 3.—South-west Point Anticosti Light House ...		197	5	6			
	" 4.—Harbour Office ...		437	4	1			
	" 5.—Yacht Union ...		672	6	10			
	" 6.—Green Island Light House ...		38	14	11			
	" 7.—Buoys ...		58	16	3			
	" 8.—Tower on Heath Point, Anticosti ...		95	13	10			
	" 9.—Point De Monts Light House ...		68	13	2			
	" 10.—Provision Depots ...		5	18	9			
	" 11.—Oil Account ...		581	0	11			
	" 12.—Stores ...		19	15	10			
	" 13.—Pillar Light House ...		1739	10	6			
	" 14.—do. do. ...		81	15	4			
	" 15.—Biquet Light House ...		1850	13	11			
	" 16.—Saint Croix Light ...		12	3	0			
	" 17.—Portneuf Light ...		246	13	0			
	" 18.—Interest Account ...		193	18	2			
	" 19.—New Floating Light ...		719	1	11			
	" 20.—Salaries ...		1607	13	6			
								9354 11 10
	To Treasurer's Commission of five per cent on monies by him received from the 31st December, 1842, to the 31st December, 1843 ...		250	0	0			
	Less Amount charged to the Quebec D. P. Fund ...		129	17	6			
								120 2 8
	" Balance in the Treasurer's hands ...							2185 3 4
								£14120 13 5

Sworn in the Trinity Hall,
the Board sitting at Quebec, this
29th day of March, 1844.

(Signed,)

J. STEWART,

Master.

Legislative Assembly, in conformity to the 20th section of the Act 4 and 5 Victoria,
the year 1843.)

current with *Errol Boyd Lindsay, Treasurer.*

Cr.

1842.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
December 31st	By Balance of Account rendered this day	...	...	...	621	16	2
1843.							
June 7th	Amount of Sir Charles Metcalfe's Warrant, No. 304, for £900 Sterling. Less Postage charged by Montreal Bank, through which the amount was received.	1000	0	0			
			0	4	8		
					999	15	4
	By Amount received from P. Descombes, half fine awarded against him 30th May last	...	...	...	5	0	0
" 10th	received from H. Guy, Treasurer to the late Montreal Branch of the Trinity House of Quebec for balance due	...	...	...	63	5	9
" 17th	received from R. Anderson, half fine awarded against him 16th instant	...	...	...	5	0	0
" "	borrowed from the Montreal Bank, 12th April and 12th May, 1843.	...	...	...	1500	0	0
September 30th	received from the Harbour Master proceeds of sale of Anchors, &c... of Sir Charles Metcalfe's Warrant, No. 893, for £900 Sterling Less Postage charged by Montreal Bank	1000	0	0	25	10	6
			0	3	6		
					999	16	6
October 3rd	By Amount received from John Reyser, half fine, awarded against him 3rd instant	...	...	...	1	5	0
" 6th	received from P. Connor do. do. 29th September last	...	...	...	1	5	0
" "	Balance of Cul-de-Sac dues to 10th October instant, received from Superintendent of Cul-de-Sac, per account	...	...	...	67	5	5
November 11th	received from Charles Armstrong, half fine awarded 13th ultimo.	...	...	...	5	0	0
" 14th	A. Bergeron, do. do. 3rd do.	...	...	...	2	10	0
" 30th	Tonnage Duty received from Coasting Vessels during the last season under 13th section 4 and 5 Victoria, chapter 15	...	...	...	44	11	0
" "	Amount received from Joseph Archer, Contractor for Biquet Light House, for Coals furnished his workmen at the S. W. Pt. of Anticosti, by the Keeper of the Light House at that station	...	...	...	0	3	0
" "	By the following sums received from the Naval Officer, vizt : Duties collected for Quarter ended 5th July, 1843, under Act 45 George III. chapter 12	...	...	...	1656	15	4
	1d. duty per Act 4 and 5 Victoria, chapter 15	...	...	...	733	4	11
	2d. do. do. do.	...	...	...	1466	9	11
					3856	10	2
	Do. for Quarter ended 10th October, 1843, vizt., under 45 George III. chapter 12.	...	...	...	1584	0	2
	1d. duty under 4 and 5 Victoria, chapter 15	...	...	...	868	17	1
	2d. do. do. do.	...	...	...	1737	14	3
					4190	11	6
	Do. on account of collections for Quarter ending 5th January, 1844	...	...	...	1731	8	1
					£14120	13	5

E. E.

Quebec, 31st December, 1843.

(Signed,)

E. B. LINDSAY,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

Certified,

E. B. LINDSAY,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

Appendix
(E.)

ACCOUNT of Disbursements—Trinity House, Quebec.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(E.)

11th December

DR.		CUL-DE SAC.		CR.	
1843.		£ s. d.	1843.	£ s. d.	
April 5th ...	To Cash paid A. Miller, carting snow from Cul-de-Sac street	1 3 0 0	October 12th	By Cul-de-Sac dues received from W. R. Rayside, being collections for quarters ended 10th April, 10th July and 10th October, 1843, a per account ...	84 8 2
July 22d ...	" " paid P. Julien's account for repairing fence	2 2 17 9			
Dec'r. 27th ...	" " paid Assessment for 1843	3 11 5 0			
	Balance ...	67 5 5			
		£81 8 2			£84 8 2

11th December

No. 1.—Amount of Disbursements attending the Brilliant, Floating Light, during the season of 1843, viz:—

1843.		£ s. d.	
April 8th ...	Paid Thomas Drysdale's account, for repairing Lamps ...	1	0 5 0
" 17th ...	" R. Miller, for removing snow from this vessel ...	2	0 4 0
" 21st ...	" J. Richardson, first instalment due on account of his contract for navigating this vessel ...	3	100 0 0
August 11th ...	" do his second instalment ...	4	100 0 0
October 14th ...	" C. Wurtel's account, for a piece of chain ...	5	1 18 7
November 22d ...	" Captain Richardson, his last instalment ...	6	100 0 0
December 14th ...	" A. Butchard's account, for blocks, &c. for this vessel ...	7	0 4 2
" 23rd ...	" James Hunt & Company's account, canvas parceling ...	8	0 4 6
" 26th ...	" Dr. Rowley's account, medicines for crew ...	9	3 5 6
" 29th ...	" J. Haron's account, cartage of chains, oil, &c. ...	10	0 6 6
" "	" George Taylor's account, wintering on the Ship, and sundry repairs ...	11	53 19 9
" "	" C. Brocklesby & Company, Ship Chandler's account, for sundries ...	12	6 3 11
" "	" T. Wilds, an iron buoy, &c. ...	13	2 15 6
" 30th ...	" A. Lemoine, notary's account for agreement with Captain Richardson, and copy ...	14	1 5 0
" 31st ...	" Captain Young's disbursements, in superintending the fitting out of this vessel ...	15	0 12 0
			£371 4 5

No. 2.—Account of Contingent Disbursements attending the Trinity House of Quebec, during the year 1843, viz:—

1843.		£ s. d.	
January 3rd	Paid J. Dupuis' account for Wash-hand Stand, &c., for the Registrar's Office	1	1 13 0
February 1st	" H. Gowen, 1 quarter's rent for Trinity Hall and Office to this day	2	17 10 0
" 23rd	" A. Millar, carting snow from the streets in front and rear of Trinity Hall	3	1 10 0
March 28th	" Chimney-sweeping to 1st May, 1843	4	1 2 6
April 8th	" Assessment on rental of Trinity Hall for 1842	5	1 17 6
" 12th	" F. Rodrigue's account for sawing wood, &c.	6	2 6 2
" 15th	" Lafleur and St. Laurent's account for a paper press	7	0 12 6
May 5th	" H. Gowen, 3 month's rent of Trinity Hall to 1st instant	8	17 10 0
" 27th	" Her Majesty's Customs 5 per cent duty on stationery, &c., imported	9	2 0 10
June 5th	" William Neilson's account, subscription to Quebec Gazette, &c., to 1st May last.	10	2 12 6
" 28th	" F. X. Methot, subscription for watering streets	11	0 15 0
July 15th	" F. Rodrigue, washing Trinity Hall and Offices, &c.	12	0 15 0
" 26th	" J. B. Frechette, subscription to the Canadien, 6 months to 5th May last	13	0 10 0
August 5th	" H. Gowen, 1 quarter's rent of Hall and Offices to 1st instant	14	17 10 0
" 11th	" J. Disturnell, a Gazetteer and Map of United States	15	3 15 0
" 14th	" J. Jolicœur's account for Tin Box for Vouchers	16	0 4 0
" 18th	" Germ. Chouinard for 18 cords fire-wood	17	12 3 0
September 2d	" J. Graham, 2 Maps British Provinces	18	1 12 6
October 4th	" Hon. F. W. Primrose amount of his account for draughting with Mr. Montizambert the Bill for Consolidation of the Trinity House Laws, &c.	19	52 6 8
" "	" E. L. Montizambert, his account for draught of same Bill with Mr. Primrose	20	50 0 0
" 7th	" F. Rodrigue's account of disbursements for cleaning offices	21	0 9 3
" 16th	" R. W. Mackey's account for a dissected Map of United States and Canada	22	3 0 0
" 25th	" J. Sewell, postage account for 6 months to 5th July last	23	29 8 7
November 6th	" H. Gowen, 1 quarter's rent of Trinity Hall to 1st instant	24	17 10 0
" 25th	" Postage account for quarter ending 24th instant	25	17 15 3
December 14th	" C. Poston's account for 1 chaldron coals for Trinity Hall	26	1 2 0
" 20th	" Auld's account for a Pocket Book for Water Bailiff	27	0 7 6
" "	" William Kemble, subscription to Official Gazette to 1st ultimo	28	1 0 0
" "	" Do. account for printing, &c.	29	1 11 0
" "	" William Neilson's account for sundry advertisements	30	7 4 1
" 27th	" T. Cary & Co.'s account for printing, stationary, &c.	31	14 16 9
" "	" H. Hemming's account for glazing, and sundry repairs to offices	32	6 17 3
" "	" W. & G. Tate's account for sundries	33	0 3 0
" "	" J. B. Frechette's account for sundry advertisements in Canadien	34	3 11 7
" "	" Assessment on office rent for 1843	35	0 17 8
" 20th	" F. X. Methot's account for candlesticks for office	36	0 10 8
" "	" Louis Blais' account for stove-pipes, &c.	37	0 15 1
" 30th	" A. Le Moine, Notary's account for sundry procurations, &c.	38	1 2 6
" "	" F. Rodrigue, salary as messenger, 12 months to 2d instant	39	30 0 0
" "	" Registrar's allowance for making Index to Journal of the Corporation, and for copying during the year 1843	40	30 0 0
			£356 8 0

No. 3.—Amount of Disbursements attending the South-west Point of Anticosti Light House, during the year 1843.

11th December

1843.			£	s.	d.
April 8th ...	Paid Thomas Drysdale's account, for lamp protectors	1	1	15	4
August 22d ...	" Captain Bankier, Mr. Hammond's board on board the yacht on his way up, twelve days, @ 5s.	2	3	0	0
" "	" do. Mr. Pope's board, going down to replace Mr. Hammond	3	2	0	0
September 19th ...	" Mrs. Pope, in advance, on account of provision money to become due unto her husband, keeper of this establishment	4	40	0	0
" 28th ...	" Henri Villeneuve, for 204 bundles hay	5	3	1	2
October 12th ...	" J. Rane, oil tanks for this Light House	6	5	8	9
December 11th ...	" W. H. Roy's account for oats	7	1	8	6
" 13th ...	" J. E. Hammond, sixteen months provision money, from 1st May, 1842, to 1st September, 1843, at £75 per annum	8	100	0	0
" 14th ...	" C. Poston's account, for two chaldrons coals	9	2	0	0
" 26th ...	" W. Cotnam's account, for one pair boat oars	10	0	15	0
" 29th ...	" J. Harem's account, cartage of coals and oil	11	0	7	6
" "	" A. Morrison's account, for pressing hay	12	3	1	9
" "	" C. Brocklesby & Company's account, for soap, &c.	13	1	15	6
" "	" F. X. Methot, for scrubbing brushes	14	0	4	6
" "	" T. Wildes, blacksmith's account, for repairing lamps, &c.	15	1	17	6
" 31st ...	" Captain Bankier's account, victualling J. Hammond, assistant and family on their return from this light, in October last	16	3	6	8
" "	" Captain Bankier's do. E. Pope, new keeper's family, on their passage to this light	17	10	10	0
" "	" E. Pope, his allowance, while keeping this light during J. Hammond's absence, from 1st July to 1st September, 1843, two months @ £100 per annum	18	16	13	4
			£197	5	6

No. 4.—Account of Disbursements attending the Harbour Master's Office, during the year 1843, viz:—

1843.			£	s.	d.
	Paid Water Bailiff balance of allowance for superintending Beaches during the winter of 1842 and 1843	1	14	0	0
May 4th ...	" R. Millar and others, labour in painting and preparing boats, &c.	2	5	8	0
" 5th ...	" Harbour Master's crew, to 30th April last	3	10	6	8
" 17th ...	" Joseph Descarreau, for posting bills—Harbour regulations	4	0	3	0
June 2d ...	" Harbour Master's boat's crew, for 1 month to 31st May last	5	21	0	0
" 3rd ...	" Assistant Harbour Master's boat's crew, to do.	6	26	0	0
" 18th ...	" Stewart Greer, for repairs to boats	7	4	10	0
" 19th ...	" William Russell, for a boat and sails	8	10	0	0
July 1st ...	" Harbour Master's boatmen, wages to 30th ultimo	9	21	0	0
" " ...	" Assistant do. do. do.	10	26	0	0
" 29th ...	" William Kemble, printing of forms, notices, &c.	11	5	12	0
August 3rd ...	" Assistant Harbour Master's boatmen, to 31st ultimo	12	26	0	0
" 4th ...	" Harbour Master's do. do. do.	13	21	0	0
September 1st	" Do. do. this day	14	21	0	0
" 2d	" Assistant do. do. do.	15	26	0	0
October "	" Do. do. 1st instant	16	26	0	0
" "	" Harbour Master's do. do.	17	21	0	0
" 28th	" T. Cary & Co. for advertisements, respecting buoys	18	0	16	0
November 4th	" Harbour Master's boatmen, to 1st instant	19	21	0	0
" 6th	" Assistant do. do. do.	20	26	0	0
" 27th	" B. S. Lafleur, his allowance for attending the Harbour Office and Landing Place during the past season	21	25	0	0
December 1st	" Assistant Harbour Master's crew, to 1st instant	22	26	0	0
" 2d	" Harbour Master's do. do.	23	21	0	0
" 5th	" Stewart Greer's account for repairing one of the Harbour Master's boats.	24	0	17	6
" "	" B. S. Lafleur, on account of his allowance for attending beaches during the ensuing winter	25	6	0	0
" 14th	" A. Butchart's account for repairs to boats	26	0	8	0
" 23rd	" James Hunt & Co.'s account, fenders for boats	27	1	4	0
" 26th	" William Cotnam's account for repairs to boats	28	2	2	6
" "	" Do. do. do.	29	0	6	6
Carried over.....			£415	14	2

Appendix (E.)

ACCOUNT of Disbursements—Trinity House, Quebec.—(Continued)

Appendix (E.)

11th December		1843.				£ s. d.		11th December	
				<i>Brought over</i>	...	30	415	41	2
	December 26th	Paid	C. Alleyn, solicitor's account, his fees in case of Amiot vs. Boxer	...	...	31	1	11	3
	" 29th	"	C. Brocklesby & Co.'s account, paint, &c., for boats	...	...	32	9	1	10
	" "	"	T. Wildes, sundry iron work for boats	...	...	33	1	5	8
	" 30th	"	S. & J. Brown's account, ship chandlers, for paint, &c.	...	...	34	1	4	11
	" "	"	William Neilson, printing blank reports of arrivals	...	...	35	6	18	3
	" "	"	T. Cary & Co.'s account for stationary, &c.	...	...	36	0	4	0
	" "	"	(24th November last) to R. Millar, for hawling up a boat	...	...		
							£437	4	1

No 5.—Account of Disbursements attending the yacht Union, for the year 1843.

1843.						£ s. d.		
April 13th	...	Paid	James Bankier, three and a half months salary as master of this vessel, from 31st December last to 15th instant	1	35	0	0	
" 24th	...	"	do. his first instalment on account of contract for navigating this vessel during the present season	2	100	0	0	
July 15th	...	"	F. Roderique, washing of linen for yacht	3	0	3	0	
" 21st	...	"	C. E. Levey & Company, account for an anchor	4	12	10	0	
August 5th	...	"	Captain Bankier, second instalment on account of his contract	5	100	0	0	
" 24th	...	"	F. Roderique, for a waterproof coat for helmsman	6	0	12	6	
September 21st	...	"	Captain Bankier's instalment, due on the 15th instant, on account of his contract	7	100	0	0	
October 7th	...	"	F. Roderique, washing of sundry articles	8	0	8	8	
November 2d	...	"	S. Levey's account, for table furniture	9	15	0	3	
" 4th	...	"	James Reilley's account, for painting	10	1	9	2	
" 18th	...	"	Thomas Drysdale's account, for repairs to compass and lamp	11	2	0	0	
December 2d	...	"	Captain Bankier's balance of contract, for navigating this vessel	12	166	14	2	
" "	...	"	Shaw and Torrance's account, for wine	13	9	16	6	
" 14th	...	"	A. Butchart's account, for blocks, &c.	14	0	17	1	
" 23d	...	"	James Hunt & Company's account, for repairs to sails, &c. &c.	15	12	0	0	
" 26th	...	"	W. Cotnam's account, for repairs to boats	16	0	18	9	
" "	...	"	Dr. Rowley's account, medicines for crew	17	2	16	2	
" 27th	...	"	T. Cary & Company's account, for binding charts	18	1	0	0	
" "	...	"	H. Hemming's account, for sundry joiners' work to cabin	19	4	19	4	
" 29th	...	"	J. Harem's account, for carts, &c.	20	0	1	0	
" "	...	"	George Taylor's account, for wintering on the Slip, and sundry repairs	21	55	18	5	
" "	...	"	C. Brocklesby, ship chandler's account, for sundries	22	25	11	4	
" "	...	"	F. X. Methot's account, for sundries	23	0	5	6	
" "	...	"	T. Wilde, sundry work	24	17	12	10	
" "	...	"	T. Andrew's account, for brass rods, &c.	25	1	2	6	
" 30th	...	"	Captain Bankier's account, sundry disbursements for cabin	26	1	13	5	
" "	...	"	do. do. for wharfage	27	2	1	3	
" "	...	"	A. LeMoine's account for agreement with Captain Bankier for navigating this vessel, and copy	28	1	5	0	
" 31st	...	"	Captain Young's disbursements, in superintending the fitting out of this vessel	29	0	12	0	
						£672	6	10

No. 6.—Account of Disbursements attending the Green Island Light House, during the year 1843.

1843.						£ s. d.		
May 27th	...	Paid	Her Majesty's Customs 5 per cent. duty on lamps and apparatus imported for this Light House	1	22	18	5	
August 14th	...	"	J. Jolicœur's account for four tin dripping pans	2	2	0	0	
December 14th	...	"	C. Poston's account for three and a half chaldrons coals	3	3	16	8	
" 27th	...	"	H. Hemming's account for double windows	4	6	8	0	
" 29th	...	"	J. Harem's account, cartage of coals and oil	5	0	7	6	
" "	...	"	C. Brocklesby & Co.'s account for soap, &c.	6	0	13	4	
" "	...	"	F. X. Methot's account for putty	7	0	1	0	
" "	...	"	Ls. Blais' account for stove pipes, &c.	8	2	10	0	
						£38	14	11

ACCOUNT of Disbursements—Trinity House, Quebec.—(Continued.)

Appendix (E.)

No. 7.—Amount of Disbursements attending the Buoys, during the year 1843.

1843.			£	s.	d.
May 20th	...	Paid J. Reilly's account for painting eight buoys	1	4	0
" 26th	...	" Captain Bankier, for victualling Captain Young while laying down buoys	2	3	0
October 14th	...	" C. Wurtele's account for a piece of chain for buoy on the wreck off the market place	3	2	10
November 4th	...	" J. Reilly's account for painting a buoy	4	0	10
" 22nd	...	" Jos. Guay for assisting in lifting a buoy off the River Saint Charles	5	0	15
December 29th	...	" J. Harmer's account cartage of buoys and mooring stones	6	0	7
" "	...	" A. Morrison's account for a new buoy and repairs to others	7	21	1
" "	...	" C. N. Wurtele's account for mooring chains	8	9	0
" "	...	" Geo. Taylor's account for repairs to — buoys	9	1	3
" "	...	" T. Wilde's account for chain and repairs to buoys	10	12	11
" 30th	...	" W. Chapman & Company's account for chains	11	3	15
" 31st	...	" Captain Young's disbursements in turning out buoys	12	0	9
			£58 16 3		

No. 8.—Account of Disbursements attending the keeping of the Tower on Heath Point, East end Anticosti, during the year 1843.

1843.			£	s.	d.
February 4th	-	Paid James Gibb & Co. on account of wages, due keeper	1	20	0
April 13th	-	" Do. do. do.	2	20	0
July 4th	-	" Do. do. do.	3	20	0
December 2d	-	" Do. balance of allowance to do. to September, 1843	4	23	7
" 4th	-	" D. Fraser's account for a stove and pan	5	2	3
" 26th	-	" W. Cotnam's account for a boat and oars	6	5	10
" 29th	-	" C. Brocklesby & Co.'s account for rope, &c.	7	0	7
" "	-	" F. X. Methot & Co.'s account for paint, &c.	8	2	13
" 31st	-	" Captain Bankier, for board of keeper's assistant on his way to Quebec	9	1	12
			£65 13 10		

No. 9.—Account of Disbursements attending the Light House on Point des Monts, during the year 1843.

1843.			£	s.	d.
May 6th	-	Paid James Wallace, keeper, provision money to 1st May instant	1	50	0
September 21st	-	" Louis Pinard, 206 bundles and 8 lbs hay, including cartage	2	2	14
October 12th	-	" J. Rano, oil tanks for this light	3	5	8
December 14th	-	" C. Poston, account for 2 chaldrons coals, sent in June last	4	2	0
" 29th	-	" J. Harem's account, cartage of coals, hay, &c.	5	0	7
" "	-	" A. Morrison, account for pressing hay	6	3	1
" "	-	" C. Brocklesby & Co.'s account for soap, &c.	7	1	3
" "	-	" F. X. Methot & Co.'s account, scrubbing brushes	8	0	10
" "	-	" T. Wildes, blacksmith's account for repairing pipes, &c.	9	3	7
			£68 13 2		

No. 10.—Statement of Monies received and paid on account of Provision Depots, during the year 1843.

DR.

1843.			£	s.	d.
December 11th	...	Paid W. H. Roy, seven barrels flour and two barrels pease, sent to Depots in September last	1	10	3
" 27th	...	" Thos. Cary & Company, for printing blank Registers for keepers	2	1	15
			£11 18 0		

Appendix
(E.)

ACCOUNT of Disbursements—Trinity House, Quebec—(Continued.)

Appendix
(E.)

11th December

No. 10—(Continued.)

CR.

11th December

1843.			£	s.	d.
November 30th	...	By this amount received from Joseph Archer, for two barrels pork, furnished his workmen by the Keeper of the Depot at the South-west point of Anticosti, in September last, @ \$12 per barrel		6	0 0
			£5	18	9

No. 11.—Oil Account—1843.

1843.			£	s.	d.
August 4th	...	Paid George Arnold, three months rent of store and oil vault	1	7	10 0
September 8th	...	“ Robert Millar, labour in storing oil	2	0	10 0
November 4th	...	“ George Arnold, three months rent of store and oil vault	3	7	10 0
“ 22d	...	“ Gibb & Ross, amount of J. Torrance & Company's account, for 2041 gallons sperm oil, @ 5s 3d	4	535	15 3
“ 25th	...	“ LeMesurier Tilstone & Company, Hearl's account for nine iron oil casks	5	18	0 0
December 27th	...	“ T. Cary & Company's account advertising in “Mercury” for tenders for sperm oil	6	0	8 2
“ 29th	...	“ J. Harem's account for cartage of oil	7	2	0 4
“ “	...	“ A. Morrison's account for storage of oil to first May last and cooperage	8	9	7 2
			£581	0	11

No. 12.—Account for Stores, in 1843, viz:—

1843.			£	s.	d.
May 4th	...	Paid R. Millar and others labour in removing stores	1	1	12 0
“ 10th	...	“ J. Lambly for clearing snow from street in front of store last winter	2	1	2 6
“ “	...	“ Do. six months rent of store to first May instant	3	15	0 0
“ 27th	...	“ Her Majesty's Customs five per cent. duty on glass cylinders per Princess Victoria	4	2	1 4
			£19	15	10

No. 13.—Account of Monies paid towards the Building of the Light House on the South Pillar, in the year 1843, viz:—

1843.			£	s.	d.
May 15th	...	Paid Jos. Andrew on account of his contract for building this Light House	1	160	0 0
July 5th	...	“ Advertisements in “Aurore des Canadas” for tenders	2	0	12 8
August 3rd	...	“ M. Roy, freight of apparatus to Pillars	3	5	0 0
“ 19th	...	“ N. Walker on account of pendulum machinery	4	15	0 0
“ 26th	...	“ Thos. Tweddell's account for iron stanchions and chains	5	13	0 0
September 8th	...	“ Jos. Andrew on account of cupola	6	246	17 0
“ “	...	“ C. Atherton, balance due him for professional services for this Light House	7	8	15 0
“ “	...	“ Jos. Andrew on account of extra work to tower	8	128	1 9
“ “	...	“ Do. Do. sundries	9	25	0 0
“ “	...	“ Geo. Garth on account of lamp and reflectors	10	126	1 6
“ “	...	“ Do. Do. of roofing cupola	11	110	8 4
“ 11th	...	“ Millar, Edmonstone and Allan's account for plate glass	12	140	0 0
“ 14th	...	“ N. Walker on account of machinery	13	20	0 0
“ 28th	...	“ Do. do. revolving machinery	14	8	10 0
“ 29th	...	“ Jos. Andrew's balance of his account for extra work	15	187	8 9
“ “	...	“ Geo. Garth, balance of his account for roofing cupola	16	55	4 2
“ “	...	“ Do. balance of his account for the lamps and reflectors	17	63	0 9
October 31st	...	“ Jos. Archer on account of extra work done by him	18	100	0 0
November 21st	...	“ Do. Do. balance of his account for do.	19	41	15 11
“ 22d	...	“ W. Smith, balance due him for superintending the building of this light	20	75	0 0
“ “	...	“ N. Walker, balance of his account for superintending construction of the machinery	21	25	0 0
December 2d	...	“ W. Smith's account for plans and services in 1841	22	11	19 0
“ 16th	...	“ Saint Mary's Foundry Company's account for sundry castings and apparatus for this light	23	223	4 7
“ 23rd	...	“ Geo. B. Symes's account, wharfage for yacht taking in sundries	24	2	12 6
“ 29th	...	“ Saint Lawrence Steamboat Company, freight of sundries	25	1	13 5
“ “	...	“ Montreal Tow Boat Company Do. Do.	26	0	12 6
“ 30th	...	“ Captain Bankier, N. Walker's board to and from this light	27	1	15 0
“ “	...	“ Do. boatman's board to and from this Light House	28	1	6 8
“ “	...	“ Captain Julyan, do. do. do.	29	2	0 0
			£1739	10	6

No. 14.—Account of Disbursements attending the Pillar Light House, in the season of 1843, viz :—

1843.				£	s.	d.
September 30th	...	Paid Sirias Babin for a boat	1	3	0	0
October 5th	...	Chas. Julyan, keeper, five months allowance for fuel to 30th September	2	6	5	0
" 7th	...	D. Boulanger's account for carriage of fuel and water	3	4	19	4
" 9th	...	Chas. McDonald's account for window glass and glazier's diamond	4	2	8	9
" "	...	D. Boulanger, freight of the above articles	5	0	3	0
" 12th	...	Jno. Kane, tinsmith's account for oil tanks	6	14	0	9
" 22nd	...	Chas. LeMieux, freight of coals, &c.	7	0	17	0
November 18th	...	Thos. Drysdale's account for going to Pillar to repair revolving apparatus	8	13	11	8
December 14th	...	C. Poston for one one-third chaldron coals	9	1	19	4
" 22nd	...	Geo. Garth's account for cylinders	10	18	13	6
" 26th	...	Wm. Neilson's account for advertisements	11	0	7	6
" 27th	...	T. Cary and Company's account for advertisements	12	0	7	4
" "	...	J. Mathewson's account for lard oil	13	0	16	0
" 29th	...	J. Harem's account for cartage of coals, &c.	14	0	1	0
" "	...	A. Morrison's account for water casks	15	1	19	0
" "	...	Geo. Taylor's account for flag staff	16	1	0	0
" "	...	J. Shaw and Company's account for tools	17	3	7	5
" "	...	C. Brocklesby and Company's account for a flag	18	3	1	6
" "	...	F. X. Methot's account for axes, &c.	19	1	5	6
" "	...	Ls. Blais' account for stove pipes, &c.	20	1	5	1
" 30th	...	Captain Bankler, for Mr. Drysdale's board in going to this light	21	1	0	0
" 31st	...	Do. account for keeper's board, and that of his family on their way to this Light House	22	1	6	8
				£81 15 4		

No. 15.—Account of Monies paid towards the erection of the Light House on Biquet Island, for the year 1843, viz :—

1843.				£	s.	d.
February 13th	...	Paid for advertising in " Montreal Gazette " tenders for building this Light House	1	2	9	7
June 24th	...	Jos. Archer on account of his contract for do.	2	498	6	8
July 18th	...	Z. Chasée, boat hire for Captain Boxer and Alleyn from Biquet to Bic Harbour	3	1	5	0
August 5th	...	Captain Boxer's account of expenses from Bic to Quebec with Captain Alleyn	4	11	3	6
" 22nd	...	Captain Bankler, for Captain Boxer's board on his way to Biquet in July last	5	1	0	0
" "	...	Captain Alleyn's do. do. do.	6	1	0	0
September 20th	...	Jos. Archer on account of his contract	7	748	6	8
November 2nd	...	Captain Bankler's two accounts for victualling Captain Boxer and Alleyn in going to Biquet in September last	8	2	0	0
" 30th	...	Jos. Archer on account of last instalment to become due to him on the completion of this building	9	400	0	0
" "	...	C. Atherton, civil engineer, for plans and specifications, &c. for this light	10	83	12	6
" "	...	A. Lemolue's account for sundry documents	11	1	10	0
" "	...	W. Smith, on account, for superintending the building of this light	12	100	0	0
				£1850 13 11		

No. 16.—Account of Disbursements attending the Saint Croix Light, during the year 1843, viz :—

1843.				£	s.	d.
August 25th	...	Paid Ls. Martel freight of oil to Saint Croix	1	0	5	0
December 16th	...	Ls. Durocher, his salary as keeper of this light from 7th May to 29th November last inclusively, at £1 15s. per month	2	11	18	0
				£12 3 0		

No. 17.—Account of Monies paid for the erection of the Portneuf Lights, and for their maintenance during the year 1843, viz:—

1843.				£	s.	d.
April 8th	...	Paid Gignac, freight of oil to Portneuf	1	0	5	0
" 18th	...	" A. Marcotte, do. of stoves and pipes, &c. to Portneuf	2	0	10	0
May 8th	...	" Joseph Andrews, for the building of two Light Houses at Portneuf	3	150	0	0
" 11th	...	" Frs. Defoy's account, for a stove, &c.	4	1	10	7
July 15th	...	" F. Rodrigue, cartage of oil	5	0	0	6
" 21st	...	" P. C. Langlois, for keeping these lights in November, 1842	6	1	11	5
August 14th	...	" J. Jolicœur's account, for tin cans	7	0	12	0
September 7th	...	" P. Thibodeau's do. iron work	8	0	5	6
" 8th	...	" A. Collette, keeper, on account of his salary	9	10	0	0
" "	...	" J. O. Hamelin's account, for sundry work	10	6	13	2
" "	...	" P. Cotté's account, travelling expences, superintending erection of these lights	11	8	8	9
" 30th	...	" P. Dorion's account, for sponges	12	0	1	6
October 6th	...	" J. B. Delisle's do. for sundry work	13	1	6	2
November 2d	...	" A. Collette, keeper, on account of his salary	14	2	10	0
" 13th	...	" Captain Young's disbursements, going to inspect the lights	15	1	19	9
" 18th	...	" Thomas Drysdale's account, for do. do.	16	3	0	0
" 22d	...	" M. Gauvin, carriage hire for Captain Young to Portneuf	17	3	17	6
" "	...	" Millar, Edmonstone & Allan's account, for plate glass	18	28	0	6
" "	...	" C. Atherton's account, for plans and specifications of these lights	19	5	0	0
" "	...	" George Garth's account, for services rendered and cotton wick	20	7	19	10
" 29th	...	" F. X. Methot & Company's account, for sundries	21	1	8	9
" "	...	" Saint Lawrence Steamboat Company, for freight of sundries	22	0	17	6
" 31st	...	" A. Collette, keeper, balance of his salary to 30th November last	23	6	5	0
" "	...	" Do. do. his account for sundry disbursements for these lights	24	4	0	7
				£246 13 0		

No. 18.—Account of Monies paid for Interest, during the year 1843, on sums borrowed by the Trinity House of Quebec, viz:—

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		Paid J. Scott, 1 year's interest on £500, to 30th September, 1843, @ 8 7/8 cent	1	...	...	40	0	0
		" P. Lawlor, do. do. on £300, to 31st March, 1843, @ 7 7/8 cent	2	...	...	35	0	0
		" A. J. Duchesnay, do. do. on £500, to 31st October, 1843, @ 6 7/8 cent	3	...	...	30	0	0
		" Geo. Taylor, do. do. on £698, to 1st October, 1843, @ 6 7/8 cent	4	...	...	38	5	7
		" The Montreal Bank, interest on sundry sums borrowed under the Treasurer's notes, and since retired, viz:—						
		On £500, to 21st June, 1843, forty days	...	3	5	9		
		On £1000, from 12th April to 30th June, 1843	...	12	19	9		
		On £500, from 30th June to 22d August, 1843	5	4	7	1		
						20	12	7
		" Mrs. Widow Guéront's estate, one year's interest on £500, to 15th December, 1843	6	...	...	30	0	0
				£193 18 2				

No. 19.—Account of Monies paid towards the building of a new Floating Light, in the year 1843, viz:—

1843.				£	s.	d.
August 12th	...	Paid Nicholson and Russell, their first instalment under contract for building this vessel	1	237	0	4
December 7th	...	" Do. two further instalments on account of do.	2	474	0	8
" 26th	...	" W. Neilson's account, advertisements for building this vessel	3	1	9	2
" 27th	...	" T. Cary & Company's account for do. do.	4	1	11	3
" 30th	...	" A. Lemoine, notary, account for drawing out contract, &c. &c.	5	5	0	6
				£719 1 11		

ACCOUNT of Disbursements—Trinity House, Quebec.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(E.)
11th DecemberAppendix
(E.)
11th December

No. 20.—Amount of Salaries and Pensions to the Officers of the Trinity House of Quebec, between the 31st December 1842 and 31st December 1843.

	£	s.	d.
To Honourable J. Stewart, twelve months salary as Master, to 30th September last	250	0	0
“ E. B. Lindsay, twelve months salary as Clerk and Registrar, to 30th September last	150	0	0
“ Edward Boxer, twelve months salary as Harbour Master, to 30th September last	177	15	6
“ W. R. Rayside, twelve months salary as Assistant Harbour Master, to 30th September last	111	2	2
“ Robert Young, twelve months salary as Superintendent of Pilots, to 30th September last	166	13	4
“ R. N. Lindsay, twelve months salary as Keeper of the Green Island Light House, and allowance to an Assistant, to 30th September last	125	0	0
“ Jas. Wallace, twelve months salary as Keeper of the Point des Monts Light House, and allowance to an Assistant, to 30th September last	125	0	0
“ John E. Hammond, eleven months salary as Keeper of the South-west point of Anticosti Light House, including allowance to two Assistants, to 30th August last	146	13	4
“ E. Pope, one months salary as Keeper of the same Light House, and allowance to two Assistants, to 30th September last	12	10	0
“ Chas. Julyan, five months salary as Keeper of the Pillar Light House, including allowance to Assistant, to 30th September last	41	13	4
“ B. S. Lafleur, twelve months salary as Water Bailiff, to 30th September last	25	0	0
“ John Lambly, twelve months pension as retired Harbour Master, to 30th September last	275	0	0
“ Charles Saint Laurent, balance of his pension as one of the Harbour Master's Boatmen, from 30th September to 23rd October 1842, date of his death	1	5	10
	£1607	13	6

E. E.

Quebec, 31st December, 1843.

(Signed,)

E. B. LINDSAY,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

Certified,

E. B. LINDSAY,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

Appendix
(E.) House, Quebec.—(Continued.)Appendix
(E.)

20th January.

20th January.

Legislative Assembly, in conformity to the 20th section of the Act 4 and 5 Victoria, the year 1844.)

current with Errol Boyd Lindsay, Treasurer.

CR.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1843. December 31st	...	By Balance of Account rendered this day	...	...	2185	3	4
1844. July 22d	...	" Amount of Sir Charles Metcalfe's Warrant, No. 1059, for £1,800 Sterling	...	...	2000	0	0
" 24th	...	" " received from George Arnold, proceeds of sale of refuse oil, empty jars and casks	...	...	4	2	3
September 18th	...	" " received from R. N. Lindsay, Keeper of the Green Island Light House, do. of 9 empty jars, @ 7s. 6d.	...	...	1	2	6
December 21st	...	" " from G. H. Gibson, do. do. of empty oil jars	...	...	0	12	9
" "	...	" " Half Fine received from Capt. Baird, Ship Catherine, awarded against him	...	...	2	10	0
" "	...	" " " received from Capt. Jameson, Ship Harmony, awarded against him, 4th October last	...	...	1	5	0
" "	...	" " received from Mr. Lindsay, the late Treasurer's Estate, proceeds of sale of drift Timber	60	8	7		
	...	" " do. do. for Oil	15	0	0		
					75	8	7
		" " Tonnage Duty received from Coasting Vessels during the last season under 19th Section of 4 and 5 Victoria, chapter 15.	...	...	46	11	4
		" Balance of Cul-de-Sac dues to 10th October last, received as per account	...	...	65	10	10
The following sums received from the Naval Officer, viz. :—							
		By Duties collected for Quarter ended 5th January, 1844, under Act 45 George III. chapter 12	785	4	10		
		" 1d duty per Act, 4 and 5 Victoria, chapter 15	498	6	7		
		" 2d do. do. do.	876	13	2		
			£	2100	4	7	
		" Less Amount credited in the Treasurer's Account of the 31st December, 1843	1731	9	1		
					368	15	6
		" Duties collected for Quarter ended 5th July, 1844, under 45 George III, chapter 12	1070	0	0		
		" 1d duty under 4 and 5 Victoria, chapter 15	562	14	0		
		" 2d do. do. do.	1125	8	0		
					2758	2	0
		" Duties for Quarter ended 10th October, 1844, viz. under 45 George III. chapter 12	1859	10	2		
		" 1d. duty under 4 and 5 Victoria, chapter 15	988	15	7		
		" 2d. duty do. do.	1977	11	2		
					4825	16	11
		" do. on account of collections for Quarter ending 5th January, 1845	...	...	766	12	10
					£19101	13	10

E. E.

Quebec, 31st December, 1844.

E. B. LINDSAY,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

Appendix
(E.)

ACCOUNT of Disbursements—Trinity House, Quebec.—(Continued)

Appendix
(E.)

20th January.

Dr.		CUL-DE-SAC.		Cr.	
1844.				£	s. d.
February 13th	...	Paid A. Miller for clearing Snow during past season in front of Cul-de-Sac	1	3	0 0
September 23d	...	" P. Julien's account for repairs to Fences	2	1	6 0
" "	...	" Assessment on Cul-de-Sac Wharf and Beach, &c., for 1844	3	15	15 0
December 11th	...	" A. C. Brocklesby's account for a Padlock	4	0	2 0
" 18th	...	" T. Cary & Co. do. printing Permits, &c.,	5	1	5 6
		" Trinity House	...	65	10 10
				£86	19 4

20th January.

CONTRA,		Cr.	
1844.			£ s. d.
January 9th	...	By Amount received from W. R. Rayside, on account of dues collected for Quarter ended 5th instant	9 12 5
May 21st	...	" " " from do. on account of do. 21st instant.	11 3 4
July 22d	...	" " " Captain Julyan on account of do.	25 0 0
September 5th	...	" " " Captain Boxer do. do.	25 0 0
October 19th	...	" " " do. do.	7 5 5
December 2d	...	" " " do. do.	8 18 2
			£86 19 4

No. 1.—Account of Contingent Disbursements attending the Trinity House, during the year 1844, viz:—

1844.			£ s. d.
February 3rd	-	Paid H. Gowen 1 quarter's rent of Hall and Offices to 1st instant	1 17 10 0
" 13th	-	" A. Miller for clearing snow from street in front and rear of Trinity Hall	2 1 10 0
March 2nd	-	" F. Rodrigu'e's account, sundry disbursements, cleaning offices, sawing wood, &c.	3 1 12 3
" 13th	-	" Thomas Gavin, (by order of the Board,) indemnity for early delivery of Mr. M'Kenzie's house to Trinity House	4 2 10 0
" 3rd	-	" Chimney-sweeping to 1st May, 1844	5 1 2 6
" 6th	-	" Thomas Gavin, for a water bucket	6 0 7 6
" "	-	" Jean Pepin, 4 cords fire-wood	7 2 19 0
" 10th	-	" W. Russell, door matts	8 0 12 6
" 13th	-	" Louis Fortier and others, for clearing yards	9 1 9 0
" 15th	-	" Widow Lafrance do. cleaning new house and offices	10 5 10 0
" 18th	-	" Louis Fortier and others, labour in removing furniture and records, &c.	11 1 7 0
" 20th	-	" Francois Rodrigu'e's account of sundries for new hall and offices	12 2 8 1
" 24th	-	" William Smith, do. building a safe in Treasurer's office	13 8 7 6
" 26th	-	" J. Kelly's do. brass fender for Trinity Hall	14 2 0 0
April 29th	-	" Joseph Porter's do. hanging bells	15 1 10 0
May 2nd	-	" A. M'Nider's do. carpeting, &c.	16 15 1 2
" 6th	-	" J. Miller's do. fender for his office	17 0 7 6
" 7th	-	" Postage do. for quarter ended 5th January and 5th April last.	18 21 17 10
" 11th	-	" P. W. Hartigan's do. painting Trinity House sign, &c.	19 4 3 9
" 21st	-	" G. B. Symes' do. freight of Daniel's directory of port charges, per Unicorn	20 0 3 9
" 22nd	-	" Her Majesty's Customs duty of 5 per cent on do.	21 0 0 8
" 24th	-	" Benjamin & Brothers' account oil cloth for Trinity House Hall	22 0 10 0
" "	-	" Joseph Paquet, 1 cord fire-wood and cartage	23 0 10 9
" 29th	-	" H. Gowen, 1 quarter's rent of Trinity Hall to 1st instant	24 17 10 0
June 11th	-	" A. Buchanan's account, copies of Judgment against Naval Officer	25 1 10 10
" "	-	" N. Boucker, 1 cord fire-wood and cartage	26 0 10 9
" 22nd	-	" Louis Lacasse for piling wood	27 0 5 11
July 1st	-	" B. Vaillancourt for do. do.	28 0 7 1
" 4th	-	" O. Bourgalt for 28 cords maple wood, @ 11s. 6d.	29 16 2 0
" 31st	-	" Postage account for quarter ended 5th instant	30 11 0 11
August 2nd	-	" Charles Martel, cartage of fire-wood	31 2 2 0
" 3rd	-	" M. Larvie, sawing do.	32 1 1 3
" 12th	-	" James M'Kenzie, 3 months' rent of Trinity Hall to 1st instant	33 31 5 0
" 22nd	-	" Francois Rodrigu'e's account for sundries	34 0 18 1
" 26th	-	" Lafleur and St. Laurent's account for furniture for Hall and Offices	35 24 8 0
September 13th	-	" W. Cowan, for a Quebec Directory	36 0 7 6
October 26th	-	" E. L. Montizambert's solicitor's account for law opinions	37 5 0 0
" "	-	" J. Jones' account for coals	38 3 14 0
November 2nd	-	" James M'Kenzie, 1 quarter's rent to 1st instant	39 31 5 0
" 4th	-	" Postage account for quarter ended 5th October last	40 9 6 7
" 9th	-	" F. Rodrigu'e's account for washing offices, &c.	41 1 5 0
" 15th	-	" B. S. Lafleur's do. framing charts	42 0 15 0
December 2nd	-	" Francois Rodrigu'e's 12 month's salary as messenger to this date, being at the rate of £36 per annum, from 1st January, 1844	43 35 10 0
		Carried forward.....	£287 15 8

1844.			£	s.	d.
		<i>Brought forward.....</i>	287	15	8
December 7th	...	" C. Poston's account for coals	44	1	0
" 11th	...	" W. Neilson's do. printing and advertisements, &c.	45	8	0
" "	...	" C. Brocklesby & Co.'s account for charts	46	1	6
" 12th	...	" Assessment on rental for 1844	47	1	0
" 17th	...	" J. B. Frechette's account for subscription to Canadian and advertisements	48	5	4
" 18th	...	" T. Cary & Co.'s account for printing, &c., do.	49	7	4
" 19th	...	" A. Le Moine's do. for Notarial papers	50	0	15
" "	...	" A. Lenfesty's do. for sundries, for cleaning Hall and Offices last spring	51	1	2
" "	...	" William Kemble's do. subscription to Official Gazette	52	1	0
" 24th	...	" Louis Blais, Blacksmith's account, iron door for safe, stove pipes, &c.	53	13	6
" "	...	" F. De Foy's account for stove and pans	54	6	5
" 31st	...	" Registrar's allowance for making the index to the Journal, and for copying during the year 1844	55	55	0
" "	...	" H. Hemming's account, sundry Joiner's works in fitting new Hall and Office.	56	34	9
			£426	0	8

No. 2.—Disbursements attending the Harbour Master's Office, during the year 1844, viz :—

1844.			£	s.	d.
March 6th	-	Paid B. S. Lafleur, water bailiff, balance of his allowance for attending the streets leading to landing places during the last winter	1	14	0
April 1st	-	" Captain Boxer, three months allowance for a clerk, to the 30th March last	2	12	10
" 10th	-	" W. K. Rayside, boat hire for boarding	3	0	13
May 20th	-	" Ls. Gosselin and J. Bowden, services in painting harbour boats	4	1	0
" 24th	-	" J. Miller's account for a grate fender for harbour office	5	0	10
June 1st	-	" Harbour Master's boatmen's wages, to 31st May last	6	21	0
" "	-	" Assistant do. do. do.	7	26	0
" 12th	-	" Jos. Descarreau for posting harbour regulations	8	0	4
" 13th	-	" Captain Boxer's account of expenses in going to L'Islet to survey the site of a wharf, &c.	9	4	7
" 26th	-	" Do. do. three months allowance for a clerk, to 30th instant	10	12	10
July 1st	-	" Do. do. boatmen's wages to do.	11	21	0
" 2nd	-	" Assistant do. do. do. to do.	12	26	0
August 1st	-	" Harbour Master's do. do. to 31st July	13	21	0
" 2nd	-	" Assistant do. do. do. to do.	14	26	0
" 26th	-	" Lafleur and Saint Laurent, account for office furniture	15	9	6
September 3rd	-	" Harbour Master's boatmen to 31st August last	16	21	0
" "	-	" Assistant do. do. do.	17	26	0
October 1st	-	" Assistant Harbour Master's do. 30th September	18	26	0
" "	-	" Harbour do. do. do.	19	21	0
" 4th	-	" Do. do. three months allowance for clerk to do.	20	12	10
" 19th	-	" W. Kemble's account for printing	21	4	2
" 29th	-	" Harbour Master's boatmen to 31st instant	22	21	0
November 2nd	-	" Assistant Harbour Master's boatmen to do.	23	26	0
" 9th	-	" J. Greer's account for a boat	24	11	12
" 26th	-	" B. Sampson, wages as one of the Harbour Master's crew from 1st to 26th instant, @ £5 4 month	25	4	3
" 30th	-	" Assistant Harbour Master's boatmen to this date	26	26	0
" "	-	" R. Miller and another of the Harbour Master's boatmen to this date	27	11	0
December 1st	-	" B. S. Lafleur, his allowance for attending the landing place, &c. last season.	28	25	0
" "	-	" S. Greer's account for repairs to boats	29	0	17
" 7th	-	" S. & J. Brown's do. sundries for do.	30	0	18
" 11th	-	" C. Brocklesby & Company's account for do. do.	31	2	10
" 12th	-	" B. S. Lafleur, on account of his allowance for superintending the streets leading to landing places during the ensuing winter	32	6	0
" "	-	" Thos. Wilde's blacksmith's account for repairs to boats	33	1	8
" 13th	-	" Jas. Hunt & Company's account for sundries for do.	34	2	10
" 19th	-	" T. Cary & Company's account for stationery for office	35	10	7
" 23rd	-	" H. Hemming's account for repairs to boats.	36	4	11
" 24th	-	" J. J. Lowndes' account three pair ash oars	37	1	17
			£462	9	4

No. 3.—Disbursements attending the Buoys, during the year 1844, viz :—

1844.			£	s.	d.
April 24th	-	Paid Jas. Reilly's account for painting eight buoys	1	4	0
May 25th	-	" Captain Bankier's account for victualling the Superintendent of pilots on board yacht while laying down buoys	2	6	10
August 24th	-	" Her Majesty's Customs five per cent. duty on new buoy imported this month per Mary and Ann	3	2	11
September 12th	-	" Captain Bankier's account for victualling Captain Young, while laying down the red buoy	4	1	10
			Carried over.....	...	£14 11 10

ACCOUNT of Disbursements—Trinity House, Quebec.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(E.)

20th January.

Appendix
(E.)

20th January.

No. 3.—(Continued.)

1844.				£	s.	d.
			<i>Brought over...</i>	...	14	11 10
October	19th	...	Paid Captain Young's account of expenses, in coming up by land from laying down buoys	5	1	7 6
"	"	...	" J. Reilley's account, for painting buoys	6	2	0 0
"	29th	...	" Jean Barras, wages as extra hand on board the Anchor Hoy, from the 19th to the 27th instant, while laying a buoy in the Traverse	7	1	12 0
December	11th	...	" W. Neilson's account, printing notices respecting buoys	8	1	10 0
"	"	...	" C. Brocklesby & Company's account, of sundries for buoys	9	1	0 1
"	12th	...	" Thos. Wildes, blacksmith's account for do.	10	14	1 6
"	16th	...	" John Harem's account, cartage of buoys	11	1	15 8
"	17th	...	" J. B. Frechette's account, advertisements in Canadien, respecting new buoys	12	1	12 0
"	18th	...	" Thos. Cary's account, advertisements in the Mercury, respecting new buoys	13	2	13 0
"	19th	...	" C. & W. Wurtele's account, for chain and shackles	14	21	12 11
"	20th	...	" A. Morrison's account, for a new buoy and repairs to others	15	25	10 0
"	21st	...	" Robert Young's account, of disbursements in preparing buoys, &c.	16	0	11 6
"	23rd	...	" Captain Bankier's account, for victualling Captain Young while laying down buoys	17	0	10 0
"	"	...	" Montreal Bank for a bill of exchange, for £52 13s. 4d. sterling, remitted Mr. Markland, London, whereof part for a model buoy, per invoice, dated 17th June, 1844, including premium of exchange	18	53	4 0
					£143	12 0

No. 4.—Disbursements attending the yacht Union, during the year 1844, viz:—

1844.				£	s.	d.
April	24th	...	Paid James Reilley's account, for painting done to this vessel	1	9	15 0
May	"	...	" C. E. Levey & Company's account, for wharfage	2	1	10 0
"	25th	...	" Captain Bankier, sundry sums paid for labour	3	8	10 1
June	1st	...	" M. Hawkins, boat hire, conveying stores on board	4	0	15 0
"	11th	...	" C. Haggan's account, for copper dross	5	1	17 6
July	20th	...	" Montreal Bank, for a bill of exchange, for £1440 3s. 7d. Sterling, remitted Mr. Markland whereof, part for an ensign flag for this vessel, per invoice dated 24th April, 1844	...	6	4 4
October	28th	...	" Thomas Drysdale's account, for repairs to compass, spyglass, &c.	6	1	0 0
November	14th	...	" C. E. Levey & Company's account, for an anchor	7	12	4 2
December	7th	...	" A. Butchart, blockmaker's account, for sundries	8	4	0 0
"	11th	...	" C. Brocklesby, ship-chandler's account, for sundries	9	41	17 11
"	12th	...	" Thos. Wildes, blacksmith's account, for sundries	10	3	13 10
"	13th	...	" Methot, Chinic & Company's account, for sundries	11	0	11 6
"	"	...	" James Hunt's account, for wine	12	1	10 0
"	"	...	" Jas. Hunt & Company's account, sails, &c.	13	59	6 4
"	16th	...	" John Harem's account, for cartage of an anchor, &c.	14	0	9 10
"	17th	...	" Dr. Rowley's account, medicines for the crew	15	3	19 3
"	19th	...	" W. B. Jeffrey's account, repairs to water-closet	16	0	9 6
"	"	...	" A. Lemoine, Notary Public's account, notarial agreement with Captain Bankier	17	1	5 0
"	"	...	" C. & W. Wurtele's account, for an anchor	18	15	0 11
"	"	...	" Thomas Andrews, tinsmith's account, for sundries	19	2	14 8
"	21st	...	" Robert Young's account, disbursements while inspecting the outfit of this vessel	20	0	15 0
"	"	...	" E. Davies' account, repairs to do.	21	12	4 5
"	23rd	...	" Captain Bankier, amount due him, per contract, for navigating this vessel	22	466	14 2
"	"	...	" do. do. account for labour, in March last	23	6	17 6
"	"	...	" H. Hemming's account, for joiners' work to this vessel	24	2	0 3
"	28th	...	" W. Cotnam's account, for repairs to long-boat	25	2	0 0
					£667	6 2

ACCOUNT of Disbursements—Trinity House, Quebec—(Continued.)

Appendix (E.)

20th January.

No. 5.—Account of Disbursements attending the Light Vessel, during the year 1844, viz:—

1844.				£	s.	d.
January 23rd	...	Paid	Captain Richardson, freight of empty oil jars from Point Levy	1	0	7 6
May 1st	...	"	J. B. Baron's account, boat hire, putting oil on board this vessel	2	0	12 6
"	"	"	James Reilley's account, for painting done to this vessel	3	0	17 6
July 20th	...	"	Montreal Bank, for a bill of exchange, remitted Mr. Markland, for £1440 3s. 7d., Sterling; part being for a ball for mast-head of this vessel	...	17	12 0
October 28th	...	"	Thomas Drysdale's account, for a telescope	4	2	10 0
November 29th	...	"	Captain Richardson, amount due him, per contract, for navigating this vessel during the last season	5	300	0 0
December 7th	...	"	C. Poston's account, for coals	6	0	12 4
"	11th	...	W. Neilson's account, advertising gong on board this vessel	7	0	13 0
"	"	...	C. Brocklesby & Company's account, for sundries	8	79	12 5
"	12th	...	Thomas Wildes, blacksmith's account, for repairs	9	18	0 9
"	13th	...	James Hunt & Company's account, for sails and repairs to this vessel	10	16	9 9
"	16th	...	Julien Chabot, freight of oil casks and oil from Point Levy	11	0	7 6
"	"	...	J. Harem's account, cartage of stores	12	6	8 0
"	17th	...	Dr. Rowley's account for medicines	13	4	5 0
"	"	...	J. B. Frechette's account, advertising gong on board this vessel, in Canadien	14	0	9 0
"	19th	...	A Lemoine's account, agreement with Captain Richardson for navigating this vessel, and copy	15	1	5 0
"	"	...	C. & W. Wurtele's account, for chains	16	5	7 2
"	"	...	Montreal Bank, for a bill of exchange, for £52 13s. 4d., Sterling, remitted Mr. Markland, whereof part for a Chinese gong, imported for this vessel, per invoice, dated 17th June, 1844, including premium of exchange	...	11	15 1
"	20th	...	A. Morrison's account, for water casks, &c.	17	6	2 6
"	23rd	...	H. Hemming's account, for a tool chest, &c.	18	1	12 0
"	24th	...	F. Defay's account, for a stove and pan	19	1	7 6
"	31st	...	Dr. Morin's account, for medicines furnished to the crew of this vessel in the year 1840	20	1	15 0
					£478	1 6

No. 6.—Disbursements incurred for completing the building of the new Floating Light, during the year 1844, viz:—

1844.				£	s.	d.
January 23rd	...	Paid	Captain Richardson, labour in removing masts from the old Light Vessel to this one	1	0	15 0
February 24th	...	"	R. Miller and J. Taylor's account for rigging	2	2	10 0
March 7th	...	"	Nicholson & Russell, an instalment on account of this vessel	3	237	0 4
"	9th	...	R. Miller and J. Taylor, on account of rigging	4	2	14 0
"	28th	...	Captain Bankier, for labour and rigging	5	7	10 0
April 20th	...	"	Captain Richardson's account, for wages to labourers	6	7	3 0
"	29th	...	M. Hawkins, boat-hire, taking ballast on board	7	1	2 6
"	30th	...	R. Miller and others, labour in rigging and fitting, &c.	8	10	10 0
May 24th	...	"	C. E. Levey & Co.'s account, for chains	9	103	9 7
"	25th	...	P. M'Quilkin's do. for a cambouse, &c.	10	7	10 0
"	27th	...	J. Jones do. for copper dress	11	2	15 0
"	29th	...	J. Beaulieu, towing this vessel in the stream	12	2	0 0
"	30th	...	Nicholson & Russell, balance of their contract for building this vessel, and extra work	13	388	6 7
July 24th	...	"	J. Jamieson's account, for superintending her building	14	25	0 0
December 7th	...	"	J. Richardson's account, for do. the finishing of do.	15	12	10 0
"	"	...	Do. account, for sundry disbursements on account of do.	16	10	5 0
"	11th	...	C. Bracklesby & Co.'s account, for ropes, &c.	17	106	12 7
"	12th	...	Thomas Wildes, blacksmith's account, for sundries	18	18	1 3
"	13th	...	James Hunt & Co.'s do. for sails	19	111	8 4
"	19th	...	A. Lemoine's do. Notarial release by the builders in favor of the Trinity House.	20	1	0 0
					£1058	3 2

No. 7.—Account of Disbursements attending the Anchor Hoy, during the season of 1844:—

1844.				£	s.	d.
May 10th	...	Paid	G. B. Symes' account, for rigging for this vessel	1	9	10 0
"	"	"	W. B. Meyers' account, two anchors for this vessel	2	9	10 0
"	31st	...	J. Jamieson, on account of amount of George Taylor's contract for building this vessel	3	100	0 0
August 19th	...	"	M'Quilkin & Henry's account for a cambouse	4	5	15 6
"	22nd	...	J. Jones' account, for copper dress for this vessel	5	3	0 0
"	26th	...	E. Edgley's account, graplin and chain claws	6	13	5 10
September 10th	...	"	J. Gourley, labour on board this vessel	7	1	12 6
October 11th	...	"	Captain Julyan, wages to extra hands employed in this vessel	8	1	5 0
"	16th	...	C. E. Levey & Company's account, for chain and anchor, &c.	9	33	9 5
"	28th	...	R. Miller and others, wages for labour on board this vessel	10	6	17 6
November 9th	...	"	Do. three months salary as master of this vessel to 1st instant	11	5	0 0
"	12th	...	M'Quilkin & Henry's account, for gratuels, &c.	12	6	7 8
December 2nd	...	"	S. Greer's account, for repairs to bolts, &c.	13	4	4 8
"	7th	...	A. Butchart, blockmaker's account, for sundries for this vessel	14	14	17 8
"	11th	...	W. Neilson's account, notices in Gazette respecting this vessel	15	0	12 2
"	"	...	C. Bracklesby, ship-chandler's account, for sundries	16	0	5 0
"	13th	...	Glass & Company's account, for biscuit	17	0	18 6
"	16th	...	J. Harem's account, cartage of anchors, &c.	18	1	13 0
"	17th	...	J. B. Frechette's account, advertisements in Canadien, respecting this vessel	19	1	3 0
"	18th	...	T. Cary & Company's account, for do. in Mercury	20	0	6 4
"	21st	...	E. Davies' account, extra carpenters' work done to this vessel, &c.	21	59	6 9
"	23rd	...	Captain Bankier's account, for a harness cask	22	0	15 0
"	"	...	H. Hemming's account, for joiner work	23	1	1 0
"	24th	...	Finch & Dinning, butcher's account, for provisions	24	2	11 7
				Carried over.....£	£283	7 6

Appendix
(E.)

ACCOUNT of Disbursements—Trinity House, Quebec.—(Continued)

Appendix
(E.)

20th January.

20th January.

No. 7.—(Continued.)

1844.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	<i>Brought over.....</i>	... ..	283 7 6
September 11th -	Cr. By Amount received from C. E. Levey & Co. for the use of this vessel in saving the Brig William's anchor and chain	8 8 6	
" 23rd -	" received from G. H. Parke for do. in saving the Ship Dumfrieshire's do.	14 0 0	
			22 8 6
			£260 19 0

No. 8.—Disbursements attending the Tower on the East end of Anticosti, during the year 1844.

1844.		£ s. d.
November -	... Paid B. Bradley, his allowance as Keeper, including wages to an Assistant for twelve months, ending 31st October 1844	1 86 0 0
December 13th ...	" Methot, Chinic & Co.'s account of sundries	2 0 15 6
" " ...	" Jas. Hunt & Co.'s do. for a letter bag	3 0 5 0
" 28th ...	" W. Cotnam's do. repairs to dingy	4 2 0 0
		£89 0 6

No. 9.—Disbursements attending the Portneuf Lights, during the year 1844, viz:—

1844.		£ s. d.
March 13th -	Paid Wm. Smith amount of his contract for building the upper light	1 100 0 0
" 25th -	" Ant. Collette, Keeper, on account of his salary	2 18 10 0
April 9th -	" P. Chabot, carriage of lamps and reflectors from Green Island to be fitted to these lights	3 1 10 0
" 10th -	" P. C. Langlois, one year's rent to 31st December 1843, of ground upon which the lower light is erected	4 0 15 0
October 7th -	" Alexis Arcau, for transport by land of one cask oil to Portneuf	5 0 12 6
" 16th -	" J. Delisle, freight of two casks foul oil and three empty oil casks from Portneuf	6 0 2 6
December 13th -	" Methot, Chinic & Co.'s account for sundries	7 0 4 9
" 19th -	" A. Lemoine's account for agreement with Mr. Smith for building of the upper light	8 1 0 0
		£122 14 9

No. 10.—Disbursements attending the Saint Croix Light, during the season of 1844.

1844.		£ s. d.
April 19th -	Paid B. S. Lafleur's disbursement going to Saint Croix, by order of the Board to enquire about the keeper	1 3 0 0
May 22nd -	" Jac. Croteau, freight of oil	2 0 1 3
December 6th -	" Ls. Durocher, Keeper, his wages from 22nd April to 27th November last, @ 35s. $\frac{1}{2}$ month	3 12 10 10
		£15 12 1

No. 11.—Account of Disbursements attending the Pillar Light House, during the year 1844, viz:—

1844.		£ s. d.
February 2nd -	Paid H. E. Scott's account for tarpaulin	1 2 0 0
" 15th -	" C. Julyan, three months fuel and water allowance, to 31st December last	2 10 0 0
" 20th -	" Captain Bankier's account for victualling W. Smith on his passage to and from this light	3 3 10 0
April 3rd -	" Chas. Julyan, fuel and water allowance to 31st March	4 10 0 0
May 8th -	" Scott & Shaw's account for tools	5 5 11 1
" 9th -	" Chas. Julyan's account, disbursements for repairs to revolving machinery	6 1 17 10
" 10th -	" J. Kane's account for a stove	7 0 19 9
" 18th -	" S. H. Hough's account for conveying Messrs. Drysdale & Smith with sundries to repair this light	8 5 0 0
" 22nd -	" Thos. Drysdale's account for repairs to machinery	9 9 0 11
" 25th -	" Captain Bankier's account for victualling Smith on his passage down to this light	10 1 10 0
" " -	" Do. do. J. Wright to do.	11 0 10 0
" 31st -	" Captain Michon, salvage of a piece of chain	12 0 2 0
" 11th -	" F. Marques, freight of sundries	13 0 2 6
July 9th -	" C. Julyan, fuel and water allowance, to 30th June last	14 10 0 0
August 22nd -	" Jno. Mathewson's account for 31 gallons lard oil, @ 4s. 6d.	16 7 3 0
September 12th -	" C. Julyan's do. boarding Messrs. Smith & Drysdale while employed at this light	17 2 13 0
	<i>Carried forward.....</i>	... £108 6 1

No. 11.—(Continued.)

1844.		Brought forward.....	£	s.	d.
September 13th	...	Paid Jno. Shaw's account for sundries	18	3	7 3
October 18th	...	" C. Julian, fuel and water allowance to September last	19	10	0 0
" 24th	...	" Do.'s account for sundries	20	8	8 9
" 28th	...	" Thos. Drysdale's do. for repairs to revolving apparatus	21	6	17 6
November 20th	...	" Wm. Smith's do. for porches and double windows	22	9	12 6
December 6th	...	" Do. his claim for superintending the completion of the Biquet light and the extra work done thereto and to the Pillar light, £141, whereof one-third for this light	..	47	0 0
" 7th	...	" C. Poston's account for coals	23	1	15 0
" " "	...	" S. & J. Brown's do. a stove for light-room	24	4	10 0
" 11th	...	" W. Neilson's do. for advertisements, &c.	25	0	7 6
" " "	...	" C. Brocklesby & Co.'s do. Soap, candles and telescope	26	4	6 10
" 13th	...	" Methot, Clinic & Co.'s do. for sundries	27	1	10 3
" " "	...	" James Hunt & Co.'s do. a letter bag	28	0	5 0
" 16th	...	" J. Harem's do. cartage of coals, &c.	29	0	4 6
" 18th	...	" T. Cary & Co.'s do., advertisements	30	1	1 1
" 19th	...	" A. Lenfesty's do., one bottle sweet oil	31	0	2 6
" " "	...	" Jno. Kane's do. for copper and chimney tops	32	15	7 0
" 24th	...	" Frs. DeFoy's do., stove pans	33	1	15 0
" " "	...	" H. S. Scott's do., twine	34	0	7 0
" 27th	...	" Steamboat Company for freight lard oil	35	0	2 6
			£187	3	0

No. 12.—Disbursements attending the Green Island Light House, during the year 1844.

1844.			£	s.	d.
April 10th	...	Paid R. N. Lindsay, Keeper, amount by him disbursed for putting up the new apparatus and repairs to his boat	1	1	2 6
June 22nd	...	" J. Aube, for waxed wicks sent to this light	2	0	2 6
September 16th	...	" R. N. Lindsay, amount by him paid to Louis Bertrand last fall, for front of outside sashes sent to this light	3	0	7 6
December 7th	...	" C. Poston's account, for coals	4	5	5 0
" 11th	...	" C. Brocklesby & Co.'s do. for soap, brushes, &c.	5	1	11 8
" 13th	...	" Methot, Clinic & Co., sundries	6	1	10 10
" " "	...	" J. Hunt & Co., sailmaker's account, for a letter bag	7	0	5 0
" 16th	...	" John Harem's account, for cartage of coals, &c.	8	0	10 5
" 30th	...	" Jones & Parly's account, repairing lamp	9	0	1 6
			£10	16	11

No. 13.—Account of Disbursements attending the Biquet Light House, during the year 1844.

1844.			£	s.	d.
July 24th	...	Paid O. Bignouette, account for a sleigh for Keeper	1	1	3 6
" "	...	" Thomas Groux, for a cart for do.	2	1	0 0
September 12th	...	" Ant. Noel's account, for a boat	3	14	3 6
" "	...	" Captain Bankier's account, for victualling the Keeper and his family on their way to this light	4	4	3 4
November 6th	...	" Board of Ordnance, for gun powder for this light	£26	5	0
	...	Less refunded by them since	25	0	7
	...	" E. Woodbury, 2 copper measures for powder for this light	6	1	4 5
" 9th	...	" James Mitchell, gunner, on account of his salary	7	10	0 0
" 30th	...	" Thomas Drysdale's account of expenses in going down to Biquet to repair the revolving apparatus, &c.	8	15	5 0
December 7th	...	" C. Poston's account, for 2 chaldrons coals	9	3	0 0
" 11th	...	" W. Neilson's do. printing notices respecting this Light House	10	1	6 0
" " "	...	" C. Brocklesby & Co., ship-chandlers, account of sundries for this light	11	6	16 0
" 12th	...	" Thomas Wildes, blacksmith's account, a graplin, &c.	12	1	13 6
" 13th	...	" Methot, Clinic & Co. account for sundries	13	2	19 1
" " "	...	" James Hunt & Co. do. boat, sails, &c.	14	7	12 6
" 16th	...	" J. Harem's account, cartage of coals, &c.	15	3	3 6
" 17th	...	" Dr. Rowley's do. medicine chest and medicines	16	9	18 9
" 18th	...	" Thomas Cary & Co.'s account, advertisements	17	1	16 10
" 19th	...	" C. & W. Wurtels do. for a chain	18	3	0 0
" 23rd	...	" Captain Bankier's do. for victualling Mr. Drysdale, sent to set the revolving apparatus to rights	19	3	0 0
" 24/a	...	" Ls. Blais' account, for stove-pipes	20	0	16 8
" " "	...	" Frs. De Foy's account, for a double stove, pan, and pipes	21	4	12 6
			£97	2	7

ACCOUNT of Disbursements—Trinity House, Quebec.—(Continued.)

Appendix (E.)

Appendix (E.)

20th January.

20th January.

No. 14.—Account of Monies paid for completing the erection of the Biquet Light House, during the year 1844 :—

1844.			£	s.	d.
February 20th	...	Paid Captain Bankier's account for victualling W. Smith going and coming on extra services to and from this light	1	2	0 0
March 28th	...	" LeMesurier, Tilstone & Co.'s account for insurance effected in New York on lamps and reflectors sent to London last fall to be fitted for the Biquet lantern	2	12	16 6
June 13th	...	" Her Majesty's Customs five per cent duty on revolving apparatus for this light	3	76	5 5
July 20th	...	" Montreal Bank for a bill of exchange remitted Mr. Markland, London, for £1440 3s. 7d. stg. whereof, for revolving apparatus, lamps, reflectors and lantern, &c. imported for this light per invoice dated 24th April last, including charges and premium of exchange	4	1738	0 1
" 24th	...	" R. Jackson's account for erection of platform for the gun at this station	5	6	0 0
" 31st	...	" Captain Bankier's account for victualling artillerymen and others on the way down to this light, and while laying the platform and mounting the gun	6	£22	9 4
" "	...	" Do. account for provisions left to gunner	7	4	12 0
					27 1 4
August 21st	...	" Thos. Drysdale's account for putting up the revolving apparatus, &c.	8	27	14 0
" "	...	" R. Jillard, attorney to Jos Archer, on account of the latter's contract for building this light house	9	250	0 0
" 28th	...	" Henry Pension and other artillerymen, allowance made them by the Board on the 27th instant for services in laying the platform and mounting the gun at Biquet	10	7	4 0
September 17th	...	" Jos. Archer's account for materials used in erecting the battery at this station	11	6	15 3
November 20th	...	" Wm. Smith, balance of his contract of 19th July 1842, for superintending the building of this light	12	25	0 0
" 21st	...	" Jos. Archer's balance due under his contract for building this light house	13	98	6 8
" 25th	...	" Do. do. for building the house for the use of the Keeper	14	97	10 0
" "	...	" Do. amount allowed him by the Board for clearing a road from the beach to the tower	15	31	0 0
" 28th	...	" Thos. Tweddell's account for iron stanchions	16	4	1 10
" 29th	...	" Wm. Smith's account for extra work on the tower	17	£76	8 9
" "	...	" Do. do. for erection of the kitchen, cellar and oven, &c., for the use of the Keeper	18	191	5 3
					267 14 0
December 6th	...	" Do. for superintending the completion of this light and the several extra works done to the same and the Pillar light during the past season £141, whereof two-thirds to this light	19	94	0 0
" 19th	...	" A. Lemoine, notary's account, sundry releases by the builder of this light	20	0	7 6
" "	...	" John Kane's account, copper elbows, brass ventilators and chimney top for this light	21	6	10 0
" 26th	...	" Wm. Patton, freight of schooner Saint Thomas, taking down materials to Biquet for erection of kitchen and oven, &c. for Keeper	22	30	0 0
					£2808 6 7

No. 15.—Disbursements attending the Point des Monts Light House, during the year 1844 :—

1844.			£	s.	d.
May 8th	...	Paid James Wallace, Keeper, provision money for one year, to 1st instant	1	50	0 0
September 4th	...	" E. Glackmeyer's account for hay	2	3	5 0
" "	...	" Captain Bankier's account, victualling Z. Bedard, Keeper, and his family, on their way to this Light House	3	6	13 4
October 28th	...	" Thomas Drysdale's account, for repairs to lamps	4	2	3 6
December 7th	...	" C. Poston's account, for coals	5	3	0 0
" 11th	...	" C. Brocklesby & Company's account, for soap, brushes, &c.	6	2	11 10
" 13th	...	" Methot, Chinic & Company's account, for sundries	7	0	1 9
" "	...	" James Hunt & Company's account, for a letter bag	8	0	5 0
" 16th	...	" John Harem's account, cartage of hay, coals, &c.	9	0	19 0
" 20th	...	" A. Morrison's account, pressing hay	10	4	9 7
					£73 9 8

No 16.—Disbursements attending the Light House, on the South-west Point of Anticosti, during the year 1844, viz :—

1844.			£	s.	d.
September 11th	...	Paid J. B. Jobin's account, for hay	1	3	16 6
November 20th	...	" W. Smith's account, wages to a mason, sent to repair this Light House	2	9	0 0
December 7th	...	" C. Poston's account, for coals	3	3	0 0
" 11th	...	" C. Brocklesby & Company's account, for soap, brushes, &c.	4	1	17 4
" 12th	...	" T. Wilder's account, for a copper top	5	0	7 6
" 13th	...	" Methot, Chinic & Company, for sundries	6	2	5 1
" "	...	" J. Hunt & Company's account, for a letter bag	7	0	5 0
" 16th	...	" John Harem's account, cartage of coals, hay, &c.	8	0	10 0
" 20th	...	" A. Morrison's account, pressing hay	9	4	11 4
" 23rd	...	" Captain Bankier's account, victualling the mason sent to repair this light	10	1	8 4
" 24th	...	" E. Pope, Keeper, balance of one year's provision money, to 1st September last	11	10	0 0
					£37 1 1

No. 17.—Disbursements attending the Oil Department, during the year 1844.

1844.				£	s.	d.
August 5th	...	Paid George Arnold, rent of oil vault to 1st instant	...	1	7	10 0
November 4th	...	“ do. do. do. ...	...	2	7	10 0
“ 9th	...	“ R. Abraham's account, advertisement in Montreal Gazette, calling for tenders for oil ...	...	3	0	8 0
“ “	...	“ H. J. Noad & Company's account, for sperm oil ...	...	4	189	3 6
“ 11th	...	“ J. Neilson's account, advertisement in Gazette...	...	5	1	4 6
“ 18th	...	“ T. Carey & Company's account, advertisement in Mercury ...	...	6	0	18 8
“ 19th	...	“ H. J. Noad & Company's account, for sperm oil ...	...	7	358	18 6
“ 26th	...	“ A. Morrison's account, for cooperage, &c. ...	...	8	21	14 4
					£587	7 6

No. 18.—Account for Stores, in 1844, viz:—

1844.				£	s.	d.
February 2nd	...	Paid George Arnold store rent to 1st instant	...	1	7	10 0
May 3rd	...	“ do. do. do. ...	...	2	7	10 0
July 20th	...	“ Montreal bank, for a bill of exchange, remitted to Mr. Markland, London, for £1440 3s. 7d. sterling, whereof part for coloured lamps for steamers, &c. ...	...		14	8 0
December 24th	...	“ J. Kane's account, for spare oil tanks and dripping pans, for Light Houses	...	3	10	17 6
					40	5 6

No. 19.—Statement of Monies received and paid on account of Provision Depots, during the year 1844.

1844.				£	s.	d.
December 23rd	...	Paid James Gibb & Company's account, for 16 barrels flour and 8 barrels, pork sent to provision depot at Point des Monts, in September last	...	1	43	0 0
“ 24th	...	“ Gibb & Ross's account, for 8 barrels pease sent to do. do. ...	...	2	5	12 0
					£48	12 0
December 21st	...	Cr. Received from G. & H. Gibson, net proceeds of provisions from depots	...		22	12 0
					£26	0 0

No. 20.—Account of Monies paid for Interest during the year 1844, on sums borrowed by the Trinity House of Quebec, viz:—

1844.				£	s.	d.
	...	Paid R. Burke's estate, 1 year's interest on £200 to 15th December 1843, @ 6 ½ cent.	...	1	12	0 0
	...	“ J. Scott do. do. on £500 to 30th September 1844, say 6 months @ 8 ½ cent., and 6 months @ 6 ½ cent. ...	...	2	35	0 0
	...	“ P. Laylor, do. do. on £500 to 31st March @ 7 ½ cent. ...	...	3	35	0 0
	...	“ A. J. Duchesnay, do. do. on £500 to 31st October 1844, @ 6 ½ cent.	...	4	30	0 0
	...	“ Widow P. Gueront's estate do. do. on £500 to 15th December 1844, @ 6 ½ cent. ...	...	5	30	0 0
					£142	0 0

No. 21.—Amount of Salaries and Pensions to the Officers of the Trinity House of Quebec, between the 31st December 1843 and 31st December 1844.

	£	s.	d.
To Honourable J. Stewart, twelve months salary as Master, to 30th September, 1844	250	0	0
" E. B. Lindsay, twelve months salary as Clerk and Registrar, to 30th September, 1844	150	0	0
" Edward Boxer, twelve months salary as Harbour Master, to 30th September, 1844	177	15	7
" W. R. Rayside, salary from 30th September, 1843, to 21st May, 1844, as Assistant Harbour Master	71	1	8
" Robert Julyan, salary from 20th May, date of his commission, to 30th September, 1844	40	2	3
" Robert Young, twelve months salary as Superintendent of Pilots, to 30th September, 1844	166	13	4
" R. N. Lindsay, twelve months salary as Keeper of the Green Island Light House, and allowance to an Assistant, to 30th September 1844	125	0	0
" E. Pope, twelve months salary as Keeper of the South-west point of Anticosti Light House, including allowance to two Assistants, to 30th September, 1844	150	0	0
" Charles Julyan, twelve months salary as Keeper of the Pillar Light House, including allowance to Assistant, to 30th September, 1844	100	0	0
" James Wallace, nine months salary as Keeper of the Point des Monts Light House, to 30th June, 1844, @ £125 per annum, including allowance to an Assistant, to 30th September, 1844	93	15	0
<i>Memorandum.</i> —There is a balance of salary due Mr. Wallace, 10th August, when he ceased to be Keeper.			
" Zoel Bedard, Keeper of the same Light House, salary from the 2nd August, when he sailed from Quebec, to 30th September, 1844, including allowance for an Assistant, and for fuel and water, @ £120 per annum	19	6	8
" B. S. Lafleur, twelve months salary as Water Bailiff, to 30th September 1844	25	0	0
" John Lambly, twelve months pension as retired Harbour Master, to 30th September, 1844	275	0	0
	£1643	14	6

E. E.

Quebec, 31st December, 1844.

(Signed,)

E. B. LINDSAY,

Treasurer, Ty. H. Q.

REPORT
OF
BONDS AND SECURITIES,

BY THE REGISTRAR OF THE PROVINCE,

Laid before the House, 13th December, 1844.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

MONTREAL, 6th December, 1844.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, a Detailed Statement of Bonds and other Securities which have been registered in the Office of the Provincial Registrar, between the 28th day of September, 1843, and the 29th day of November, 1844, prepared in compliance with the 15th section of the Act 4 and 5 Victoria, chapter 91, to be laid before the Honourable the Legislative Assembly.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

D. DALY,

Secretary.

W. B. LINDSAY, Esquire,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

Appendix (F.)
13th December

Appendix (F.)
13th December

Appendix (F.)
13th December

Appendix (F.)
13th December

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

A DETAILED STATEMENT OF BONDS AND SECURITIES which have been registered between the 28th day of September, 1843, and the 29th day of November, 1844, prepared in compliance with the 15th section, 4 and 5 Victoria, chapter 91.

NAME OF PRINCIPAL.	OFFICE OR APPOINTMENT.	NAMES OF SURETIES.	Penalty.	Date of Bond.	Date of Record.	No. of Bond.
Austin, Thomas	Registrar for the County of Chambly, Lower Canada	Grant, Charles William, The Honourable Castle, Charles H.	£ 2000 0 0	9th March, 1844	26th March, 1844	371
Arcand, Jean Olivier	Registrar for the County of Yamaska	Pellissier, Pierre Bazille Paradis, Annable	2000 0 0	22nd "	4th April, "	387
Aubertin, Henri	Registrar for the County of Rouville	Charland, Dominique Deguise, Joseph	2000 0 0	9th "	9th "	389
Archambeault, Louis	Registrar for the County of Leinster	Jodoin, Pierre Demarteanu, Narcisse	2000 0 0	30th April "	7th May, "	398
Alsop, Robert Junr.	Clerk of the Circuit Court of Shefford	Hubert, Richard Dumas, Norbert	250 0 0	4th September, "	7th September, "	518
Billings, Francis Thomas	Treasurer of the Home District	Leodell, Peter Charles Meredith, W. C.	2000 0 0	14th April, 1842	2nd October, 1843	356
Buchanan, Drummond	Registrar, County of Terrebonne	Street, Samuel Lee, Simon	1000 0 0	9th March, 1844	28th March, 1844	375
Buchanan, Alexander Carlisle	Her Majesty's Chief Emigrant Agent in Canada	M'Callach, Michael Kington, Alpheus	1000 0 0	3rd July, 1843	9th April, "	388
Bender, Albert	Clerk of Circuit Court of Saint Thomas	Bowen, Edward, The Honourable Caldwell, Sir Henry John, Bart.	500 0 0	19th May, 1844	29th May, "	402
Bee, William	Culler of square Timber under 7 Victoria, chapter 25	Desbarats, Edward Muir, George Manly	250 0 0	19th "	30th "	406
Beaudry, Louis	Clerk of Circuit Court of Beauharuols	Bonnalle, John Beaudry, Pierre J.	250 0 0	15th July, "	28th July, "	483
Botham, James	Collector of Customs at Port of Huntington	Reilly, James Beaudry, Joseph Ubalde	500 0 0	3rd May, 1844	1st August, "	452
Bondy, Anselme Donaire	Collector of Customs at Port of Berthier	Carier, William Rollerton, Gardiner B.	250 0 0	20th July, "	30th July, "	446
Bell, William and Bowen, George Frederick	Joint Prothonotary and Clerk of the Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Saint Francis	Armstrong, David M. Moll, Louis Joseph	1000 0 0	29th May, "	8th August, "	444
Black, James	Collector of Customs for Port Colborne	Brooks, Samuel Hale, Edward	1000 0 0	2nd "	16th "	481
Burroghs, Edward and Hnot, H. S.	Prothonotary and Clerk of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Quebec	Sabine, James M'Farland, Duncan	500 0 0	22nd July "	28th "	491
Barton, Samuel Judge	Collector of Her Majesty's Customs at the Port of Clarenceville	Caron, René The Honourable Cagrain, Charles E. The Honourable	500 0 0	27th April, "	2nd September "	506
Bowen, James	Culler of Square Timber under 7 Vic. cap. 25.	Guy, Bartholomew C. A. Woolsey, John W. Caumbell, Charles LeMesurier, Henry, the younger	100 0 0			

Reuten, Joseph Octave	Clerk of Circuit Court of Vaudreuil	Quiment, André	250 0 0	3rd May, "	10th "	521
Barnard, Edward	Prothonotary and Clerk of the Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Three Rivers	Desgardins, Eblen Le Prince, François	1000 0 0	7th Sept'r, "	" "	523
Boye, Robert	Culler of Staves under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Bureau, Jacques Belanger, Edward	100 0 0	8th May, "	11th "	526
Bouré, Pierre, the younger	Culler of Square Timber under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Clarke, Robert Stapelben, Joseph	100 0 0	10th "	26th "	559
Beland, François X.	Culler of Square Timber under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Bouré Pierre Beland, François	100 0 0	" "	1st October, "	562
Berland, Benjamin	Gauger and Preventive Officer	Dery, Joseph M'Ginnis, William	100 0 0	8th October, "	17th "	366
Bornais, Jean	Culler of Square Timber, Deals, Boards, Planks and Lathwood under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Jones, Robert, The Honourable M'Neil, Peter	100 0 0	30th May, "	19th "	574
Bouré, James Pierre	Culler of Square Timber under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Julien, Paul Stapelben, Joseph	100 0 0	11th October, "	26th "	577
Barton, Samuel Judge	Collector of Customs at the Port of Freilighsburg	Poston, Charles Guy, Bartholomew C. A.	500 0 0	17th "	" "	581
Belleau, Jean C.	Sub Collector of the Magdalen Islands	Woolsey, John William Belleau, Narcisse F.	500 0 0	19th "	" "	583
Chevallier, Pierre Remy	Registrar for the County of Richelieu	Lacoste, Louis De la Bretonne, René Boucher	2000 0 0	23rd March, "	9th April, "	391
Chalut, Jean Baptiste	Registrar for the County of Berthier	Doucet, Norbert Mousseaux Alexis	2000 0 0	2nd April, "	17th "	395
Carter, George Short	Clerk of the Circuit Court of Yamaska	M'Nair, Lewis J. Gilmour, William A. R.	250 0 0	4th May, "	29th May, "	401
Conture, Fereol	Culler of Deals, Boards, Planks and Lathwood under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Conture, Alexander Conture, Jean	100 0 0	8th Feb'y, "	3rd June, "	407
Connoly, Thomas	Culler of Square Timber under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Connoly, Michael Jellard, Robert	100 0 0	9th "	" "	408
Chartier, Bartheleme	Culler of Staves under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Stapelben, Joseph Blais, François	100 0 0	" "	5th "	409
Conture, Jerome	Culler of Deals, Boards, Planks and Lathwood under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Rousseau, Louis Charlebois, Antoine G.	100 0 0	" "	16th July, "	417
Charlebois, Hyacinthe F.	Registrar for the County of Vaudreuil	M'Millan, Donald Buchanan, Robert	2000 0 0	30th March, "	3rd August, "	459
Clark, Edward	Culler of Square Timber under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Smyth, Thomas Conture, Fereol	100 0 0	10th Feb'y, "	8th "	466
Conture, Alexander	Culler of Deals, Boards, Planks and Lathwood under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Conture, Jerome Smyth, Thomas	100 0 0	2nd March, "	10th "	471
Clark, Robert	Culler of Square Timber under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Buchanan, Robert Smyth, Thomas	100 0 0	5th "	16th "	482
Conture, Jean	Culler of Deals, Boards, Planks and Lathwood under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Conture, Jerome Garnau, Gaspar	100 0 0	4th "	17th "	485
Cazeau, Charles	Culler of Square Timber, Deals, Boards, Planks and Lathwood under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Dufosse, Louis F. M'Gohick, Charles	100 0 0	12th Feb'y, "	21st "	486
Cantillon, Denis	Culler of Square Timber under 7 Vic. cap. 25	O'Connell, James Roche, Thomas	100 0 0	25th April, "	30th "	498
Connoly, Stephen	Culler of Square Timber under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Roche, Thomas Campbell, Archibald	100 0 0	" "	" "	501
Cloutier, Louis	Culler of Deals, Boards, Planks and Lathwood under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Dawson, William Freedie, Thomas	100 0 0	27th "	3rd Sept'r, "	509
Cameron, John	Culler of Deals, Boards, Planks and Lathwood under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Williams, Charles M'Kenzie, James	100 0 0	29th "	6th "	510
Clark, Thomas	Culler of Square Timber, Deals, Boards, Planks and Lathwood under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Chibot, Gabriel	100 0 0	9th May, "	24th "	552

Appendix (F.)
13th December

DETAILED STATEMENT OF BONDS AND SECURITIES.—(Continued.)

NAME OF PRINCIPAL.	OFFICE OR APPOINTMENT.	NAMES OF SURETIES.	Penalty.	Date of Bond.	Date of Record.	No. of Bond.
			£ s. d.			
Curtin, John	Culler of Staves under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Rafferty, Thomas	100 0 0	9th May, 1844	24th Sept'r., 1844	554
Chisholm, Alexander	Culler of Square Timber under 7 Vic. cap. 25	O Callaghan, Michael	100 0 0	"	"	572
Carnean, Charles	Culler of Staves under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Farley, Barney	100 0 0	14th "	18th October, "	573
Conillard, A. G. The Honourable	Registrar, County Saint Thomas	Charrier, Barthelema	100 0 0	15th "	"	587
De Hertel, Daniel	Registrar for the County of Two Mountains	Dunaldson, Augustin	1250 0 0	20th Sept'r., "	21st Nov'r., "	372
Dickinson, Richard	Registrar for the County of Missisquoi	Valleira, de St. Real, Joseph R., The Hon.	2000 0 0	7th March, "	27th March, "	380
Dowling, Edward	Registrar for the County of Montreal	Morin, Augustin N., The Honourable	2000 0 0	13th "	30th "	382
Dorton, Louis	Culler of Square Timber under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Nelson, Wolfred	3000 0 0	5th "	1st April, "	424
Doucet, Theod.	Clerk of the Circuit Court of St. Hyacinthe	Langbram, Thomas	100 0 0	9th Feb'y, "	19th July, "	430
Delorémier, Louis Gustave	Clerk of Circuit Court of L'Assomption	Long, John	250 0 0	3rd July, "	5th August, "	451
Davidson, John	Collector of Customs at Port of Russelltown	Lamothe, Pierre	500 0 0	19th July "	31st July, "	461
Dawnes, Gilbert	Culler of Staves under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Lamothe, Jules Maurice	100 0 0	11th March, "	14th "	476
Delange, Arthur	Preventive Officer, unattached	Leodei, Peter Charles	100 0 0	15th Aug't, "	16th "	484
Dorval, Alexis	Culler of Staves, Timber, Masses, Spars, Bowsprits, Oars, Handsplikes, Deals, Boards, Planks and Lathwood under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Archambault, Louis	100 0 0	4th March, "	28th "	490
Duggan, Dennis	Culler of Square Timber, Deals, Boards, Planks and Lathwood under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Muir, Ebenezer	100 0 0	25th April, "	30th "	503
Dubois, Louis	Culler of Deals, Boards, Planks and Lathwood under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Davidson, James	100 0 0	29th "	6th Sept'r., "	512
Dickson, Andrew	Culler of Deals, Boards, Planks and Lathwood under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Powell, Dennis	100 0 0	3rd May, "	"	515
Elkins, Christopher Pflinger	Sheriff of the District of Bathurst	Rudd, Richard	100 0 0	10th "	26th "	560
	Clerk of the Circuit Court of Stanstead	Turner, John B.	100 0 0	"	30th "	561
		Delmage, William	100 0 0	"	18th "	571
		Dorval, Amable	500 0 0	"	26th October, "	578
		Laporte, Jean Baptiste	125 0 0	"	"	589
		Pemberton, George, The Honourable	125 0 0	20th Nov'r., "	"	453
		Boisseau, Pierre	125 0 0	"	"	
		Thompson, John	250 0 0	16th May, "	1st August, "	
		Baker, Edward				
		Henry, William				
		Walker, Henry				
		Downes, James				
		Dowes, Gilbert				
		Daly, John				
		Lynch, William				
		Parant, François				
		Isgaire, Augustin				
		Charland, Germain				
		Renoud, Michel				
		Glass, Henry				
		Hall, John				
		Bell, John				
		Bell, Robert				
		Breadon, Joseph				
		Eldrington, William Henry				

Appendix (F.)
13th December

Appendix (F.)
13th December

NAME OF PRINCIPAL.	OFFICE OR APPOINTMENT.	NAMES OF SURETIES.	Penalty.	Date of Bond.	Date of Record.	No. of Bond.
			£ s. d.			
Fitch, John Charles	Surveyor of Lands, Districts of Quebec and Montreal	Bowron, William	50 0 0	24th October, 1843	2nd Nov'r., 1843	360
Fletcher, Edward Taylor	Surveyor of Lands, Districts of Quebec and Montreal	Foster, Abraham	50 0 0	14th Feb'y, 1844	19th Feb'y., 1844	369
Féder, Hiram Sewell	Registrar for the County of Shefford	Wickstead, Gustavus W.	2000 0 0	13th March, "	2nd April, "	383
Forgues, Pantaléon	Registrar for the County of Bellechasse	Lindsay, William Burris	2000 0 0	30th "	17th "	384
Fortier, Richard Achille	Registrar for the County of Dorchester	Wood, Samuel	2000 0 0	27th "	18th "	397
Fournier, Ovide Bruno	Surveyor of Lands, Districts of Quebec and Montreal	Foster, Stephen Sewell	50 0 0	25th June, "	19th July, "	421
Fitzoi, Robert Wily	Registrar for the County of Bonaventure	Turgeon, Abraham	2000 0 0	18th May, "	2nd August, "	456
Falls, Hugh	Surveyor of Lands, Districts of Quebec and Montreal	Forgues, Eustache	50 0 0	2nd August "	3rd "	488
Ford, John	Preventive Officer, unattached	Fortier, Narcisse Charles, The Reverend	100 0 0	27th "	7th Sept'r., "	519
Frederick, John	Culler of Staves under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Pendergast, Edward	100 0 0	6th May, "	10th "	524
Fortune, Nicholas	Culler of Square Timber under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Ballantyne, Duncan Stephen	100 0 0	8th "	13th "	580
Finden, Samuel Staples	Preventive Officer	Fellers, George	100 0 0	12th Sept'r., "	23rd "	546
French, William	Culler of Square Timber under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Carter, William Caldwell Maduew	100 0 0	9th May, "	25th "	555
Genest, Laurent	Clerk of Circuit Court of Genilly	Sherin, Peter O., and Sheppard, Martin	250 0 0	7th "	30th May, "	403
Gough, Alfred	Deputy Collector to the Commissioners of the Lachine Canal	Derobshire, Stewart	500 0 0	15th July, "	25th July, "	492
Gardner, Alexander	Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs	Jarvis, Henry	250 0 0	19th "	"	495
Gordon, Thomas	Collector of Customs at Port of Compton	James, John	300 0 0	5th August, "	14th August, "	478
Gelly, Peter	Culler of Deals, Boards, Planks and Lathwood under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Stinson, Arba	100 0 0	27th April, "	30th "	500
Gervais, David T.	Culler of Deals, Boards, Planks and Lathwood under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Stephenson, Michael	100 0 0	6th May, "	"	504
Gibbons, Michael	Culler of Staves under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Ranssay, William	100 0 0	6th May, "	12th Sept'r., "	528
Gabour, Olivier	Culler of Square Timber, Masses, Spars, Bowsprits, Oars and Handsplikes under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Pemberton, Geo. The Honourable	100 0 0	8th "	13th "	533
Gauvresan, Edward T.	Culler of Square Timber under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Bogus, Denis	100 0 0	11th "	15th October, "	564
Godard, John	Clerk of the Circuit Court in and for Circuit Richelieu	Dyde, John	250 0 0	29th Aug't, "	6th Sept'r., "	511
Godard, John	Clerk of the Circuit Court in and for Circuit Richelieu	Hall, Archibald M. D.	250 0 0	21st Nov'r., "	28th Nov'r., "	590
Haine, William	Clerk of Circuit Court of Leeds	Furley, James	250 0 0	8th May, "	30th May, "	404
Henderson, John	Landing Wailer in the service of Her Majesty's Customs	French, John	100 0 0	22nd July, "	25th July, "	486
Huet, Hector S., and Burroughs, Edward	Prothonotary and Clerk of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Quebec	Defosses, Pierre	2000 0 0	2nd May, "	16th August, "	481
Hackett, Edward	Collector of Customs at the Port of Lacolle	Pollette, Antoine	500 0 0	17th August, "	29th "	492
		Yale, John				
		Franchère, Timothe				
		Dewitt, Jacob M. P. P.				
		Brodie, Hugh				
		Hale, Edward				
		Moore, John				
		Choatier, Louis				
		Kelly, James				
		Boulet, Charles				
		Boulet, Gilbert				
		O'Connell, James				
		Kelly, James				
		Gabour, Louis				
		Falchat, René				
		Myrand, Louis				
		Perrus, François				
		Monk, S. W.				
		Honey, John				
		Monk, S. W.				
		Honey, John				
		Honey, John				
		Hume, John				
		Hume, George				
		Bates, John				
		Phillips, Robert				
		Caron, René E., The Honourable				
		Casgrain, Charles, The Honourable				
		Dense, Peter Warren				
		Tobin, John M.				
		Meredith, W. C.				

Appendix (F.)
13th December

Appendix (F.)
13th December

Appendix (F.)
13th December

Appendix (F.)
13th December

Appendix (F.)
13th December

DETAILED STATEMENT OF BONDS AND SECURITIES.—(Continued.)

NAME OF PRINCIPAL.	OFFICE OR APPOINTMENT.	NAMES OF SURETIES.	Penalty. £ s. d.	Date of Bond.	Date of Record.	No. of Bond.
Hamel, Michel the younger	Culler of Deals, Boards, Planks and Lathwood under 7 Vic. cap. 25.	Hall, Eric H.	100 0 0	26th April, 1844	30th August, 1844	494
Hoogs, William Henry	Culler of Square Timber under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Belleau, René G. Wainwright, Richard	100 0 0	8th May	18th Sept'r.	541
Hearder, Henry G.	Culler of Square Timber, Masts, Spars, Bowsprits, Hand-spikes, Deals, Boards, Planks and Lathwood under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Hoogs, Edward Rember Osborne, George W.	100 0 0	10th "	26th "	558
Holland, Henry Augustus	Clerk of the Circuit Court of Yumaska	Henry William Cottrill, Francis	250 0 0	24th Sept'r.	17th October,	568
Ives, John	Bond for fulfilment of certain conditions contained in lease of Ferry between town of Kingston and Wolfe Island	Holland, John W.	100 0 0	19th June,	3rd July,	410
Ives, George	Clerk of the Circuit Court of Two Mountains	Hunter, Mathew S. Burley, John	100 0 0	17th "	16th "	414
Johnson, Ralph B.	Collector of Customs Port of Hemmingford	Hills, Samuel	300 0 0	20th July,	26th "	438
Johnson, George N.	Culler of Square Timber under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Quinn, Owen Birmingham, John	100 0 0	10th Feb'y.	8th August,	468
Jarnac, Jean Baptiste	Culler of Square Timber, Deals, Boards, Planks and Lathwood under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Rosette, Joseph Wiseman, Francis	100 0 0	27th April,	30th "	499
Jarnac, Jean Baptiste	Culler of Square Timber under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Chabot, Gabriel	100 0 0	"	2d September,	507
Jennest, Pierre	Culler of Square Timber under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Faisy, Odalf	100 0 0	"	7th "	516
Jeffery, Richard	Sheriff of Niagara District (covenant)	Jeffery, John Young, George	1000 0 0	3rd May,	19th July,	423
Kingemill, William	Sheriff of Niagara District (bond)	Whitehead, Marius F. Melville, Robert	500 0 0	10th July,	"	437
Kingemill, William	Culler of Staves, Deals, Boards, Planks and Lathwood under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Melville, Robert	500 0 0	"	"	535
Kelly, James	Culler of Deals, Boards, Planks and Lathwood under 7 Vic. cap. 25.	Kelly, Miles Ramsay, William	100 0 0	7th May,	14th September,	549
Kerr, James	Surveyor of Lands, Districts of Quebec and Montreal	Pemberton, George, The Honourable Wilson J.	100 0 0	9th "	35rd "	566
Kingford, William	Registrar for the County of Huntingdon	Sexton, J. P. Anderson, Samuel H.	50 0 0	6th Nov'r.	12th Nov'r.	384
Linkin, Jenn Baptiste	Registrar for the County of Beauharnois	Gregoire, Joseph Douglas, Edward Wheeler	2000 0 0	16th March,	2nd April,	390
Lighthall, Dow K.	Registrar for the County of Montmorencé	Nye, Thomas Stephen, William	2000 0 0	"	9th "	392
Le Francois, Louis Celestin	Registrar for the County of Megantic	Le Francois, Olivier Ferdinand Belletre, Narcisse Fortunat	2000 0 0	27th "	10th "	396
Lambly, John Robert	Clerk of Circuit Court of Ottawa	Lambly, John Richardson, Osborne Lambly	250 0 0	3rd April,	17th "	405
Le Fontaine, Aimé	Clerk of Circuit Court of Portneuf	Symmes, Charles C. Symmes, Henry R.	250 0 0	9th May,	30th May,	413
Lelièvre Roger		Lelièvre, Roger, the elder Lelièvre, Simeon	250 0 0	11th June,	16th July,	

Laurie, Carolus	Surveyor of Lands within the Districts of Quebec and Montreal	Cusson, Jean Bie. Martineau, Michel Ulyse	50 0 0	13th March,	3rd August,	460
Lefebvre, Jean	Culler of Square Timber under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Vachon, Jean Bie.	100 0 0	9th Febr'y,	8th "	469
LeClerc, André	Culler of Deals, Boards, Planks and Lathwood under 7 Vic. cap. 25.	Lepine, Louis Paradis, François Xavier	100 0 0	10th "	10th "	470
Legget, William	Landing Wailer in service of Her Majesty's Customs	Lindsay, William D. Thou, Virgil	100 0 0	8th August,	"	473
Locheuall, Joseph	Culler of Square Timber, Deals, Boards, Planks and Lathwood under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Honell, Michel Junr. Bellau, René G.	100 0 0	1st March,	14th "	477
Lambert, James	Culler of Square Timber under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Hartigan, Edward Kerr, James	100 0 0	27th April,	30th "	498
Laperte, Joseph	Culler of Square Timber under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Laposte, Joseph Vezina, Joseph	100 0 0	"	2nd Sept'r.	505
Larochelle, George	Culler of Square Timber under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Dampierre, Joseph Saint Antoine, Chas.	100 0 0	"	"	508
Langlois, Joseph	Culler of Staves under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Byrn, Ripober Aubert, Joseph	100 0 0	6th May,	10th "	525
Leak, John	Culler of Deals, Boards, Planks and Lathwood under 7 Vic. cap. 25...	M'Cann, Thomas Leek, Charles	100 0 0	"	12th "	527
Lumbert, Stephen	Culler of Square Timber under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Stevenson, Michael Harrison, Richard M.	100 0 0	8th "	18th "	543
Lynch, James	Culler of Square Timber under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Kerr, James M'Guire, John	100 0 0	9th "	24th "	551
Lavoie, Joseph	Culler of Square Timber under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Laroux, Louis Lacroix, Louis, the younger	100 0 0	"	"	553
Lynch, Michael	Culler of Square Timber under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Goughlan, Richard Walch, James	100 0 0	13th "	17th October "	570
M'Farlane, Henry H.	Surveyor of Land in the Districts of Quebec and Montreal	Hawke, Anthony E., Junr. Drummond, Andrew	50 0 0	9th December, 1843	15th December 1843	382
Menard, Pierre	Registrar for the County of Verchères	Musau, Aimé Lusier, Felix	2000 0 0	12th March, 1844	29th March 1844	377
Montfaucon, Charles Nathaniel	Registrar for the County of Saint Maurice	Walker, Wm., the Honourable Kerr, James Hastings	2000 0 0	20th "	4th April "	386
M'Gillis, John	Clerk of the Circuit Court of Saint Johns	Bleakley, Wm. Andrews, Henry Ogden	250 0 0	2nd May,	29th May "	400
Murphy, Thomas	Culler of Staves under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Donnelly, Daniel Kelly, James	100 0 0	26th June,	16th July "	420
Myrand, Louis	Culler of Staves under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Paquet, Jean Gauvreau, Edward T.	100 0 0	10th Febr'y,	20th "	429
Mason, Eric Hyacinthe	Collector of Customs at the Port of Dundee	Peltier, Genereux Masson, Danaux	500 0 0	10th July,	25th "	431
M'Gowan, William	Preventive Officer of Her Majesty's Customs	Battle, Thomas Scath, James	100 0 0	23rd "	27th "	440
Moore, Henry Franklin	Collector of Customs at the Port of Eaton	Moore, Philip Henry, the Honourable Dyde, John	300 0 0	26th "	30th "	447
M'Gillis, Roderick	Culler of Square Timber under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Henry, William Curtis, Joseph	100 0 0	10th Febr'y	31st "	449
M'Vey, James Hopkins	Collector of Customs at the Port of Potton	Footner, William Macfarlane, William S.	500 0 0	31st July,	8th August "	462
Mullene, George A.	Surveyor of Her Majesty's Customs	Badgley, John Thompson Falgrave, Charles Theodore	500 0 0	"	"	463
M'Phee, James	Culler of Square Timber under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Poston, Charles Merian, Richard	100 0 0	16th Febr'y,	21st "	489
Malone, Maurice	Culler of Staves, Deals, Boards, Planks and Lathwood under 7 Vic. cap. 25	French, John Teed, John	100 0 0	25th April,	30th "	497

Appendix (F.)
13th December

Appendix (F.)
13th December

Appendix (F.)
13th December

Appendix (F.)
13th December

DETAILED STATEMENT OF BONDS AND SECURITIES.—(Continued.)

NAME OF PRINCIPAL.	OFFICE OR APPOINTMENT.	NAMES OF SURETIES.	Penalty.	Date of Bond.	Date of Record.	No. of Bond.
			£ s. d.			
Miller, John	Culler of Square Timber, Deals, Boards, Planks and Lathwood under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Pemberton, George, The Honourable Rea, Daniel	100 0 0	2nd May, 1844	" "	502
Morris, William The Honourable	Receiver General for the Province of Canada	Himself	10000 0 0	4th Sept'r, "	10th Sept'r, "	520
" "	"	Morris, James	5000 0 0	12th "	17th "	538
" "	"	Crawford, George	5000 0 0	16th Sept'r, "	13th Sept'r, 1844	532
M'Neil, Peter	Culler of Deals, Boards, Planks, Lathwood and Staves under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Jackson, Edward Bowen, James	100 0 0	8th May, "	14th "	537
Malone, Thomas	Culler of Deals, Boards, Planks, Lathwood and Staves under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Gordon, Hugh Farley, James	100 0 0	14th Sept'r, "	17th "	540
M'Dermott, Michael	Surveyor of Lands for the Districts of Quebec and Montreal	M'Cutcheon, James	100 0 0	9th May, "	19th "	545
Malone, Patrick	Culler of Deals, Boards, Planks, Lathwood and Staves under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Roach, Nicholas	100 0 0	" "	23rd "	548
Murphy, Michael	Culler of Deals, Boards, Planks, Lathwood and Staves under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Murphy, Garrett	100 0 0	" "	25th "	556
M'Neil, Peter	Culler of Square Timber under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Robitaille, Etienne	2000 0 0	26th Sept'r, "	17th October, "	567
Monk, Samuel W., Coffin, William C. H., and Papineau, Louis J. A.	Prothonotary Court of Queen's Bench for District of Montreal	Monk, Samuel C.	100 0 0	4th June, "	26th "	575
Messon, Xavier	Culler of Square Timber, Deals, Boards, Planks, Lathwood and Staves under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Madcan, Alexander	1000 0 0	23rd Sept'r, "	" "	582
Macklen, Oliver T.	Collector of Customs for Chippewa	Cummings, James	500 0 0	23rd Sept'r, "	12th Nov'r, "	584
M'Queen, Thomas Fraser	Collector of Customs at Matiland	Himself	500 0 0	23rd Sept'r, "	3rd " 1843	361
Mye, David T. R.	Clerk of the Division Court of No. 3, Inferior District of Missisquoi.	Moore, Philip H., The Honourable Chamberlain, Joshua	500 0 0	4th " 1843	8th August, 1844	467
Naalan, Martin	Culler of Staves under 7 Vic. cap. 25	O'Brien, William	100 0 0	10th Febr'y, 1844	" "	411
Ogden, Isaac G.	Sheriff of the District of Three Rivers	James, John James, Robert	2000 0 0	15th May, "	16th July, "	426
O'Dwyer, Whipple W.	Surveyor of Lands within the Districts of Quebec and Montreal	Gillespie, Robert Wells, Alphonso	50 0 0	17th July, "	19th "	428
O'Brien, William	Culler of Staves under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Nolan, Martin	100 0 0	10th Febr'y, "	20th "	493
O'Brien, Patrick	Culler of Square Timber under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Roach, Nicholas	100 0 0	12th April, "	30th August, "	534
O'Callaghan, Hugh	Culler of Square Timber under 7 Vic. cap. 25	O'Brien, James Murphy, Michael	100 0 0	8th May, "	14th Sept'r, "	550
O'Sullivan, John	Culler of Square Timber under 7 Vic. cap. 25	O'Callaghan, Michael	100 0 0	9th "	23rd "	569
O'Leary, Cornelius	Culler of Square Timber under 7 Vic. cap. 25	French, Jolus	3000 0 0	13th "	17th October, "	574
Paul, Henry	Culler of Deals, Boards, Planks and Lathwood under 7 Vic. cap. 25.	Robitaille, Etienne	1000 0 0	" "	" "	444
Pring, William	Registrar for the County of Portneuf	Kofnary, Thomas Usborne, George W.		" "	" "	
	Surveyor of Her Majesty's Customs	Sealy, James		" "	" "	
		Parke, George Holmes		" "	" "	
		Mervith, William Collis		" "	" "	
		Hall, Benjamin		" "	" "	
		Macculloch, Ferdinand		" "	" "	

Paton, Andrew	Preventive Officer of Her Majesty's Customs	Chamberlin, Wright Lieut. Colonel	100 0 0	1st August, "	10th August, "	472
Philbert, Jean B.	Culler of Staves under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Kilbourn, Alexander	100 0 0	2nd March, "	12th "	475
Power, Michael	Culler of Deals, Boards, Planks and Lathwood under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Robitaille, Michel	100 0 0	5th "	16th "	483
Paquet, Pierre M.	Culler of Deals, Boards, Planks and Lathwood under 7 Vic. cap. 25.	M'Inenly, Patrick	100 0 0	5th May, "	28th October, "	576
Quinn, Thomas C.	Surveyor of Lands for the Districts of Quebec and Montreal	Byrne, James	50 0 0	15th July, "	19th July, "	425
Quinn, Francis P.	Surveyor of Lands for the Districts of Quebec and Montreal	Poston, Charles Chateaufort, Charles	50 0 0	" "	20th "	427
Quinn, John	Culler of Square Timber under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Brown, James	100 0 0	10th May, "	1st October, "	563
Ryland, George H.	Registrar for the County of Quebec	M'Coed, William K.	3000 0 0	6th March, "	23rd March, "	370
Ritchie, William	Registrar for the County of Two Mountains	Brown, James M'Coed, William K.	2000 0 0	" "	27th "	373
Ruel, Augustin G.	Registrar for the County of Rimonski	Quinn, William	2000 0 0	14th "	30th "	381
Richardson, Charles Anderson	Registrar for the County of Stanstead	Ruel, Louis	2000 0 0	18th "	4th April, "	385
Robins, William	Clerk of the Circuit Court of Rimonski, District of Quebec	Fraser, Hubert	2000 0 0	1st April, "	10th "	393
Reeves, James	Culler of Square Timber under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Heath, John	250 0 0	1st June, "	16th July, "	412
Robitaille, Michel	Surveyor of Lands within the Districts of Quebec and Montreal	Téu, François	100 0 0	9th Febr'y, "	" "	419
Roney, John Johnston	Clerk of Circuit Court of Terrebonne	Richardson, Osborne L.	50 0 0	12th July	19th "	422
Reneau, Michel	Culler of Square Timber, Deals, Boards, Planks and Lathwood under 7 Vic. cap. 25	M'Donald, Angus	250 0 0	17th "	29th "	445
Richardson, William	Culler of Square Timber, Deals, Boards, Planks and Lathwood under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Gill, Ignatius	100 0 0	4th March, "	17th August, "	487
Redmond, Thomas	Culler of Square Timber under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Heath, John	100 0 0	4th May, "	7th Sept'r, "	517
Robitaille, Etienne	Collector of Customs, Port of Coteau du Lac, District of Montreal	Gauvreau, Andrie E.	100 0 0	8th "	13th "	531
Simpson, William Benjamin	Surveyor of Lands within the Districts of Quebec and Montreal	Boivin, Pierre	100 0 0	10th Febr'y, "	14th Febr'y, "	368
Sinclair, Duncan	Preventive Officer of Her Majesty's Customs	Pickett, Pierre	666 13 4	25th July, "	27th July, "	443
Symons, Richard Allen	Culler of Square Timber, Deals, Boards, Planks and Lathwood under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Quinn, Owen	50 0 0	27th "	30th "	448
Spot, James		Mason, Joseph, The Honourable	100 0 0	4th March, "	10th August, "	474
		Raby, Barnabe	100 0 0	4th March, "	" "	
		Drapeau, Pierre	100 0 0	4th March, "	" "	
		Reveau, Xavier	100 0 0	4th March, "	" "	
		M'Inenly, Patrick	100 0 0	4th May, "	" "	
		Gingras, Louis	100 0 0	8th "	" "	
		Pemberton, George, The Honourable	100 0 0	8th "	" "	
		Caniflion, Joseph	100 0 0	" "	" "	
		Robitaille, Michel	666 13 4	" "	" "	
		Boivin, Louis	666 13 4	" "	" "	
		M'Coed, William, K.	50 0 0	" "	" "	
		Simpson, John	50 0 0	" "	" "	
		Birmingham, John	50 0 0	" "	" "	
		Graham, Alexander	50 0 0	" "	" "	
		Brunton, John, W. H.	100 0 0	" "	" "	
		M'Farlane, Wm. Stewart	100 0 0	" "	" "	
		Charlton, John	100 0 0	" "	" "	
		Muan, John	100 0 0	" "	" "	
		Nesbitt, John James	100 0 0	" "	" "	

Appendix (F.)
13th December

DETAILED STATEMENT OF BONDS AND SECURITIES.—(Concluded.)

NAME OF PRINCIPAL.	OFFICE OR APPOINTMENT.	NAMES OF SURETIES.	Penalty. £ s. d.	Date of Bond.	Date of Record.	No. of Bond.
Sheppard, Maxin	Sheriff for the District of Gaspé	Caldwell, Robert	1500 0 0	12th August, 1844	10th Sept'r, 1844	522
Steer, Reuben	Collector of Square Timber under 7 Vic. cap. 25.	Poirier, Paul	100 0 0	8th May, "	18th "	542
Stewart, Charles	Collector of Customs at the Port of Clarenceville	Baptiste, George	500 0 0	13th Sept'r, "	23rd "	547
Savard, Germain	Collector of Staves under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Dixon, William	100 0 0	11th May, "	15th October, "	565
Seston, Benjamin	Preventive Officer unattached	Allard, Jean	100 0 0	9th Nov'r, "	21st Nov'r, "	588
Turquand, Bernard	Receiver General of Canada	Ernstinger, William	2000 0 0	3rd Feb'y, "	12th Feb'y, "	363
"	"	Himself	500 0 0	6th "	13th "	367
"	"	Holmes, Benjamin	500 0 0	5th "	12th "	364
"	"	Kirkpatrick, Thomas	500 0 0	"	"	365
"	"	McLean, Alexander	500 0 0	6th "	13th "	366
Toutras, Joseph	Registrar, County of Nicolet	Forbes, John Charles	2000 0 0	13th March, "	28th March, "	376
Téou, Jean François	Registrar, County of Saint Hyacinthe	Prince, Joseph	2000 0 0	12th "	30th "	378
Tremblay, Edward	Registrar, County of Saguenay	Téou, Charles Hyacin	2000 0 0	18th "	"	379
Taché, Jean Baptiste	Registrar, County of Kamouraska	Farhanuk, George B.	2009 0 0	9th April, "	8th May, "	399
Taylor, James F.	Registrar, County of Ottawa	Dufour, Timothe JF.	2000 0 0	16th May, "	16th July, "	415
Thomas, Jean	Collector of Square Timber under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Gagnon, Pierre E.	100 0 0	9th Feb'y, "	10th "	418
Tench, Bartholomew	Surveyor of Customs, Port Dalhousie	Dionne, Annable The Honourable	500 0 0	25th July, "	26th "	439
Taylor, James William	Collector of Customs, Port Credit	Gagné, Alexis	1000 0 0	22nd "	27th "	441
Thompson, James	Collector of Customs, Port Stanstead	Wright, Ruggles	500 0 0	24th "	"	442
Taschereau, Thomas Jacques	Clerk of the Circuit Court of Beauce	Rose, Charles	500 0 0	10th May, "	31st "	480
Taylor, Ralph Junr.	Preventive Officer	Rea, David	250 0 0	6th August, "	14th August, "	479
Thompson, François X.	Collector of Deals, Boards, Planks and Lathwood under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Ducheneau, Elzer H. S.	100 0 0	7th May, "	12th Sept'r, "	529
Tilley, John	Collector of Square Timber, Deals, Boards, Planks and Lathwood under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Taschereau, Jean Thomas	100 0 0	8th "	19th "	544
Teulon, William	Collector of Deals, Boards, Planks and Lathwood under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Dyer, Henry	100 0 0	9th Feb'y, "	25th "	557
Tremblay, George Frederick	Clerk of the Crown and Prothonotary of the Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Gaspé	Feller, George	500 0 0	4th Nov'r, "	12th Nov'r, "	585
		Gelly, Peter				
		Thompson, Simon				
		Longmuir, Richard White				
		Shaw, John				
		Noad, Henry J.				
		Phillips, John				
		Fremblay, Laurent				
		Julien, François Elid dit				

Appendix (F.)
13th December

Appendix (F.)
9th December

NAME OF PRINCIPAL.	OFFICE OR APPOINTMENT.	NAMES OF SURETIES.	Penalty. £ s. d.	Date of Bond.	Date of Record.	No. of Bond.
Vanfelson, Antoine A.	Clerk of the Circuit Court of Saguenay	Belleau Narcisse F.	250 0 0	20th May	1st August, "	454
Vandal, Louis Camille	Landing Waiver, Saint John's	Fenché Narcisse C.	100 0 0	31st July, "	2nd "	457
Vachon, Jean Baptiste	Collector of Square Timber, Deals, Boards, Planks and Lathwood under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Marchand, François	100 0 0	4th March, "	17th "	486
Vatin, Narcisse	Collector of Square Timber under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Bourgeois, Ambroise	100 0 0	26th April	30th "	495
Vervault, Edward	Collector of Square Timber, Deals, Boards, Planks and Lathwood under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Laroche, Jean	100 0 0	30th "	6th Sept'r, "	513
Vidal, Louis	Collector of Deals, Boards, Planks and Lathwood under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Cazeau, Charles	100 0 0	2nd May, "	"	514
Wilson, George	Collector of Customs, Sault St. Marie	Pardis, François Xavier	1000 0 0	16th Sept'r, 1843	25th " 1843	357
Warren, William	Collector of Customs, Port of Windsor	Anderson, William Hedly	500 0 0	7th October, "	17th October, "	359
Waterson, John S.	Collector of Square Timber, Deals, Boards, Planks and Lathwood under 7 Vic. cap. 25	Bernard, Frederick C.	500 0 0	9th Feb'y, 1844	16th July, 1844	416
Winter, Peter	Registrar for the County of Gaspé	Gagnan, Thomas	2000 0 0	18th May, "	2nd August, "	455
Worthington, Thomas	Surveyor of Customs at Port of Fort Erie	Pemberton, George The Honourable	500 0 0	31st July, "	8th "	465
Wilkie, John	Clerk of the Circuit Court of New Carlisle	Marnette, Joseph	250 0 0	15th October, "	26th October, "	579
Wilkie, John	Joint Clerk of the Crown and Prothonotary of District of Gaspé	Thompson, John	500 0 0	"	"	580
Young, Alexander	Preventive Officer	Dallas, Frederick	100 0 0	13th August "	14th August, "	480
		Warren, John Barthele				
		Lynde, Carlton				
		O'Brien, William				
		Coulfield, William				
		Le Bonbillier, John				
		Beck, John				
		Dixon, Thomas C.				
		Smyth, John				
		Campbell, Archibald				
		Wilkie, Daniel Reverend L. L. D.				
		Wilkie, Daniel Reverend L. L. D.				
		Campbell, Archibald				
		Shakel, Alexander				
		Furres, James M.				

Appendix (F.)
13th December

RECAPITULATION.

PROVINCIAL REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,

MONTREAL, 30th November, 1844.

Since the passing of the 4 and 5 Victoria, chapter 91, FIVE HUNDRED AND NINETY Recognizances, Covenants and Bonds, from Public Functionaries and their Sureties, have been recorded, at full length, in this Department, in conformity to the enactments of that Statute.

Of those there were included in my <i>First Return</i> to the two Houses of the Provincial Parliament, under date of the 7th September, 1842	- - - - -	193
In my <i>Second Return</i> , under date of the 28th September, 1843	- - - - -	163
And, in my <i>present Return</i> , which includes the 28th November, 1844	- - - - -	234
		<hr/>
Making in the aggregate	- - - - -	590

R. A. TUCKER,
Registrar.

RETURN

TO

AN ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

TO

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL,

Bearing date, the 27th October, 1843,

PRAYING that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before the House a TABULAR STATEMENT OF THE FINES, FORFEITURES AND RECOGNIZANCES, inflicted, incurred and estreated, at the several Courts held in this Province during the year 1842; and also, the FINES imposed by JUSTICES of the PEACE, and payable to the Receiver General for the uses of this Province during the same period, the amount received in each case, and the steps taken to recover the sums remaining unpaid.

By Command,

D. DALY,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Montreal, 10th December, 1844.

NEW CARLISLE, 6th February, 1844.

SIR,

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated Secretary's Office, Kingston, 25th November, 1843, wherein we are required to prepare and transmit to you a Tabular Statement of all Fines, Forfeitures and Recognizances, inflicted, incurred and estreated at the several terms of the Courts in this District, during the year 1842, and also (so far as we can ascertain the same) of all fines imposed by Justices of the Peace within the District, and payable to the Receiver General for the year 1842, shewing the amount received in each case, and the steps taken to recover any sums remaining unpaid. In answer to the first part of your letter, we beg to refer to the Tabular Statement herewith enclosed, and which contains a correct account of all the Fines which have been paid into our hands during the year 1842. We cannot furnish a list of the Recognizances estreated, inasmuch as there were none forfeited; nor can we furnish the list of the Fines which have been imposed by Justices, if any such there have been, as there has been no returns of this nature made to us.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servants,

BELEU & WILKIE,

Clerk of the Peace, Gaspé.

Honourable D. DALY, Esquire,
Secretary, &c., &c., &c.,
Kingston.

Appendix
(H.)Appendix
(H.)STATEMENT of the Fines and Forfeitures which have been received by the Clerk of the Peace for the
Inferior District of Gaspé, and paid into the hands of the Receiver General for 1842.

13th December

13th December

Date.	Individual fined.	Offence.	By what Court imposed.	Presiding Justice.	Amount imposed.	Amount received.	To whom paid over.
January 12	Ambrose Bahin.....	Nuisance.....	{ General Session of the Peace.....	Farguhar Mac- Rae, Esq..... }	£ s. d. 0 5 0	£ s. d. 0 5 0	{ Receiver General.
March 2...	Henry Hamilton.....	Neglect of Roads.....	{ Special Session of the Peace.... }	Wm. Carter, Esq.	0 5 0	0 5 0	Do.
" 3...	Jas. Chisholm, <i>et. al.</i>	Damage to property.	Do.	Do.	1 0 0	0 10 0	Do.
July 21.....	Germain Courtus.....	{ Breaking windows, &c..... }	General Session of the Peace.....	Honble. A. W. Cochran..... }	2 0 0	2 0 0	Do.
						£ 3 0 0	

We do hereby certify the above to be a correct statement of all the Fines and Forfeitures received by us, as Clerk of the Peace in this District, during the year 1842.

BELEU & WILKIE, C.P.

New Carlisle, 6th February, 1844.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE,

Quebec, 12th December, 1843.

SIR,

In obedience to the commands of His Excellency the Governor General, conveyed to me by your letter of the 25th ultimo, I have the honour herewith to inclose a detailed Tabular Statement of all Fines and Forfeitures inflicted and incurred at the Quarter, Petty and Weekly Sessions of the Peace for the City and District of Quebec, from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, 1842.

I further beg leave respectfully to state, for His Excellency's information, that no Recognizances have been estreated in any of the Courts of which I am Clerk, during that period; and that no Fines have been received by me, from Country Justices within the District of Quebec, during that year.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

F. X. PERRAULT, Jun'r.,

Clerk of the Peace.

The Honourable D. DALY,
Secretary, (East,)
Kingston.

Appendix (H.)
13th December

Appendix (H.)
13th December

STATEMENT of Fines imposed by Justices of the Peace in the City of Quebec, and received by Francois Xavier Perrault, Esquire, Clerk of the Peace for the District of Quebec, between the 1st day of January, 1842, and the 31st day of December, 1842, both days inclusive, under authority of the Act of the Provincial Legislature, 4th George IV. chapter 19, section 5.

When received.	Name of the individual fined.	Offence.	By what Court the Fine was imposed.	Name of the presiding Justice.	Amount of Fines imposed.	Amount received.	Officer to whom the amount was paid over.	Remarks.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
1842.								
January 12th	Robert Kane	Assault and Battery	Quarter Sessions	H. N. Patton	0 1 0	0 1 0	Receiver General	
"	Hugh McLaughlin	Breaking Windows	"	Do.	0 5 0	0 5 0	Do.	
"	Alfred Hawkins	Non-attendance as Grand Juror	"	Do.	0 10 0	...	...	Remitted.
"	Louis Cote	as Petit Juror	"	Do.	0 5 0	...	...	Execution issued—returned non est inventus.
"	George Duffy	"	"	Do.	0 5 0	...	...	Do.
"	Phiip Zell	"	"	Do.	0 5 0	...	Do.	Execution issued—returned nulla bona.
"	John Fewar	"	"	Do.	0 5 0	...	Do.	Remitted.
"	Gabriel Genlet	Assault on a Turnpike Toll Keeper.	"	Do.	1 10 0	1 10 0	Do.	
February 5th	Luce L'Esperance	Retailing Spirituous Liquors without License	Weekly Sittings	Young	11 2 2	5 11 1	Do.	Appealed, and judgment reversed.
"	Edward Carr	"	"	Do.	2 0 0	...	...
March 12th	Donald Sutherland	Allowing Gambling in his Tavern	"	Do.	11 2 2	5 11 1	Do.	
"	Olivier Manfett	Retailing Spirituous Liquors without License	Quarter Sessions	Gowen	1 5 0	1 5 0	Do.	
April 30th	Peter Lynch	Nuisance	"	Do.	1 5 0	1 5 0	Do.	
"	Ant. Sevin Latulippe	Assault and Battery	"	Do.	1 0 0	1 0 0	Do.	
"	Kearn McLaughlin	"	"	Do.	2 0 0	2 0 0	Do.	
June 11th	John Walton	Retailing Spirituous Liquors without License	Weekly Sittings	Young	11 2 2	...	...	Remitted in full.
"	Joseph Valin	"	"	Do.	11 2 2	...	...	Do.
July 14th	John Allan	Assault and Battery	Quarter Sessions	Symes	0 1 0	0 1 0	Do.	
"	Do.	"	"	Do.	0 1 0	0 1 0	Do.	
"	William Dupont	Non-attendance as Grand Juror	"	Do.	1 0 0	1 0 0	Do.	
"	William Rowen	as Petit Juror	"	Do.	0 10 0	...	...	Execution issued—non est inventus.
"	James McFarlane	"	"	Do.	0 10 0	...	...	Do.
"	John McMillen	"	"	Do.	0 10 0	0 10 0	Do.	
"	Robert Ferguson	"	"	Do.	0 10 0	0 10 0	Do.	
"	Thomas Dogherty	"	"	Do.	0 10 0	...	...	Remitted in full.
"	David Parant	"	"	Do.	0 10 0	0 10 0	Do.	
"	Abraham McConkey	"	"	Do.	0 10 0	...	...	Execution issued—non est inventus.
"	John Orchard	"	"	Do.	0 10 0	0 10 0	Do.	
"	Stephen Kanton	Assault	"	Do.	1 5 0	1 5 0	Do.	

Appendix
(H.)
13th December

Appendix
(H.)
13th December

STATEMENT of Fines imposed by Justices of the Peace in the City of Quebec.—(Concluded.)

When received.	Name of the individual fined.	Offence.	By what Court the Fine was imposed.	Name of the presiding Justice.	Amount of Fines imposed.	Amount received.	Officer to whom the amount was paid over.	Remarks.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
1842.								
August 4th	James Kerr	Harbouring Deserting Seamen	Petty Sessions	Young	10 0 0	5 0 0	Receiver General.	Remitted in full.
"	Catherine Holmes P. Murphy	"	"	Do.	10 0 0	...	...
"	Julien Chabot	Retailing Spirituous Liquors without License	Weekly Sitings	Do.	11 2 2	5 11 1	Do.	Do.
"	Thomas Smythe	"	"	Do.	11 2 2	...	...
"	John Brown	Harbouring Deserting Seamen	Petty Sessions	Do.	20 0 0	10 0 0	Do.	
"	John Fontaine	Retailing Spirituous Liquors without License	Weekly Sitings	Do.	11 2 2	5 11 1	Do.	
"	Robert Webb	"	"	Do.	11 2 2	...	...
"	William Quin	"	"	Do.	11 2 2	5 11 1	Do.	Execution issued — returned nulla bona.
"	James Dogherty	Harbouring Deserting Seamen	Petty Sessions	Do.	10 0 0	5 0 0	Do.	
"	John M. Pless	"	"	Do.	10 0 0	...	...
"	Henry Prescott Siskney	Removing Passengers berthing in his Ship	"	Do.	10 0 0	...	...	Execution issued — non est inventus.
October 21st	Robert Lirmelle	Assault and Battery	Quarter Sessions	Do.	7 5 0	3 12 6	Do.	
"	Denis Blanchet	"	"	Gowen	0 1 0	0 1 0	Do.	
"	Mary Over	"	"	Do.	0 5 0	0 5 0	Do.	
"	William Watt	"	"	Do.	0 5 0	0 5 0	Do.	
"	John West	"	"	Do.	0 5 0	0 5 0	Do.	
"	John Hill	"	"	Do.	2 10 0	2 10 0	Do.	
November 5th	Louis Vezina	"	"	Do.	3 0 0	3 0 0	Do.	
"	Michael Lavelle	Retailing Spirituous Liquors without License	Weekly Sitings	Morrin	11 2 2	5 11 1	Do.	
"	Patrick Foy	"	"	Gowen	11 2 2	5 11 1	Do.	
"	Robert Webb	"	"	Do.	11 2 2	5 11 1	Do.	
"	James Storey	"	"	Young	11 2 2	2 0 0	Do.	Execution issued — returned nulla bona.
"	Edward Burns	"	"	Gowen	11 2 2	5 11 1	Do.	
24th				Do.	11 2 2	...	...	Do.

Certified,

F. X. PERRAULT, Jun'r.
Clerk of the Peace.

STATEMENT of Fines imposed by Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, (holding Criminal Pleas in and for the District of Quebec,) during the year of our Lord, 1842, to wit:—

When imposed.	Name of the individual fined.	Offence.	By what Court the fine was imposed.	Amount of Fine imposed and Costs.	Officer by whom the Fine was received.	Remarks.
1842.				£ s. d.		
March	John Kemp	Non-attendance as a Petit Juror...	H. M. Court of King's Bench...	0 10 0	The Sheriff of the District	
"	Benoit Leresque	"	"	0 10 0	"	
"	Pierre Petitclair	"	"	0 10 0	"	
"	François Vezina	"	"	0 10 0	"	
"	Jean Bie. Villeneuve	"	"	0 10 0	"	
"	Louis L'Esperance	"	"	0 10 0	"	
"	Thomas Hayes	"	"	0 10 0	"	The Sheriff makes a return of <i>nulla bona.</i>
"	Louis Bouchard	"	"	0 10 0	"	
"	Michel Cowan	"	"	0 10 0	"	
"	John Jackson	"	"	0 10 0	"	
"	François Laberge	"	"	0 10 0	"	The Sheriff makes a return of <i>nulla bona.</i>
"	John Carney	"	"	0 10 0	"	
"	Joseph Dionne	"	"	0 10 0	"	
"	Joseph Gosselin	"	"	0 10 0	"	
"	Alexis Lortier	"	"	0 10 0	"	
"	Felix Campbell	"	"	0 10 0	"	
"	James McCallum	"	"	0 10 0	"	The Sheriff makes a return of <i>nulla bona.</i>
"	Joseph Gagnon	"	"	0 10 0	"	
September	Laurent Paradis, Esquire	Non-attendance as a Grand Juror	"	2 9 0	"	Remitted by the Court.
"	Noah Freer, Esquire	"	"	2 9 0	"	"
"	Honourable W. Walker	"	"	2 9 0	"	"
"	J. G. Clapham, Esquire	"	"	2 9 0	"	"
"	James Hayes, Esquire	"	"	2 9 0	"	"
"	Charles E. Levey, Esquire	"	"	2 9 0	"	"
"	Robert Wood, Esquire	"	"	2 9 0	"	"
				£26 3 0		

Quebec, 5th December, 1844.

J. GREEN,
Clerk of the Crown.

Appendix
(H.)
13th December

Appendix
(H.)
13th December

I, James Green, of the City of Quebec, Esquire, Clerk of the Crown in and for the District of Quebec, being duly sworn, do depose and say, that the foregoing contains a true and exact statement, in detail, of the Fines imposed by Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Quebec, during the year 1842.

Quebec, 5th December, 1844.

J. GREEN,
Clerk of the Crown.

Sworn before me, this
5th day of December, 1844.

E. BEDARD,
Justice of the Peace.

PEACE OFFICE,

THREE RIVERS, 12th December, 1844.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit the documents required by His Excellency the Governor General, with reference to the Fines and Forfeitures, &c., inflicted by the Justices of the Peace for this District, for the year 1842.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

H. B. HUGHES,
Clerk of the Peace.

STATEMENT of Fines imposed by the Justices of the Peace in the Town of Three Rivers, and received by Henry B. Hughes, Clerk of the Peace for the District of Three Rivers, in the year 1842.

When received.	Name of individual fined.	Offence.	By what Courts.	Name of presiding Justice.	Amount of Fine.	Amount received.	Officer to whom the amount was paid—and Remarks.
1842.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
January 19th	Henry Drennan	Against Rules of Police	Weekly Session	H. F. Hughes	0 5 0	0 2 6	Paid to Receiver General, 30th June, 1842.
"	Octave Lottenville	"	"	"	0 5 0	0 2 6	"
"	Joseph Bellefève	"	"	"	0 5 0	0 2 6	"
"	Isaac Deschene	"	"	"	0 5 0	0 2 6	"
"	J. Baptiste Joubert	"	"	James Dickson	0 5 0	0 2 6	"
"	Thomas Lisot	"	"	"	0 5 0	0 2 6	"
"	Dien Donne Lord	3 and 4 Victoria, chapters 25 and 33	"	"	0 10 0	0 5 0	"
"	Augustin Racine	"	"	"	0 10 0	0 5 0	"
February 9th	Michel Dumas	"	"	H. F. Hughes	0 10 0	0 5 0	"
"	J. Baptiste Arcan	"	"	"	0 10 0	0 5 0	"
"	Maurice Terreau	"	"	"	0 10 0	0 5 0	"
"	Pierre Toupin	"	"	"	0 10 0	0 5 0	"
"	Jean Lapointe	"	"	"	0 10 0	0 5 0	"
"	Alexis Montplessir	"	"	"	0 10 0	0 5 0	"
"	Petit Montplessir	"	"	"	0 10 0	0 5 0	"
"	Toussaint Toupin	"	"	"	0 10 0	0 5 0	"
"	Michel Dumas	Rules of Police	"	"	0 5 0	0 2 6	"
"	J. Baptiste Lacroix	3 and 4 Victoria, chapters 25 and 33	"	"	0 10 0	0 5 0	"
"	John M'Dougall	"	"	"	0 10 0	0 5 0	"
"	Maurice Ryan	Rules of Police	"	"	0 5 0	0 5 0	"
"	Joseph Lachance	"	"	P. B. Dumoulin	10 0 0	5 0 0	Not paid—an error in Judgment.
"	Michel L. Lacroix	3 and 4 Victoria, chapters 25 and 33	"	James Dickson	0 10 0	0 5 0	Paid to Receiver General, 30th June, 1842.
"	William Rooborough	"	"	"	0 10 0	0 5 0	"
March 2nd	Rene Bellemard	Rules of Police	"	"	0 10 0	0 5 0	"
"	François Lacroix	3 and 4 Victoria, chapters 25 and 33	"	"	0 10 0	0 5 0	"
"	Pierre Paul Toupin	"	"	P. B. Dumoulin	1 0 0	0 10 0	"
"	J. Baptiste Cadoret	6 William IV. chapter 56	"	"	0 10 0	0 5 0	"
"	Nicholas Pafard	3 and 4 Victoria, chapters 25 and 33	"	"	0 5 0	0 2 6	"
"	Elie Tessier	Rules of Police	"	Hector Grant	0 5 0	0 5 0	"
"	Edward Bellefève	3 and 4 Victoria, chapters 25 and 33	"	"	0 10 0	0 5 0	"
"	Jean Provancher	"	"	"	0 10 0	0 5 0	"
April 6th	Hubert Bergon	Rules of Police	"	P. B. Dumoulin	0 5 0	0 2 6	"
"	Godfrey St. Pierre	3 and 4 Victoria, chapters 25 and 33	"	"	0 10 0	0 5 0	"
"	Joseph Demers	"	"	"	0 10 0	0 5 0	"
"	Abraham Richard	"	"	"	0 10 0	0 5 0	"
"	Augustin Roi Mazrette	"	"	"	0 10 0	0 5 0	"
"	Louis O. Mailheot	"	"	"	0 10 0	0 5 0	"
"	J. Baptiste Laford	"	"	"	0 10 0	0 5 0	"
"	Damas Rond	"	"	"	0 10 0	0 5 0	"
"	Hilaire Panneton	"	"	"	0 10 0	0 5 0	"
"	Dumare Gendron	Rules of Police	"	"	0 5 0	0 2 6	"
"	Raphael Proulx	3 and 4 Victoria, chapters 25 and 33	"	"	0 5 0	0 2 6	"
"	Gregoire Montplessir	Rules of Police	"	"	0 5 0	0 2 6	"
"	Gaspard Demers	"	"	"	0 10 0	0 5 0	"
"	Erbin Bilbaud	3 and 4 Victoria, chapters 25 and 33	"	"	0 10 0	0 5 0	"

31st December, 1842.

Appendix (H.) 13th December

Appendix (H.) 13th December

Appendix (H.) 13th December

Appendix (H.) 13th December

STATEMENT of Fines imposed by the Justices of the Peace in the Town of Three Rivers.—(Continued.)

Table with columns: When received, Names of the individual fined, Offence, By what Court, Name of the presiding Justice, Amount of Fine, Amount received, Officer to whom the amount was paid and Remarks.

Table with columns: When received, Names of the individual fined, Offence, By what Court, Name of the presiding Justice, Amount of Fine, Amount received, Officer to whom the amount was paid and Remarks.

Appendix
(H.)

STATEMENT of Fines imposed by Justices of the Peace in the District of Three Rivers, according to Returns made to the Peace Officer in the Town of Three Rivers, during the year 1842.

Appendix
(H.)

13th December

13th December

Name of the Justice of the Peace.	Place of Sitting.	Name of individual fined.	Offence.	Amount of Fine.	Amount received.	Officer to whom the amount was paid, and Remarks.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Louis Guillet.	Batiscan.	Alexis Latraille...	Against 3 & 4 Vict.	0 10 0		
do	do	Thomas Machildon ...	caps. 25 and 33.	0 10 0		
do	do	Joseph Gouin...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Amable Lacourciere ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Francois Trottier ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Joseph Marchand...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Joseph Alexis Marchand	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Jeremie Marchand ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Gabriel Moreau ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Alume Brunell ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Pierre Proteau ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Hilaire St. Cyr ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Pierre Fugere ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Isaie Trottier ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Edouard St. Mars ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Hubert St. Cyr ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Joseph Carignant ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Noel Carignant ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Louis Bergerin ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Francois Massicotte ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Michel Jeremy ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Francois L'Houillier ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Narcisse St. Cyr ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Joseph Dupont ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Joseph L'Houillier ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Pierre Milette ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Joseph Lacourciere ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Francois Lacourciere ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Valere Haurray ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Joseph A. Tessier ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	J. Baptiste St. Arnaud	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Michel St. Arnaud ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Antoine Machildon ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Vidril Machildon ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Hilaire Chateauneuf ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Iran Leduc ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Arnaud Quessy ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Modeste Lecourciere ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Francois Labissoniere ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Jochim Moreau ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Joseph St. Mars ...	do	0 10 0	0 5 0	
do	do	Pierre Gervais ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Hubert Dussureault ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Antoine Prenoreau ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Joseph Damien ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Marcel Gervais ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Joseph St. Mars, junior	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Elzeur Quessy ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Casimere Brunelle ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Francois Brunelle ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Francois LaHaye, junior	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Gregoire Leblanc ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Louis Brunelle ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Joseph Duval ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Francois Lanonette ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Francois Moreau...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Francois Trottier...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Pierre Brunelle ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Zephirim Brunelle ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Antoine Labissoniere ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Antoine Lanonette ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Francois LaHaye, pere...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Hubert Dussureault ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Belarmi Massicotte ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Michel Veillet ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	David L. Heureux ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Flavien Fossignat ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	J. Baptiste St. Arnaud...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Francois St. Arnaud ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Augustin Massicotte ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Joseph L. Leureux ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Selime Lize...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Syroid Machildon ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Calbert Liza ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Hubert Chateauneuf ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Leon Chateauneuf ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Beloni Milette ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Jean Machildon ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Joseph Morinville ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Godfrey Dubard ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Edouard S. LaHaye ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Jochim T. Boisvert ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	A. J. Martineau ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Joseph Pothier ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Louis Marchand ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Clement Moreau ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Alexis Moreau ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Fabien Moreau ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Leandre Moreau...	do	0 10 0		

Appendix (H.) STATEMENT of Fines imposed by Justices of the Peace in the District of Three Rivers.—(Concluded.) Appendix (H.)

31st December

13th December

Name of the Justice of the Peace.	Place of Sitting.	Name of individual fined.	Offence.	Amount of Fines.	Amount received.	Officer to whom the amount was paid, and Remarks.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Louls Gullet	Batiscan.	J. Baptiste Langevin ...	Against 3 & 4 Vict. caps. 25 and 33.	0 10 0		<p>* The sum of one pound fifteen shillings was received by the Clerk of the Peace, and duly paid to the Receiver General, on the 31st December, 1842.</p> <p>The following reasons are assigned by M. Gullet, with reference to the above fines:</p> <p>"None of the above fines have been yet received by me with the exception of three, because the prosecutors have not yet applied to have the judgments carried into execution."</p> <p>True Report, 8th July, 1842.</p> <p>(Signed.) I. GULLET, Justice of the Peace.</p> <p>(True Copy.) H. B. HUGHES, Clerk of the Peace.</p> <p>† The sum of seventeen shillings and sixpence was received by the Clerk of the Peace, and duly paid to Receiver General, on the 31st December, 1842.</p> <p>‡ The sum of five pounds eight shillings was received by the Clerk of the Peace, and duly paid to the Receiver General, on 31st December, 1842.</p> <p>§ The sum of ten shillings was received by the Clerk of the Peace, and duly paid to the Receiver General, on 31st December, 1842.</p> <p>¶ The sum of 7s. 6d. was received by the Cl'k. of the Peace, & duly paid to the R'r. Gen'l. Dec. 31, 1843.</p> <p>** The sum of 10s. was received by the Cl'k. of the Peace, & duly paid to R'r. Gen'l, 31st Dec'r., 1843. Not paid—too poor. do.</p>
do	do	F. N. Perrin ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Joseph Pepin ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Godfrey Veillet ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Pierre Casignant ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Joseph Morin ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Joseph Langle ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Pierre Clermont ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Urbaine Bolsvert ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Pierre Lacroix ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Pierre Leblanc ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Louis Camrand ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Toussaint Toutant ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Placide Leblanc ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Alexis Toupin ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Edouard Vozina ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	J. Baptiste Toupin ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	François Toupin ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Jean Dubord ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Hyacinthe Morloville ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Narcisse Dubord ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Maxime Rivard ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Olivier Dubord ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Joseph Petit ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Hyacinthe Marchand ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Pascal Bellerive ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Joseph Godin ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Isidore Copette ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Joseph St. Cere ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Charles Leveiller ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Isidore Laguerre ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Hypolite Toutant ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Louis Beaudoin ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Hector Marchand ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Iside Lacroix ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Zephirin Turcotte ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Edouard Turcotte ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	H. B. Marchand ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Joseph Lacroix ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Jean Turcotte ...	do	0 10 0		
do	do	Guillaume Bailly ...	do	0 10 0	0 5 0	
do	do	Antoine Germain ...	do	0 10 0	0 5 0	
do	do	Joseph Cadoret ...	do	0 10 0	0 5 0	
do	do	Joseph Sauvageau ...	Road Act ...	0 2 6		
do	do	Barthelemi Nobert ...	do	0 5 0		
do	do	Gregoire Leblanc ...	do	0 5 0	0 2 6	
do	do	Beloni Grandnaisson ...	do	1 0 0	0 10 0	
do	do	Louis Depuis ...	do	0 5 0	0 2 6	
do	do	François Prenmoreau ...	do	0 5 0	*	
do	do	Pierre Lottenville ...	do	0 10 0		
L. Genest...	Gentilly	Gregoire Leblanc ...	Agricultural Act ...	0 10 0	0 5 0	
do	do	L. Debaie St. Cyre ...	Road Act ...	0 5 0	0 2 6	
do	do	J. Baptiste Dumas ...	do	1 0 0	0 10 0	
U. C. Hanson	St. Gregoire	Moses Hart ...	Trespass ...	0 15 0	0 7 6	
do	do	R. N. Chevicils ...	Assault on a Police Officer	4 18 0	4 18 0	
do	do	F. Chartrain ...	Trespass ...	0 5 0	0 2 6	
L. M. Cressé	Nicolet	Louis Beaulac ...	3 and 4 Vic. caps. 25 and 33	0 10 0	0 5 0	
do	do	Louis Martelle ...	do	0 10 0	0 5 0	
do	do	Joseph Benoit ...	do	0 10 0	...	
do	do	Joseph Proulx ...	do	0 10 0	...	
do	do	Augustin Dulluc ...	6 Will. 4 cap. 66	0 5 0	...	
do	do	Alexis Beloni ...	do	0 5 0	...	
do	do	Joseph Beloni ...	do	0 5 0	...	
do	do	Vital Lefebvre ...	do	0 5 0	...	
Frs. Cotterell	Labale	J. Baptiste Cardin ...	Trespass	1 0 0	...	
E. Mayrand	Rivière du Loup	J. Baptiste Belin ...	3 and 4 Vic. caps. 25 and 33	0 10 0	0 5 0	
do	do	Laurent Lami ...	do	0 10 0	0 5 0	
A. P. Methot	St. Pierre	Gaspard Demers ...	Road Act	0 5 0	...	
do	do	Augustin Perrault ...	do	0 5 0	...	
E. E. Gagnon	Rivière du Loup	François Dupaul ...	7 Geo. 4, cap. 3	0 5 0	0 2 6	
do	do	Nicholas Constantin ...	3 and 4 Vic. caps. 25 and 33	0 10 0	0 5 0	
C. Dupont	Yamachiche	Ambroise Blois ...	3 and 4 Vic. caps. 25 and 33	0 10 0	0 5 0	
do	do	Louis Millette ...	do	0 10 0	0 5 0	
do	do	Callixte Dube ...	do	0 10 0	...	
do	do	Augustin Gagnac ...	do	0 10 0	...	

H. B. HUGHES,
Clerk of the Peace.

THREE RIVERS, 5th December, 1843.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th November last past, which only came to hand this day. In compliance with the commands of His Excellency the Governor General, I beg leave to report and return, that no Fines, Forfeitures nor Recognizances have been inflicted, incurred nor estreated, at the several terms of the Courts of which I am Clerk, during the year 1842.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

W. C. H. COFFIN.

The Honourable D. DALY,
Secretary,
Kingston.

MONTREAL, December 11th, 1843.

SIR,

Agreeably to the commands of His Excellency the Governor General, conveyed to me in your letter of the 25th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit to you, herewith, two Tabular Statements; one of Fines, Forfeitures and Recognizances inflicted, incurred and estreated, in the several terms of the Courts of which I am Clerk, during the year 1842; and the other, (so far as I could ascertain the same,) of all Fines imposed by Justices of the Peace within this District, payable to the Receiver General for the uses of the Province, shewing the amount received in each case, and the steps taken to recover the sums remaining unpaid.

I took upon myself to make two statements, as the information desired could not conveniently have been embodied in one and the same.

This slight departure from my instructions will, I trust, be ascribed to a desire on my part to furnish the information sought, in as clear and intelligible a manner as possible.

I have the honour to remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

A. M. DELISLE,
Clerk of the Crown, and
Clerk of the Peace.

The Honourable D. DALY,
Secretary, &c., &c., &c.,
Kingston.

TABULAR STATEMENT of all Fines, Forfeitures and Recognizances, inflicted, incurred and estreated, in the Courts of King's Bench, Quarter Sessions and Weekly or Petty Sessions, held in the City of Montreal, for and during the year 1842.

By what Court the fine or forfeiture was imposed.	When held.	Names of parties Fined, &c.	Offence.	Amount of fine payable to Receiver General.		Amount received.		REMARKS.
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
King's Bench	1842. February and March	François Jacques—Principal Jacques Vilbon	Forgery	500	0 0	...	...	Not sued—absconded.
"	"	Angélique Desmarais } Sureties	"	250	0 0	...	...	Sued, and judgment obtained against party.
"	"	The Honble. P. D. Debartzch	"	250	0 0	...	...	Sued, but judgment not yet rendered.
"	"	Benjamin-Beaupré	Non-attendance as Grand Juror	5	0 0	...	...	Received by the Sheriff.
"	August and September	Jean Baptiste Châtère—Principal Jacques Toantianega } Sureties	Stabbing, with intent to Murder	5	0 0	...	...	"
Quarter Sessions	April	Ignace Tanenro	"	100	0 0	...	...	These parties were not proceeded against, because nothing could have been recovered from them.
"	"	Pierre Menançon—Principal Henry Menançon } Sureties	Obtaining money under false pretences	50	0 0	...	...	The principal absconded, and his sureties were not sued, for the reason above stated.
"	July	Charles Menançon	"	25	0 0	...	...	"
"	"	James Kincham—Principal John Putnam } Sureties	Assault and Battery	12	10 0	...	...	"
"	"	Wm. Fitzgibbon	"	10	0 0	...	...	"
"	"	James Kincham—Principal John Putnam } Sureties	Assault and Battery	5	0 0	...	...	"
"	"	Wm. Fitzgibbon	"	10	0 0	...	...	"
"	October	Thomas Miller	"	5	0 0	...	...	"
"	"	François Rasco	Non-attendance as Grand Juror	2	10 0	...	...	Not collected, owing to an error in name.
"	"	Edward Atkinson	"	2	10 0	...	...	Received by the Sheriff.
"	"	Agus Kennedy	Non-attendance as Constable	1	0 0	...	...	"
"	"	Adam Dodds	"	1	0 0	...	...	"
"	"	Edward Howell	"	1	0 0	...	...	"
"	"	Thomas Day	"	1	0 0	...	...	"
"	"	Pierre Bisette	"	1	0 0	...	...	"
"	"	Charles Bertrand	"	1	0 0	...	...	"
"	"	Louis Sicard	"	1	0 0	...	...	"
"	"	Pierre Gauthier	"	1	0 0	...	...	"
"	"	David Lynch	"	1	0 0	...	...	"
"	"	William Taylor	"	1	0 0	...	...	"
"	"	Thomas Braidon	"	1	0 0	...	...	"
"	"	Charles Gauvreau	"	1	0 0	...	...	"
"	"	Medard Lavigne	"	1	0 0	...	...	"
"	"	Amable Lorté	"	1	0 0	...	...	"
"	"	Fabien Painchaud	"	1	0 0	...	...	"
"	"	Theophile Audet dit Lesperance	"	1	0 0	...	...	"
"	"	François X. Létend	"	1	0 0	...	...	"
"	"	Pierre Dufresne	"	1	0 0	...	...	"
Weekly Sessions	January 4th	François Duquette	Selling Liquors without a License	5	11 1	...	...	Execution issued, and return of nulla bona made.
"	"	Olivier Trudelle	Inf. 21st James 1st, cap. 7	0	5 0	...	...	"
"	"	John Geddes	"	0	5 0	...	...	"
"	"	Joseph Orlin	"	0	5 0	...	...	"
"	7th	John Ferns	Inf. 3rd Victoria, cap. 25	0	5 0	...	...	"
"	"	Elizabeth Knapp	"	0	5 0	...	...	"
				1331	11 1	Carried over.....£	13	10 0

Appendix (H.)
13th December

Appendix (H.)
13th December

Appendix (H.)
13th December

Appendix (H.)
13th December

TABULAR STATEMENT of all Fines, &c.—City of Montreal, for and during the year 1842.—(Continued.)

By what Court the fine or forfeiture was imposed.	When held.	Names of parties Fined, &c.	Offence.	Amount of fine payable to Receiver General.	Amount received.	REMARKS.
Weekly Sessions	1842.	Narcisse Landry	Brought over.....	13 10 0	13 10 0	
"	January 7th	Adam Higgins	Selling Liquor without a Licence	5 11 1	5 11 1	
"	"	Simon Leclere	Inf. 3rd Victoria, cap. 25	0 5 0	0 5 0	
"	"	Adam Handyside	"	0 5 0	0 5 0	
"	"	Louis Pominville	"	0 5 0	0 5 0	
"	"	John Boston	"	0 5 0	0 5 0	
"	"	Archibald M'Arthur	Selling Liquor in a less quantity than 3 half-pints	5 11 1	5 11 1	
"	"	Henry Casey	Police Act	0 10 0	0 10 0	
"	13th	Thomas Kiernan	Selling Liquor without a Licence	5 11 1	0 5 0	Judgment reversed in Quarter Sessions.
"	14th	Robert Lamb	Inf. 3 Victoria, cap. 25	5 11 1	0 5 0	Remitted by Secretary's letter of 31st January, 1842.
"	18th	Joseph Hebert	Selling Liquor without a Licence	5 11 1	0 5 0	
"	"	Pierre Plouffe	Inf. 3 Victoria, cap. 25	0 5 0	0 5 0	
"	"	George Bowie	"	0 5 0	0 5 0	Execution issued, but party absconded.
"	"	Andrew Gerard	"	0 5 0	0 5 0	
"	"	Pierre Maillon	"	0 5 0	0 5 0	
"	"	William Jackson	"	0 5 0	0 5 0	Execution issued, and return of <i>nulla bona</i> made.
"	"	Alexander Bowie	"	0 5 0	0 5 0	
"	"	John Fullum	"	2 10 0	2 10 0	Remitted by Secretary's letter of 31st of January, 1842.
"	21st	Alexander M'Cambridge	Selling Liquor on Sundays	5 11 0	0 5 0	Remitted by Secretary's letter of 2nd February, 1842.
"	"	Ausibie Bergeron	Selling Liquor without a Licence	5 11 1	0 5 0	
"	25th	Joseph Marrel	Inf. 3 Victoria, cap. 25	2 10 0	2 10 0	
"	"	Philip Boyle	Selling Liquor without a Licence	2 10 0	2 10 0	
"	27th	William Morris	Police Act	2 10 0	2 10 0	
"	"	Charles Winter	"	0 5 0	0 5 0	
"	"	George Cooper	Inf. 21st James, 1st cap. 7	2 10 0	2 10 0	
"	"	Joseph Millet	Selling Liquor on Sundays	12 10 0	0 5 0	Execution issued, but party absconded.
"	"	Joseph Nolin	Keeping a Billiard Table without a Licence	0 5 0	0 5 0	
"	February 1st	John M'Martin	Inf. 3 Victoria, cap. 25	1 5 0	1 5 0	
"	"	John A. Perkins	"	5 11 1	5 11 1	Execution issued, and return of <i>nulla bona</i> made.
"	4th	Jolie Stenard and John Rutherford M'Leish	Selling Liquor without a Licence	2 10 0	2 10 0	
"	"	Thomas Kiernan	"	2 10 0	2 10 0	
"	"	Alexis Bourret	Selling Liquor on Sundays	2 10 0	2 10 0	
"	11th	Jean Baptiste Chevallier	"	1 5 0	1 5 0	
"	"	Jean Marie Fortier	"	0 15 0	0 15 0	
"	"	Charles Lawrence	"	0 15 0	0 15 0	
"	14th	Patrick M'Mullins	Police Act	0 15 0	0 15 0	
"	"	Patrick M'Namara	"	0 15 0	0 15 0	
"	"	Sophie Demers and John Wilkinson	"	2 10 0	2 10 0	
"	18th	James Hunter	Selling Liquor on Sundays	2 10 0	2 10 0	
"	"	William Simpson	"	2 10 0	2 10 0	
"	22nd	Jean Baptiste Olivier	Keeping a Billiard Table without a Licence	12 10 0	0 5 0	Remitted by Secretary's letter of 26th December, 1842.
"	"	Felix Duffy	Selling Liquor without a Licence	5 11 1	5 11 1	Remitted by Secretary's letter of 7th March, 1842.
"	"	Louis Lavigne	"	0 5 0	0 5 0	
"	25th	Michel Lambert	Inf. 3rd Victoria, cap. 25	2 10 0	2 10 0	
"	"	Jean Baptiste Morrin	Selling Liquor on Sundays	2 10 0	2 10 0	Judgment reversed in Quarter Sessions.
"	"	Joseph Archambault	"	2 10 0	2 10 0	Remitted by Secretary's letter of 28th February, 1842.

"	"	Jean Baptiste Beauvry	Police Act	1 0 0	1 0 0	
"	"	Samuel Marsh	Inf. 21st James 1st, cap. 7	0 5 0	0 5 0	
"	March 1st	John Scott	Inf. 3rd Victoria, cap. 25	0 5 0	0 5 0	
"	"	Peter Dods	Selling Liquor in a less quantity than 3 half-pints.	5 11 1	5 11 1	Remitted by Secretary's letter of 7th March, 1842.
"	4th	William Boon	"	5 11 1	5 11 1	Remitted by Secretary's letter of 11th March, 1842.
"	"	Patrick Slowy	Selling Liquor without a Licence	0 5 0	0 5 0	
"	16th	Edward Charbonneau	Inf. 21st James 1st, cap. 7	0 5 0	0 5 0	
"	"	James Scott	"	0 5 0	0 5 0	
"	22nd	Jane M'Master	Selling Liquor without a Licence	0 5 0	0 5 0	Remitted by Secretary's letter, 7th April, 1842.
"	"	Daniel Kelly	"	0 5 0	0 5 0	
"	"	Britiget Kelly	"	1 5 0	1 5 0	"
"	"	William Hannell	"	0 5 0	0 5 0	"
"	"	John Mills	"	5 11 1	5 11 1	"
"	28th	Havely Hutchins	Selling Liquor without a Licence	5 11 1	5 11 1	
"	April 5th	Felix Duffy	Selling Liquor in a less quantity than 3 half-pints.	0 10 0	0 10 0	
"	"	William Brice	Police Act	1 5 0	1 5 0	Judgment reversed in Quarter Sessions.
"	12th	Michael Hughes	Selling Liquor on Sundays	5 11 1	5 11 1	Party absconded.
"	"	William M'Donald	"	10 0 0	1 5 0	
"	19th	Michael Guimond	Selling Liquor without a Licence	5 11 1	5 11 1	
"	22nd	Marial Ledoux	Contempt of Court	1 5 0	1 5 0	
"	"	Louis Mayer	Police Act	0 5 0	0 5 0	
"	26th	Hubert Giobinski	Inf. 21st James 1st, cap. 7	5 11 1	5 11 1	Remitted by Secretary's letter of 15th June, 1842.
"	"	James Ferguson	Selling Liquor without a Licence	0 5 0	0 5 0	
"	May 2nd	Joseph Lefrancois	"	0 5 0	0 5 0	
"	"	Joseph Lapierre	"	0 5 0	0 5 0	
"	"	John Hyland	"	0 5 0	0 5 0	
"	"	Robert Broadner	"	0 5 0	0 5 0	
"	"	Pierre Lemoine	"	0 5 0	0 5 0	
"	3rd	George Cliff	"	0 5 0	0 5 0	
"	"	Edward Moran	"	0 5 0	0 5 0	
"	"	William Evans	"	0 5 0	0 5 0	
"	"	Robert Wilson	"	0 5 0	0 5 0	
"	"	William M'Clend	"	0 5 0	0 5 0	
"	"	Alexander M'Leod	"	0 5 0	0 5 0	
"	"	James Dixon	"	0 5 0	0 5 0	
"	"	Patrick Slovey	"	0 5 0	0 5 0	
"	"	Jean Giroix	Selling Liquor without a Licence	5 11 1	5 11 1	Party absconded.
"	10th	Daniel M'Connell	"	0 5 0	0 5 0	Remitted by Secretary's letter of 1st June, 1842.
"	"	Michael Furlong	"	0 5 0	0 5 0	
"	11th	William Glimson	"	0 5 0	0 5 0	
"	"	John Scott	"	0 5 0	0 5 0	
"	"	William Hair	"	0 5 0	0 5 0	
"	14th	Joseph Chapoteau	"	0 10 0	0 10 0	
"	June 7th	Joseph Jacob	Selling Liquor without a Licence	5 11 1	5 11 1	
"	"	Charles Grenier	Police Act	1 5 0	1 5 0	
"	17th	Urban Godin	"	1 5 0	1 5 0	
"	"	Jane Mathews	"	5 11 1	5 11 1	Remitted by Secretary's letter of 19th August, 1842.
"	21st	Jean Baptiste Renaud	Selling Liquor without a Licence	2 10 0	2 10 0	
"	"	Jean Baptiste Renaud	Selling Liquor on Sundays	5 11 1	5 11 1	
"	12th	Jean Baptiste Seguin	Selling Liquor without a Licence	5 11 1	5 11 1	
"	"	Thomas Tuft	Police Act	0 10 0	0 10 0	
"	22nd	Louis Prevost	"	0 5 0	0 5 0	
"	"	Jean Baptiste Denaud	"	1 5 0	1 5 0	
"	25th	John Wood	"	1 5 0	1 5 0	

Carried over.....£

107 13 8

1552 0 11

Appendix (H.)
13th December

Appendix (H.)
13th December

Appendix (H.)
13th December

Appendix (H.)
13th December

TABULAR STATEMENT of all Fines, &c.—City of Montreal, for and during the year 1842.—(Concluded.)

By what Court the fine or forfeiture was imposed.	When held.	Names of parties fined, &c.	Offence.	Amount of fine payable to Receiver General.	Amount received.	REMARKS.
Weekly Sessions ...	1842	William M'Ginley ...	Brought over...	£ s. d. 1552 0 11	£ s. d. 107 13 8	
" " " "	July 25th	Peter Dods ...	Police Act	2 10 0	2 10 0	
" " " "	" 26th	Mary O'Brien ...	Selling Liquor without a Licence	5 11 1	5 11 1	
" " " "	" 29th	Pierre Petit dit Lamarche ...	Selling Liquor on Sundays	2 10 0	2 10 0	Judgment reversed in Quarter Sessions.
" " " "	August 5th	John Morris ...	Selling Liquor without a Licence	5 11 1	0 10 0	
" " " "	" " "	James Herkey ...	" " "	0 10 0	0 10 0	
" " " "	" " "	James M'Gowan ...	" " "	0 10 0	0 10 0	
" " " "	" 10th	Peter Dods ...	Selling Liquor without a Licence	5 11 1	5 11 1	
" " " "	" 15th	William Watkins ...	Police Act	5 11 1	5 11 1	
" " " "	" " "	Joseph Roy ...	Peddling without a Licence	5 0 0	5 0 0	Execution issued, and return of nulla bona made.
" " " "	" " "	Jean Baptiste Charbonneau ...	" " "	5 0 0	5 0 0	Execution issued, and party absconded.
" " " "	" " "	Frederick Harris ...	" " "	2 10 0	2 10 0	
" " " "	" " "	Thomas Forsyth ...	" " "	2 10 0	2 10 0	
" " " "	" 16th	Susannah Smith ...	Selling Liquor without a Licence	5 11 1	0 5 0	Remitted by Secretary's letter of 3rd September, 1842.
" " " "	" 22nd	Daniel Hearberry ...	Police Act	5 11 1	5 11 1	
" " " "	" 23d	Amable Jetté ...	Selling Liquor without a Licence	5 11 1	5 11 1	
" " " "	" " "	Agapite Chaput ...	" " "	5 11 1	5 11 1	
" " " "	" 25th	Samuel Jackson ...	Police Act	0 5 0	0 5 0	
" " " "	" 30th	Joseph Brien ...	" " "	0 5 0	0 5 0	
" " " "	" " "	Thomas Fife ...	" " "	0 10 0	0 10 0	
" " " "	September 9th	Thomas B. English ...	Selling Liquor on Sundays	1 5 0	1 5 0	
" " " "	" 10th	Peter Robe ...	Assault and Battery	4 17 4	4 17 4	
" " " "	" 18th	Edouard Nadeau ...	Inf. 21st James 1st, cap. 7	0 5 0	0 5 0	
" " " "	" " "	Robert Turner ...	" " "	0 5 0	0 5 0	
" " " "	" " "	John Grace ...	" " "	0 5 0	0 5 0	
" " " "	" " "	Hugh Jolly ...	" " "	0 5 0	0 5 0	
" " " "	" 20th	George Lardy ...	Selling Liquor on Sundays	2 10 0	2 10 0	
" " " "	" 27th	Jean Baptiste Laplante ...	Selling Liquor without a Licence	5 11 1	5 11 1	
" " " "	" " "	Augustin Belleau ...	Police Act	1 0 0	1 0 0	Execution issued, and return of nulla bona made.
" " " "	October 1st	Edward Barry ...	Inf. 21st James 1st, cap. 7	0 5 0	0 5 0	
" " " "	" " "	John Brennan ...	" " "	0 5 0	0 5 0	
" " " "	" 3d	Joseph Joubal ...	" " "	0 5 0	0 5 0	
" " " "	" " "	William Keaton ...	" " "	0 5 0	0 5 0	
" " " "	" 4th	Robert O'Brien ...	Selling Liquor on Sundays	2 10 0	2 10 0	
" " " "	" " "	William Craven ...	Inf. 21st James 1st, cap. 7	0 5 0	0 5 0	
" " " "	" 8th	William Millen ...	" " "	0 5 0	0 5 0	
" " " "	" " "	James Stewart ...	" " "	5 11 1	5 11 1	
" " " "	" 14th	Patrick M'Glovene ...	Selling Liquor without a Licence	0 5 0	0 5 0	Execution issued, and return of nulla bona made.
" " " "	" 15th	William Patterson ...	Inf. 21st James 1st, cap. 7	0 5 0	0 5 0	
" " " "	" 17th	Garret Daley ...	" " "	0 5 0	0 5 0	
" " " "	" 21st	Andrew M'Hardy ...	Selling Liquor on Sundays	2 10 0	2 10 0	
" " " "	" " "	Donald Stewart ...	" " "	0 5 0	0 5 0	
" " " "	" " "	Peter M'Niess ...	Selling Liquor without a Licence	5 11 1	5 11 1	
" " " "	" " "	John Nelson ...	Police Act	1 0 0	1 0 0	Execution issued—return of nulla bona made, and defendant committed for two calendar months.
" " " "	November 2d	Edward Bernard ...	" " "	2 10 0	2 10 0	
" " " "	" " "	John Bullard ...	" " "	2 10 0	2 10 0	
" " " "	" 3d	John Hutchison ...	Selling Liquor without a Licence	5 11 1	5 11 1	

" " " "	" " "	Andrew Watson ...	Selling Liquor in a less quantity than 3 half-pints	5 11 1	5 11 1	
" " " "	" 5th	Robert Burns ...	Inf. 21st James 1st, cap. 7	0 5 0	0 5 0	
" " " "	" 8th	Susannah Smith ...	Selling Liquor without a Licence	5 11 1	5 11 1	
" " " "	" " "	Joseph Percault ...	" " "	5 11 1	5 11 1	
" " " "	" 11th	William Darbyson ...	Selling Liquor on Sundays	2 10 0	2 10 0	Execution issued, but party absconded.
" " " "	" 19th	Duncan M'Donald ...	Selling Liquor under 3 half-pints	5 11 1	5 11 1	
" " " "	" " "	Robert Brandon ...	Selling Liquor on Sundays	2 10 0	2 10 0	(Party dead.)
" " " "	" 29th	Hugh Darrrough ...	" " "	2 10 0	2 10 0	
" " " "	December 3d	John Carter ...	Inf. 21st James 1st, cap. 7	0 5 0	0 5 0	
" " " "	" 7th	Rose Provandier ...	Selling Liquor on Sundays	2 10 0	2 10 0	Remitted by Secretary's letter of 13th June, 1843.
" " " "	" " "	Marie Louise Aubin ...	" " "	2 10 0	2 10 0	
" " " "	" 17th	John Mack ...	" " "	2 10 0	2 10 0	
" " " "	" " "	François Vian ...	" " "	2 10 0	2 10 0	
" " " "	" 20th	Michel Boulet ...	" " "	2 10 0	2 10 0	
" " " "	" 21st	James Davies ...	Inf. 21st James 1st, cap. 7	0 5 0	0 5 0	
" " " "	" 28th	James Weir ...	Distilling without a Licence	10 0 0	10 0 0	Remitted by Secretary's letter of 10th February, 1843.
" " " "	" " "	Thomas Binet ...	Selling Liquor in a less quantity than 3 half-pints	5 11 1	5 11 1	Remitted by Secretary's letter of 18th February, 1843.
				£ 1720 15 7	212 10 9	

Montreal, 11th December, 1843.

Certified,
A. M. DELISLE,
Clerk of the Crown and Clerk of the Peace.

STATEMENT of Fines, imposed by Justices of the Peace, residing in the country parts of the District of Montreal, during the year 1842, payable to the Receiver General, compiled from the Quarterly Returns by them made, under the Ordinance 2nd Victoria, chapter 20, and filed of record in the office of the Clerk of the Peace.

Justice's Name.	Residence.	Name of party Fined.	Offence.	Amount of Fine payable to Receiver General.	Amount received.	REMARKS.
John Yale	Chambly	Michel Desloriers	Infraction of Ordinance 3 Victoria, cap. 25	£ s. d. 0 5 0	£ s. d. ...	Not collected, party absconded.
" " "	" " "	Ambroise Jerome	Trespass	0 5 0	...	Not collected.
" " "	" " "	François C. Guertin	" " "	0 10 0	0 10 0	
F. E. Glohenski	St. Eustache	Joseph Christin	Selling Liquor on Sunday	0 7 6	0 7 6	
" " "	" " "	Benjamin Lefèvre	Uttering false paper money, &c.	0 5 0	0 5 0	
" " "	" " "	Jean B. Gravelle	Infraction Sleigh Ordinance	0 5 0	0 5 0	
" " "	" " "	Noel Legault	" " "	0 5 0	0 5 0	
" " "	" " "	Jean Bte. Monrion	" " "	0 5 0	0 5 0	
" " "	" " "	Augustin Amesse	" " "	0 5 0	0 5 0	
" " "	" " "	Michel Reneaud	" " "	0 5 0	0 5 0	
" " "	" " "	Nicholas Perrier	" " "	0 5 0	0 5 0	
" " "	" " "	Michel Ethier	" " "	0 5 0	0 5 0	
				3 7 6	2 17 6	Carried over.....£

Appendix (H.) 13th December

Appendix (H.) 13th December

Appendix (H.) 13th December

Appendix (H.) 13th December

STATEMENT of Fines, imposed by Justices of the Peace, residing in the country parts of the District of Montreal, during the year 1842.—(Continued.)

Table with columns: Justice's Name, Residence, Name of party Fined, Offence, Amount of Fine payable to Receiver General, Amount received, Remarks. Includes names like F. E. Globenski, H. Robinson, Pierre E. Leclere, William U. Chaffers, John Fraser.

Table with columns: Justice's Name, Residence, Name of party Fined, Offence, Amount of Fine payable to Receiver General, Amount received, Remarks. Includes names like Toussaint Heier, Francois Belhumeur, Pierre Hurbin, Antoine Martin, Paul Chantigny, Joseph Marier, Patrick Collier, Luc Pigeon, Francois Forgette, David Limoges, Jean Bte. Faquette, Joseph Forgette, Toussaint Felton, Jean Bte. Paquette, Augustin Gravelle, Francois Gravelle, James Neil, Ls. Chs. Beaumont, Pierre Girard, Charles Desjardins, Augustin Amesse, Basile Groux, Joseph Dumaine, Joseph St. Denis, Jean Bte. Bissonette, Jean M. Bissonette, Joseph Lalonde, Toussaint Darpentigny, Pierre Veronneau, Olivier Force, et. al., Moses Sawyer, Felix Joeffrion, Narcisse Savariat, Etienne Brunel, Louis Pilet, Jean Bte. Matifart, Joseph Decelles, Antoine Blain, Jean Bte. Quintin, Noel Lapointe, Edward Robin, Francois Carriere, Francois Messier, Hypolite Fontaine, Charles Jeannotte, Toussaint Auclair, Francois Lefevre, Francis Burgess, Louis Piusonault, Joseph Patenaude, Joseph Reeves, Bazile Demerse, Joseph Brosseau, Luc Rousseau.

Carried over.....£

Appendix (H.) 13th December

STATEMENT of Fines, imposed by Justices of the Peace, residing in the country parts of the District of Montreal, during the year 1842.—(Continued.)

Table with columns: Justice's Name, Residence, Name of party Fined, Offence, Amount of fine payable to Receiver General, Amount received, and REMARKS. Includes names like Charles Wetherall, John Rankin, and various offenses such as 'Selling Liquor without License'.

Appendix (H.) 13th December

Appendix (H.) 13th December

Table with columns: Justice's Name, Residence, Name of party Fined, Offence, Amount of fine payable to Receiver General, Amount received, and REMARKS. Includes names like E. Duchesnay, Theophile Lemay, and various offenses such as 'Trespass' and 'Selling Liquor without License'.

Appendix (H.) 13th December

Appendix
(H.)
13th December

Appendix
(H.)
13th December

STATEMENT of Fines, imposed by Justices of the Peace, residing in the country parts of the District of Montreal, during the year 1842.—(Concluded.)

Justice's Name.	Residence.	Name of party fined.	Offences.	Amount of fine payable to Receiver General.	Amount received.	REMARKS.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
William Berzay	Dauilabou	Pierre Ratelle	Trespass	140 0 3	118 5 9	Not accounted for to Clerk of the Peace.
Louis Bellanger	St. Martin	Christopher Turcille	"	0 3 9	0 3 9	"
"	"	Jean Bte. Bouchard	Obstructing a Police Officer, &c.	0 5 0	0 5 0	"
"	"	Charles Hill	"	1 5 0	1 5 0	"
"	"	Pierre Gauthier	Neglect of duty as a servant	0 10 0	0 10 0	"
Alex. Graham	North Georgetown	Louis Labelle	Improper conduct near a Church	0 5 0	0 5 0	"
John Campbell	"	John Cunningham	Trespass	0 5 0	0 5 0	"
and	"	James Grandry	Infraction 6 William 4, cap. 27	1 0 0	1 0 0	"
Robert Murray	Huntingdon	Richard Carr	Selling Liquor without License	2 10 0	2 10 0	"
John A. Mathieson	Vaudreuil	Jeremie Mallet	Trespass	0 2 6	0 2 6	"
"	"	William Mallet	"	0 1 3	0 1 3	"
"	"	Thomas Kemble	"	0 3 9	0 1 6	Not collected.
"	"	André Brasseur	Ill-using his servant	0 13 0	0 2 6	"
"	"	P. Sabourin	Trespass	0 2 6	0 5 7½	"
"	"	"	"	0 5 7½	0 5 7½	"
W. O. Stevens	St. Martin	Robert Wilson	"	0 2 6	1 5 0	Not accounted for to Clerk of the Peace.
"	"	Valentine Best	Assaulting a Police-man	1 5 0	0 12 6	"
"	"	Patrick Royal	"	0 12 6	0 5 0	"
Thomas Barron	Grenville	David Dorr	Infraction Sleigh Ordinance	0 5 0	0 5 0	"
"	"	Oriundo Powers	"	0 5 0	0 5 0	"
"	"	Hugh Porter	"	0 5 0	0 5 0	"
"	"	Robert Masson	"	0 5 0	0 5 0	"
Galloway Freigh	Bedford	Wm. A. Blinn	Trespass	0 2 6	0 2 6	Not collected.
James F. Taylor	Hull	Joseph Nardo	"	1 5 0	0 16 9	Paid to prosecutor by the Justice, &c.
Judge Burton	Chambly	Gedeon Letournaux	"	0 5 0	0 5 0	Not accounted for to Clerk of the Peace.
"	"	Augustin Reznier	"	3 15 0	3 15 0	"
"	"	Calixte Choquette	Stealing fence	0 1 3	0 2 6	Not collected.
John Dwyer	St. Paul	Joseph Felix dit Lavigne	Uttering false paper money	0 2 6	0 2 6	"
A. Rambau	St. Charles	Benjamin Tetro	Trespass	0 5 0	0 5 0	"
W. Morrison	Gedmanchester	James Higging	Infraction 6 William 4, cap. 56	0 5 0	0 5 0	"
Thomas Colman	Beauharnois	Robert Sutherland	Trespass	5 11 1	5 11 1	"
Gabriel Roy	St. Laurent	Jean Bte. Imbault	Selling Liquor without License	0 10 0	0 10 0	"
Donald Duff	Lachine	Paul Laford	Infraction Sleigh Ordinance	0 5 0	0 5 0	"
William Corey	Stambridge	Nathan M. Blin	Enticing a servant, &c.	0 7 6	0 2 6	"
William Baker	Durham	James Crandal	Trespass	0 2 6	0 2 6	Not collected—poor, unable to pay.
L. G. Nolin	L'Assomption	Parker Morgan	"	0 5 0	0 5 0	"
		Joseph Delisle	"	0 5 0	0 5 0	"
				164 16 2½	140 5 8½	

Montreal, 11th December, 1843.

Certified,
A. M. DELISLE,
Clerk of the Peace.

Appendix
(I.)Appendix
(I.)

RETURN to an Address of the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, bearing date the 17th October, 1843, praying that he would be graciously pleased to direct that the Correspondence which has passed between the Home and Provincial Government, respecting the Post Office Department in this Province, or of British North America, and also of the United States of America, relative thereto; or any other information upon the same subject which His Excellency may deem necessary and please to communicate, may be laid before the House; and also, Quarterly Statements, shewing the gross amount of Receipts and Expenditures of the said Department in this Province, from the 5th day of January, 1841, to the 5th day of January, 1843, the amount of Receipts derived from the Letter Postage, and also the amount of Newspaper and Pamphlet Postage, stated separately, with the amount of perquisites arising from the latter description of postage, during the same period, to the Deputy Post Master General of this Province, or to his deputies, separately stated; and also the amount of postage charged to and paid out of the Provincial Funds of this Province, stating the amount by each department, separately, during the same period; also, any information relative to the Commission of Post Office Enquiry, referred to from the Throne in the opening Speech of the First Session of the present Parliament; and further a statement of the Salaried Officers in the said Post Office Department of this Province, the amount thereof separately, and from what part of the funds thereof paid—whether from the aggregate of Letter or Newspaper and Pamphlet Postage, naming the Officers in each Office, and the amount actually paid to each, or any other allowance to each for Office Rent, Stationery or otherwise—and further, if any thing has been done to alter, augment or reduce the present Rate of Postage, and if so, what the nature of such alterations is, and the grounds or authority by which the same has been done.

By Command,

D. DALY,

*Secretary.*Secretary's Office,
Montreal, 29th November, 1844.

(Copy.)

No. 12.

DOWNING STREET,
24th September, 1839.

SIR,

With reference to Lord Glenelg's Despatch to Lord Durham, of the 20th October, 1838, No. 19, I transmit to you for your information and guidance, the enclosed copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Treasury, stating the result of an enquiry which, at the instance of the delegates from the Assembly of Nova Scotia, the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury had instituted into the management of the Post Office in that Province.

With reference to the offer made in the concluding paragraph of Mr. Pennington's letter, I beg to call your early and serious attention to the subject, and to express my hope that you will be enabled to remove the obstacles which have hitherto prevented the passing, by the respective Colonial Legislatures, of the Bill which was submitted to them by the Government for the future management of the Post Office Department throughout British North America.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) J. RUSSELL.

The Right Honble.

C. POULETT THOMPSON,
&c. &c. &c.TREASURY CHAMBER,
3rd September, 1839.

SIR,

I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of the Marquis of Normanby, that my Lords have had under their consideration representations submitted to them by Messrs. Young and Huntington, on behalf of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, relating to the Post Office arrangements and revenues in that Colony; and have communicated with Her Majesty's Post Master General, as well as with Messrs. Young and Huntington, on the subject of those arrangements, and of the reasons which occasioned the rejection of the Provincial Act, respecting which they

observe a correspondence had taken place during the last year between the Secretary of State and the Post Master General. I am further to request you will state to the Marquis of Normanby, that it has appeared to my Lords that some misapprehension has occurred on the subject of the Post Office Revenue in Nova Scotia, as my Lords find that while sums are from time to time paid into the Military chest at Halifax for remittance to this country, as surplus accruing from the Post Office Revenue in the Province, annual votes have been granted by the Local Legislature for defraying the expenses of the Internal Post Office, communication. You will likewise state to the Marquis of Normanby, that my Lords, being anxious to meet the wishes of the House of Assembly so far as may be consistent with the important and indispensable object as regards the Post Office communications with the North American Provinces, of retaining in the hands of Her Majesty's Post Master General the direction and control of the whole of the Post Office arrangements, and observing that the sums paid over to the Military chest for remittance under the circumstances above adverted to, would seem not to be, in fact, derived from any real surplus of postage receipts above the expenses incurred by the Department for the Post Office communications of the Province. They are of opinion that so long as the revenue derived from the internal postage is sufficient to meet the expenditure for the internal communications, no demand for this object should be made upon the Provincial Funds, and, in conformity with these views, I am to request that you will suggest to Lord Normanby that the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia may be instructed to inform the Legislature that no vote will be required for maintaining the present lines of Post Office communication so long as the postage receipts shall continue, as they would now appear to be, adequate to meet the expenditure; but that should the Legislature deem it advisable that the lines of communication should be increased, my Lords will, in that case, rely upon provision being made by the House of Assembly for defraying any expense of such additional accommodation that may not be covered by increased postage. I am further to request you will apprise Lord Normanby that my Lords will be ready to place the Packet postage received in the North American Colonies at the disposal of the respective Local Governments, whenever they shall have the requisite authority under the provisions of the Act of 4 and 5 Will. IV, cap. 7, for this purpose; and that with this view my Lords will be prepared, in conjunction with Her Majesty's Post Master General, to reconsider the draft of a Bill which was forwarded to the Colonies in the year 1835, for the adoption of the Colonial Legislatures, in the hope that the objections which were considered to attach to the measure then pro-

Appendix
(I.)

13th December

posed may be obviated, and that it may be found practicable to frame such a Bill as will meet with the assent of the respective Legislatures.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,) G. J. PENNINGTON,
*Pro. Secretary.*J. STEPHEN, Esquire,
&c. &c. &c.

(COPY.)

No. 85.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Montreal, 16th April, 1840.

MY LORD,

The subject of the Post Office arrangements of these Provinces has engaged my attention, and I shall have to address your Lordship hereafter with respect to the inland Provincial Postage, which I believe to be susceptible of very great improvement; but there is a branch of this subject to which I must advert without any delay, in the hope that it may receive the earliest attention from Her Majesty's Government.

I refer to the postage of letters from the United Kingdom to the British North American Provinces. Under the arrangements concluded by the Government with Mr. Cunnard, a communication by steam is provided at all times of the year, once every fortnight, between the United Kingdom and Halifax, and a very heavy expense, £60,000 per annum, has been undertaken by Great Britain to secure the speedy and punctual transport of the Mail between the Mother Country and these Colonies, by British Packets, and through Her Majesty's dominions, independent of the United States, intending thereby to afford the benefit of a cheap and secure transmission of their correspondence to the people of these Colonies.

But unless steps are taken to alter the system which at present prevails under the regulations of the Post Office, with regard to the rates of postage to be charged on letters by this conveyance, the measure must entirely fail in producing the results anticipated, and, in a financial point of view even, will prove a ruinous loss of revenue, without any corresponding benefit.

I cannot, perhaps, do better than refer to the Report of the Deputy Post Master General, for which I have called, and to the documents appended to it, as explanatory of this. It will appear from that Report, that the interpretation given by the Deputy Post Master General to the Post Office order, fixing the rates of postage across the Atlantic at 1s. per single and in proportion for other letters, was an erroneous one, and that it was not intended, as he supposed, that these charges should cover the whole charge upon the letter to the place of its destination, wherever it might be in British North America, but that the inland postage as heretofore settled should be added. If such an arrangement be persisted in, the establishment of the steam conveyance to Halifax will effect neither of the objects contemplated, so far as relates to the Canadas and some part of New Brunswick, and the expense must become a dead loss to the Post Office. This will be at once obvious on a consideration of the facts of the case. The voyage from Liverpool to Halifax may, on an average, be calculated at two days less than the voyage to New York. From the latter port, however, to Montreal, the journey will, in summer, be accomplished in three days, and in winter in about five; while from Halifax to Montreal will require, in summer, at the least, five days, and in the spring, autumn, and winter, from nine to ten. In point of time, therefore, the communications by way of Halifax will hold out no advantage except to places east of Montreal; but to places west of this city, the whole of Upper Canada, where the great body of British settlers are, the advantage will be decidedly with the New York Packets, and it is not to be expected that, unless considerable pecuniary advantage is to be found in

adopting the route by Halifax, the loss in time will be submitted to. With respect to the whole of that Province, however, and even to Montreal itself, under the present system, the United States Post holds out a considerable advantage in a pecuniary point of view also. The postage of a single letter is now—

From London to Quebec, via Halifax, 2s. 6d.; via New York, 2s. 10d.

From London to Montreal, via Halifax, 2s. 10d.; via New York, 2s. 4d.

From London to Toronto, via Halifax, 3s. 6d.; via New York, 2s. 9d.

From London to Amherstburg, via Halifax, 3s. 11d.; via New York, 2s. 7½d.

and even the recent change in England has had a disadvantageous effect here, because persons writing from England, where the principle of payment by weight is established, forget or are ignorant that the same principle does not extend to the Colonies. The Deputy Post Master General informs me that since the introduction of the penny postage in England, he has received numerous and very urgent remonstrances against the excessive internal postage of letters, which in England and in the passage to Halifax are counted merely as single letters, but which immediately they are transferred to the Provincial Post Office, become liable to double or treble postage.

In a financial point of view, therefore, I consider the present system calculated utterly to defeat the object of obtaining the monopoly of the conveyance of letters from North America by a steam communication to Halifax. But there is another light, and that still more important, in which it is necessary to look at it; I mean the moral influence which it exercises over the British inhabitants of these Provinces. The emigrant, when first he settles in these Provinces, comes here full of English associations and sentiments, and with the feeling that though he is on the other side of the Atlantic, he is still a member of the same country and within reach of his former friends and connexions. To him the receipt of news from England is of the greatest moment, and so long as a correspondence with his home is kept up, his old attachment to the Mother Country may be safely relied on. By his representations, also, others are induced to emigrate and to select the British possessions as the place of their settlement, and thus a healthy and most beneficial stream of emigration is directed to these Provinces. This has been the case heretofore, in spite of the expense and delay of correspondence; that it would be much more so under an improved Post Office system, cannot be doubted.

But if an emigrant is compelled to pay an excessive price for the transport of his letters, his correspondence must in a short time cease, and with it, in a great measure, his interest in his former home. In fact, the payment of such a sum in money as four or five shillings, (and in many cases the postage amounts to treble and quadruple that sum, owing to the ignorance of the writer respecting the additional charge for different sheets,) appears an insuperable bar to any correspondence. In the woods, although the settlers live in comparative comfort and plenty, the possession of money is extremely difficult, the transactions being to a great extent carried on by barter, and the difficulty of meeting such a payment is far beyond what can be conceived in England.

On every ground, therefore, both of finance and policy, I must express my decided opinion that the existing system should be at once abandoned, and that, following out the principle established in England, an uniform postage of 1s. should be charged on every letter not weighing more than half an ounce, sent from Great Britain to any part of the British possessions in North America, and *vice versa*.

This arrangement would at once take out of the hands of the United States Post Office, the English correspondence which now passes through it, and joined to such improvements as can be made in the internal conveyance of letters, would be hailed by the British population of Canada as a very great boon. The matter, however, admits of no delay, for the Government of the United States are fully aware of the advantages to them of the existing system, and should

Appendix
(I.)

13th December

Appendix
(I.)
13th December

they anticipate any measures on the part of Great Britain likely to interfere with it, they would no doubt endeavour to counteract them. I must, therefore, entreat the immediate attention of Her Majesty's Government to the subject, and express my hope that instructions may be transmitted to the Deputy Post Master General, in conformity with my recommendation, in the beneficial effects of which, he entertains the utmost confidence.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) C. POULETT THOMSON.

The Right Honourable
Lord JOHN RUSSELL,
&c. &c. &c.

(COPY.)

No. 135.

DOWNING STREET,
23d May, 1840.

SIR,

I have had the honour to receive your Despatch, No. 85, of the 16th April, with its several enclosures, relating to the system which at present prevails in regard to the postage of letters from this country to the British North American Colonies, and I have to acquaint you that I have forwarded your representation to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and requested their Lordships to give their earliest attention to it.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) JOHN RUSSELL,

The Right Honourable
C. POULETT THOMSON,
&c. &c. &c.

(COPY.)

No. 180.

DOWNING STREET,
12th July, 1840.

SIR,

With reference to my Despatch, No. 135, of the 23rd May, I have now the honor to transmit to you the copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Board of Treasury, containing their Lordships' decision on the proposition submitted in your Despatch, No. 85, of the 16th April, for a reduction of the Rates of Postage charged on letters passing between the United Kingdom and British North America.

In conformity with the suggestion at the end of Mr. Gordon's letter, I have to instruct you to appoint a Commission (of which an officer of the Post Office Department should be a member) to investigate and report on the state of the British North American Post Office, including its administration, the remuneration of its officers, the rates of postage, the improvement of the mail roads, and every other matter comprehended in a full and complete enquiry. For the information of the Commission, I enclose the copy of a Report which was made last year, by an officer of the Royal Engineers, on the present state of the Metis road.

I have directed the several Lieutenant Governors to collect together forthwith, all the evidence which they may consider essential to the right understanding of the question in all its bearings, and to forward it to you for the information of the Commission.

In conclusion I beg to call your attention to the Despatch on this subject, which I addressed to you on the 24th September last, No. 12.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) J. RUSSELL.

The Right Honble.
C. P. THOMSON,
&c. &c. &c.

(COPY.)

DOWNING STREET,
July, 1840.

CIRCULAR

To the Lieutenant Governors.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit to you for your information, the copy of a letter (1330, July 9th) from the Secretary to the Board of Treasury, reporting their Lordships' determination to reduce the rates of Postage on letters to and from the United Kingdom and British North America.

Instructions have been sent to the Governor General to appoint a Commission, to investigate and report upon, the state of the British North American Post Office, and I have to desire that you will, without loss of time, collect together and forward to the Governor General for the use of the Commission, all the information which you can procure respecting the administration of the Post Office in your Province, the remuneration of its Officers, the rates of Postage, the improvement of the Mail roads, and every other matter requisite to facilitate a full and complete enquiry into the subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) J. RUSSELL.

(COPY.)

TREASURY CHAMBERS,
9th July, 1840.

SIR,

I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of Lord John Russell, that my Lords having carefully considered the Despatch from the Governor General of British North America, which was enclosed in your letter of the 27th May last, and feeling convinced that the present high rates of Postage between the British Isles and the North American Colonies, which amount frequently to three or four shillings for a single letter, must be a serious grievance to the poorer settlers in the North American Colonies, and their correspondents in this country, must tend injuriously to check emigration and to discourage the friendly intercourse which it is so important to promote between the Colonies and the Mother Country, have determined to reduce such rates of Postage to an extent nearly equal to that recommended by the Governor General.

In conformity with this determination, my Lords will adopt the following regulations: 1st. As regards all letters passing between this Country and our North American Colonies, and conveyed between them direct, either by Packet or Ship, to charge the internal Colonial Postage, if any, not as heretofore, according to the number of enclosures and by distance, but according to weight, adopting the same scale of weight and number of rates as now apply to the Packet and Ship rates on the same letters, and

Appendix
(I.)
13th December

Appendix
(I.)

13th December

2nd. To continue to charge, on the above letters, the present Packet and Ship letter Postage, but to reduce the internal Colonial Postage on the same to a uniform charge of 2d. the single rate, whatever the distance within the Colonies the same shall be conveyed.

Under this arrangement, a letter not exceeding half an ounce, if posted in any part of the United Kingdom, for delivery in our North American Colonies, or if posted in our North American Colonies for delivery in any part of the United Kingdom, will be charged as follows :

If a Packet letter, and either posted or delivered at Halifax or St. Johns, Newfoundland, (the Packet Ports) one shilling; but if either posted or delivered at any other place in our North American Colonies, one shilling and two pence.

If a Ship letter, and either posted at the Port of the Ships departure from our North American Colonies, or delivered at the Port of the Ship's arrival, in our North American Colonies, eight pence.

But if posted or delivered at any other place, in our North American Colonies, ten pence.

The Colonies to which these regulations will apply, are—Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward's Island, and the reduction in the internal Colonial rates, is to extend to all letters passing between the said Colonies and the British Isles, whether in transit, to or from any other British Colony or Foreign country or otherwise, provided that such letters in passing between the said Colonies and the British Isles, are conveyed direct by Packet or Ship, and do not pass through any Foreign Country.

I am further directed to state that my Lords will immediately authorize the Post Master General, to issue instructions to his Officers in the North American Colonies, in conformity with these regulations, and will instruct his Lordship to fix the earliest convenient day for bringing them into operation.

As regards the Internal Colonial Rates on the letters to which the preceding regulations do not apply, as for instance, the letters which are both posted and delivered in the North American Colonies, my Lords propose to leave such rates as a subject of enquiry in the Colonies; and with a view to such enquiry their Lordships recommend that it should be suggested to the Governor General to appoint three gentlemen, of whom an officer of the Post Office should be one, to investigate and report on, the state of the British North American Post Office, including its administration, the remuneration of its Officers, the rates of Postage, and every other matter comprehended in a full and complete enquiry.

I am, &c.

(Signed,) R. GORDON.

J. STEVENS, Esquire,
&c. &c. &c.

HALIFAX, 29th July, 1839.

SIR,

In obedience to Your Excellency's order of the 19th June last, I repaired by way of Miramichi, Bathurst and Dalhousie, to Campbelltown, from whence I proceeded to examine the Kempt Road, and have the honor to enclose with this letter, a *Report thereon*, containing a description of the road in its present state, and the country through which it passes.

Annexed is an *estimate*, by which it will appear, that to open and complete the road will require the sum of twenty-nine thousand three hundred and fifty-three pounds, sterling.

A sketch of the route also accompanies the Report.

The Road from Chatham to Bathurst is a good one, and the Rivers are all bridged excepting the Miramichi, and the Nipissiguit. From Bathurst to Dalhousie the Road is very bad, and in parts, not practicable for wheel carriages, many of the Rivers it crosses are not bridged. From Dalhousie to Campbelltown, the Road is pretty good, but not having been long settled, the houses are small, and not calculated for accommodating Troops; at (Reid's) the halfway house, however, Troops in passing, could be put up.

Dalhousie contains 50 houses and has accommodation for 250 men.

Campbelltown contains 60 houses, but not so large as those in Dalhousie; about 250 men could be accommodated there.

In reply to the part of Your Excellency's order requiring me to state, whether I should consider the Kempt Road, a more desirable and safe communication with Lower Canada, in the event of hostilities with the United States, than the present Temisquota one;

I have the honor to state, that for present purposes, and if to be taken up at once, I recommend the improving of the Temisquota Road, more particularly if the Royal Road, from Fredericton to the Grand Falls, be opened throughout.

But for the permanent Military communication between this and Lower Canada, I beg leave to recommend the route of Metis, as having many advantages.

Being far from the Border there is no risk of interception.

The facility of water communication afforded by the Saint Lawrence, and the Bay of Chaleurs, for conveying Troops to, and establishing Depôts of Provisions, &c. at each end of the Portage, as Transports of three hundred tons can proceed as high as Campbelltown.

In the Report accompanying this letter it will be seen, that the present line of the Metis Road is not altogether favourable, but from the descriptions of the Temisquota route, I think that country must be very similar, and present the like disadvantages.

Your Excellency must be so well aware of the importance of retaining possession of the disputed territory, and the effect the giving of it up would have upon the communications, that I have considered any remark upon the subject as quite unnecessary.

I have, &c. &c.

(Signed,) J. W. GORDON,
*Lieut. R. Engineers.*His Excellency Lieut. Gen'l.
Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, K.C.B.HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,
July 29, 1839.

Report upon the Kempt Road, from the head of the Bay of Chaleurs to Metis on the Saint Lawrence, shewing its present state, and what is requisite to render it available as a communication for the passage of Troops and wheel carriages, at all seasons of the year.

It was in the year 1831, and by order of Sir James Kempt, that the country between the Rivers Ristigouche and Saint Lawrence was explored, and the present line of Road to connect the two, was laid out.

Immediately after the exploration, the making of the Road was commenced, which in some parts was finished, in others only partially so, while one part (round the Lake Matapedia) was never opened at all.

Since this period the Road has been entirely neglected, and is now overgrown with bushes and encumbered with windfalls.

Appendix
(I.)

13th December

Appendix
(I.)

DESCRIPTION OF THE ROAD.

The Road commences at Cross Point, opposite to Campbelltown, and proceeds through a wide cultivated tract of land on the northern bank of the Ristigouche River, to Adam's corner, where leaving the River, it turns off in an north-westerly direction—the general course of the Road. At six miles from Cross Point, the Road crosses the little River, which is here bridged.

From Cross point, to Adam's corner, the country is well settled; there are also six settlers between the "corner" and "Little River Bridge."

About half a mile on the other side of the Bridge, the road commences to ascend a mountain, at the top of which is the house of the last settler (Dixon,) a few clearances however without houses, are to be found as far as the eleventh mile. Wheel carriages can be taken as far as the eleventh mile, but not heavily laden, on account of the steepness of the ascent of the mountain in the eighth mile.

Beyond this, the bushes have grown up so strongly in the Road, that the courier who travels it weekly, has with difficulty been able to keep a path open through them.

A finished Road was originally made as far as the fourteenth mile, and partially to the nineteenth, but from the nineteenth to the fortieth mile, all that was done towards forming one, was cutting down and removing the trees, to the width of twelve feet. From the fortieth mile to the "Forks" or crossing of the Casupseul River, the Road was opened twenty feet wide, and partially levelled, with the exception of the forty-second mile, which was opened to the width of twelve feet only.

From the Little River to the Forks there are but few streams to cross and only two Rivers.

The Assunguan at the twenty-fourth mile requiring a Bridge of one hundred and forty feet, and the Casupseul in the forty-fifth mile, requiring one of one hundred and twenty feet, both these Rivers are shallow in summer, having hard stony bottoms, but are like all mountain streams, liable to be suddenly swollen with rains, and when in that state, they become too deep, and too rapid to be fordable.

At the Assunguan, the courier has erected a camp, and keeps a canoe there for crossing the River. At the Forks, a clearance has been made, and a log house built on it (Noble's). A small boat is kept here in which the Casupseul is crossed.

From the Forks to the crossing of the Matapedia River, the Road keeps in the direction of the River and the little Lake; it was originally opened twenty feet wide and partially levelled, but is now much more overgrown with bushes.

The Matapedia is generally too deep to be fordable, it will require a Bridge of one hundred and twenty feet long. On the eastern side, the courier has a camp, and on the western an Indian named Para, has made a clearance and has commenced a log hut.

From Para's, in the direction of the Lake, the Road was opened for two miles, now overgrown with bushes; there is still a footpath through them, which at the end of two miles turns down to the Lake; from here to the Saint Pierre River, (at the head of the Lake) there is no Road whatever, and the Surveyors' "blaze" is nearly effaced.

From Para's, there are a few small streams to cross before coming to the Saint Pierre River, which is fordable, and will require a Bridge of one hundred and thirty-six feet.

On the side of the Lake and where the River falls into it, one of the couriers (Brouché) has made a considerable clearance, with a house and barn on it.

From the Saint Pierre to the Metis River, the road was opened twenty feet wide, but is now in great part overgrown with bushes. The streams to be crossed in this division of the line are all small, and most of them are bridged. The River Blanche will require one of forty feet. From the

Metis River to Pointe aux Suelles on the Saint Lawrence, the road was opened twenty feet wide. The Metis is fordable at low-water.

At Metis there are only two houses, in one Mr. McVider, the Seigneur resides, the other is inhabited by the person who manages a Saw Mill and establishment belonging to Mr. Price at Quebec. The Mill is two miles above the mouth of the River; round it and also round the two houses, a few huts have been erected for the accommodation of the workmen. An Inn is in progress here.

At the fourth mile from Pointe aux Suelles, there is a settlement, to the right and left of the road, and there are settlers so far as the seventh mile.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY THROUGH WHICH THIS ROAD PASSES.

From Cross Point to Little River is a level country, and a good line of road; but from that river to the "forks" the country is very hilly or mountainous, and the inclinations of the road are at many places too steep for wheel carriages.

From the Forks to about the middle of the Lake Matapedia, the country is generally level, and the present line of road a good one, requiring no further alterations than can be made during the progress of the work.

From the middle of the head of the Lake, the country is flat, and in it there is a very great extent of Cedar swamp to be crossed.

The country from the head of the Lake to the Point aux Suelles, is for the greater part hilly and swampy, the road crossing ranges of hills, with cedar swamps of greater or less extent in almost all the valleys between.

Should it be determined that a Military communication is to be made in this direction, from the above description of the country, the difficulties to be encountered in making it will be found to exist in

The Swamps at the St. Lawrence end, and

The Hills at the other end.

The swamps can only be crossed at a great expense, it would therefore be prudent to avoid them.

For this purpose I beg leave to suggest the exploration of a new line, quitting the present somewhere either about the head or the foot of the little lake, to pass through the country between the Metis and Matapedia Lakes, and come out upon the St. Lawrence, somewhere about Rimouski (30 miles nearer Quebec than Metis). The head of the Lake and its swamps would thus be avoided, and the distance between Halifax and Quebec shortened.

The hills between the little river and the "Forks," I am afraid, cannot be avoided; it therefore becomes necessary that no pains should be lost to ascertain the most eligible line through them, a matter requiring some time and trouble in a country so thickly wooded, and where the chains of mountains are broken in all directions by streams and Ravines.

It is probable that the present line, may, *in the main*, be found the best, but I have already mentioned that many of the inclinations in it are too steep for practical purposes; some of them could be remedied while the road was being made, but as others could not, it would become necessary at those places, to leave the present line and explore for a new one.

NOTE.—The sum of £500 has been granted by Sir John Colborne for improving the Kempt road, to be laid out, I was given to understand, in cutting down the bushes and removing the wind-falls—clearing a path round the Matapedia lake, and bridging, as far as the sum would admit. The bushes were, at the time of my passing, being cut down.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) J. W. GORDON.
Lieut. R. Engineers.

Appendix
(I.)

13th December

ESTIMATE of the probable Expense of completing the Kempt Road to a width of twenty feet, and clear twenty feet on each side.

	No. of Miles.	Average Rate per mile.			Total Amount.
		£ s. d.			
<i>From Cross Point to the "Forks," 44½ miles.</i>					
From Cross Point to Little River Bridge	6	75	0	0	450 0 0
" Little River Bridge to 8th post	2	400	0	0	800 0 0
" 8th to 14 mile post	6	100	0	0	600 0 0
" 14 to 19 "	5	120	0	0	600 0 0
" 19 to 40 "	21	300	0	0	6300 0 0
" 40 to " "	4½	130	0	0	585 0 0
Bridge over Assunquagau £400 0 0 } " Casupseul 300 0 0 }					700 0 0
Total from Cross Point to the Forks					10035 0 0
<i>From the Forks to Para's, 12½ miles.</i>					
From the Forks to 57th post	12½	200	0	0	2500 0 0
" Bridge over the Matapedia					300 0 0
Total from the Forks to Para's					2800 0 0
<i>From Para's to the joining of the Roads, 15 miles.</i>					
From 57th to 59½ miles	2½	120	0	0	300 0 0
" 59½ to 65 "	5½	300	0	0	1650 0 0
" 65 to 72 "	7	500	0	0	3500 0 0
Bridge over Saint Pierre River					300 0 0
Total from Para's to 72nd mile					5750 0 0
<i>From Pointe aux Suelles to junction.</i>					
From Pointe aux Suelles to 24½ miles	24½	300	0	0	7350 0 0
Bridge over the Metis River					750 0 0
Total from Pointe aux Suelles to 24½ miles					8100 0 0
Total number of Miles	96½				26685 0 0
Add Contingencies, 1-10th					2668 0 0
Total Expense					29353 0 0

This estimate is framed upon civil labour alone, which is at so low a rate in that part of Canada, that I do not think the expense would be reduced by employing Troops; when their inexperience and the annoyance they will occasion them, is taken into consideration.

Should, however, a military party be employed, experienced and scientific overseers will be indispensable.

For the safety of the soldier, it will also be necessary that the felling the trees, and the axe work generally, be performed by settlers and lumberers.

(Signed,) J. W. GORDON,
Lieut. R. Engineers.

(COPY.)

No. 202.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Montreal, 11th December, 1840.

MY LORD.

The Deputy Post Master General has lately brought under my notice, two subjects of considerable importance connected with his Department, to which it is necessary that I should call your attention.

By an order recently received, the Deputy Post Master General was directed by the Post Master General, confirmed by the Lords of the Treasury, to put a stop to a practice which has prevailed in the Canadas for some time past, and which was not objected to at home, when announced, of re-

ceiving what is termed "Freight money" upon letters destined for transmission to the United Kingdom by the Steam boats or Sailing Packets from New York, and posted in these Provinces. It appears that some time ago, first the proprietors, and afterwards those of the New York line of Packet Ships, refused to receive letters unless paid in advance to certain extent, and with a view of affording facilities to the Colonies, who at that time, if deprived of the means of sending letters through the States, could only have recourse to the monthly sailing Packets from Halifax, the above arrangement was made, and the charge received by the Post Office here and accounted for to the parties. It is this indulgence, technically called "Freight money," which has now been prohibited. I need not trouble your Lordship with the correspondence on the subject, or with any discussion of the grounds on which the order has been made; though I am of opinion that in issuing it, the Post Master General was perhaps not sufficiently acquainted with all the bearings of the case; for I am disposed to think that the Imperial Treasury having made such great exertions and sacrificed so much to establish a Steam line with Halifax, we are justified, even at the expense of considerable inconvenience to the correspondences here, and especially that of the Upper Province, in securing as far as possible the monopoly of letters to Great Britain, per that conveyance; and I have therefore allowed the order to be issued to the public, and have informed the Merchants and others who have remonstrated against it, that I should not interfere.

But there can be no doubt of the inconvenience to which its execution will give rise. Hitherto, letters could be posted weekly through New York to Europe at any Post Office in the Canadas, and including the Steamers, even oftener. The effect of this order is, that in future, supposing the Halifax Packet arrangements to have been conducted ac-

Appendix
(I.)

According to the terms entered into with Mr. Cunard, they could only be posted once a fortnight—a very considerable disadvantage, but still one to which, I think, we may fairly subject parties, in return for the greater speed and security of the Halifax Steamers.

But unfortunately, those arrangements have been disturbed in England, and the Steamers instead of proceeding once a fortnight, can by a recent regulation, only leave *once a month* during November, December, January and February. The consequence is, that during these months, the means of transmitting letters from the Canadas, are, under the order, now reduced from once a week, or oftener, to *once in every month*—an amount of inconvenience and privation to the Colony which is manifestly most unjust.

It will, I fear, be too late to remedy this during this winter. But I must request that your Lordship will call the attention of the Lords of the Treasury to the circumstance, with a view of calling on Mr. Cunard to have two Packets in February, if possible, and at all events of taking care that in future years, the Mails proceed as settled under the original contract, once a fortnight.

The other question is of more importance.

I transmit herewith, the copy of a letter addressed to my Secretary by the Deputy Post Master General, enclosing the instructions which he has received from the Secretary to the General Post Office, with regard to the prepayment of the internal postage on letters sent in the Halifax Packets from British North America to England.

In Col. Maberly's letter, it is stated that the Treasury's Minute in respect to the reduction of Postage, made no alteration in the mode of collecting the internal rate. That great inconvenience has resulted from the omission, in the instance referred to, to require the prepayment of that rate, and that the revenue has incurred a considerable loss—the letters having been sent out in London, charged with only the Packet rate.

On referring to the Treasury Minute, quoted by Colonel Maberly, your Lordship will observe that it makes no specific mention of the point now in question. It places, however, on exactly the same footing, letters posted or *delivered* in British North America.

Now I am informed by Mr. Stayner, that in the case of letters delivered in British North America, from whatever part of the United Kingdom they may be sent, no part of the postage is required to be prepaid. It was therefore reasonable to suppose that the same course was to be pursued in regard to letters posted here.

This view became the more natural, because in the Report from Mr. Stayner which accompanied my Despatch to your Lordship of the 16th April last, and my recommendations upon which the alteration in the Postage was decided on, it was specially recommended that the prepayment or not of letters, should be at the option of the sender, and indeed I am satisfied from a communication which I had myself from the Chancellor of the Exchequer privately upon the subject, that the interpretation given to the order by Mr. Stayner and myself, was correct. But I must go further and state, that if the orders contained in Colonel Maberly's letter be persisted in, they will almost entirely defeat the object of reducing the postage. In fact, the power of putting letters into the Post without prepayment, has been viewed in the Colony, as almost as great an advantage as the reduction of the charge itself. Why inconvenience should arise from the mode followed, I am unable to surmise, for considering that in letters sent from England to British North America, no distinction is made between internal and Packet Postage—that both are received here and paid into the same fund—and that no difficulty is found in keeping the necessary accounts—I cannot understand why any should arise in England. To the public, in many instances, the inconvenience of prepayment would be excessive.

In some of the country districts, there is scarcely any small circulating medium—all the minor transactions of life are carried on by a species of barter, established by common consent among the settlers. To require the payment of 2d.

before a letter can be received at the Post Office, would thus, in the remote districts, be attended with the most serious inconvenience. But it is peculiarly in such Districts, that the moral effect of a facility of communication is most advantageously felt. It is there that the more recent Emigrants are located—those whose attachment to the Mother Country is still fresh, and whose representations would be most calculated to induce their friends to join them.

I would therefore request your Lordship to bring this matter under the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and to impress strongly on their Lordships that the effect of confirming the instructions recently sent to the Deputy Post Master General, would be nearly to defeat the whole scheme for which Great Britain has assumed so heavy an expense, and for which the habitants of this country feel so much gratitude to Her Majesty's Government.

In the meantime I shall authorize the Deputy Post Master General to suspend the execution of the instruction, for I feel satisfied that the greatest possible discontent would result from a change of the kind, which would be considered a withdrawal of the boon, recently granted.

I am the more anxious that no measure should be taken from home interfering with the arrangements at present in operation with respect to the Post Office here, because I am convinced that what has been done and what I have been enabled myself to effect, in reference to them, has produced the most salutary results upon the state of policy in these Colonies.

Whilst with the assistance of Her Majesty's Government at Home the alteration in the rate of charge and of payment have been carried out, I have been able to bring about great improvements in the rapidity of the Post Office communications. By Contracts which have been entered into under my sanction, the transmission of the Mail between Quebec and Montreal, which now occupies nearly two days, will next spring, after the opening of the navigation, be effected in — hours daily; and that between Montreal and Toronto, which is now most uncertain, and varies from five to seven days, will take place in the space of less than forty-eight hours, thus bringing Quebec and Toronto, within less than three days of each other; nor can I doubt that the result of the Post Office Commission, which I have appointed, will be, to afford many other important improvements. I should therefore greatly deprecate any changes by authority from Home, which would interfere with the system which I am thus employed in carrying out to the benefit and to the great satisfaction of the people here.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) SYDENHAM.

To the Honourable
Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

MONTREAL, 2nd December, 1840.

SIR,

Having received through you, verbally, the commands of His Lordship the Governor General, that I should furnish His Excellency with the copy of a letter from the Secretary of the General Post Office, received by the last packet, informing me that I had acted incorrectly in sending letters to England without having required the prepayment thereon, of the 2d. Sterling, *inland Provincial rate*, prescribed by the Treasury Minute of the 6th July 1840, I have now the honour to submit the same, accompanying it with a copy of the Treasury Minute alluded to, and a copy of Colonel Maberly's letter of the 22nd July, enclosing that Minute, in order that the Governor General may have under his view at once the whole of my recent correspondence, with the General Post Office on this very important subject. I lament exceedingly that I should have misunderstood the intention of the Government, which it now appears was, that the twopence sterling, *inland Provincial rate*, on letters going from these Provinces, should in all cases be pre-paid. But I am persuaded the Governor General will be disposed to testify in my vindication; that immediately upon the receipt of the Treasury Minute in question, I submitted it,

Appendix
(I.)

13th December

Appendix
(I.)

13th December

together with the Secretary's letter of 22d July, for his information, that His Lordship's conception of the object of the Minute, in all its bearings, was similar to mine, and that I took no step in carrying out what was supposed to be the views of the Government in this matter without His Lordship's express approval.

It cannot be necessary for me here to enter at any length into any explanation of what led to the impression, that no part of the postage on a letter going to England, by the Government packets, was required to be pre-paid. I beg, nevertheless, to observe, that knowing as I did, that the reduction in the inland Provincial rate, was the immediate result of the Governor General's recommendation on the subject, to Her Majesty's Government, and that a main feature in that recommendation, (as His Excellency was pleased to inform him,) was that no part of the postage on such correspondence should necessarily be pre-paid, I arrived at the conclusion upon which I have unfortunately acted, that a person in these Provinces might send a letter to England, for one shilling and twopence sterling, without being compelled to pre-pay the postage of any portion of it.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) T. A. STAYNER
*Dy. P. M. General.*T. W. C. MURDOCH, Esquire,
*Chief Secretary, &c. &c.*GENERAL POST OFFICE,
3rd November, 1840.

SIR,

It appears by a Report from the Superintending President of the Inland Office, that much trouble and loss of time was occasioned on the last arrival of the Mail from North America, owing to a number of the unpaid letters from Canada being taxed 1s. 2d.

As the Treasury Minute of the 9th July last, forwarded for your guidance, made no alteration in the collection of the internal rates in British North America, merely fixing an uniform rate of 2d. for the inland conveyance of letters forwarded by Packet to and from the United Kingdom, I am at a loss to conceive how this mistake has occurred, by which the *Colonial Postage* was required to be paid in the several Provinces, still remains in force.

My letter of the 12th ultimo, in reply to your suggestion, that letters from this country should be taxed in one sum, 1s. 2d., would inform you that the Post Master General did not consider it advisable to adopt such a course. But the practice now reported, is still more objectionable and must be stopped; in fact, in this instance, it has been attended with considerable loss to the revenue, as the letters were all sent out charged with one shilling only.

I beg to have an explanation of the circumstance by the next Packet.

I am, &c.

(Signed,) WM. L. MABERLY.

T. A. STAYNER, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.
Quebec.GENERAL POST OFFICE,
22nd July, 1840.

SIR,

I am directed by the Post Master General to enclose for your information and guidance, copy of a Treasury Minute, dated the 6th instant, authorizing the immediate reduction of the internal Colonial Postage on all letters passing direct

between this country and British North America, to the uniform rate of twopence, and further directing this internal rate on letters to and from Great Britain, or in transit through Great Britain, whether conveyed by Packet or by private Ships, to be charged by weight in the same manner and according to the same scale by which the Packet or Ship letter rates are now calculated.

His Lordship desires, therefore, you will take the necessary measures for bringing this important reduction into operation as immediately as possible, reporting to me fully on the subject by the first Packet.

The Deputy Post Master General of Halifax, and the Post Master of Newfoundland, have been informed of the alteration, and you will do well to place yourself in communication with Mr. Howe in this matter.

You will observe that letters from one part of British North America to another, remain subject to the same rates and manner of charging as at present, and letters conveyed to or from this country, through the United States, are liable to the present rates.

I am, &c.

(Signed,) WM. L. MABERLY.

COPY OF TREASURY MINUTE,
Dated 6th July, 1840.

Write to Lord John Russell that My Lords, having carefully considered the Despatch from the Governor General of British North America, which is enclosed in His Lordship's letter of the 27th May last, and feeling convinced that the present high rates of postage between the British Isles and the North American Colonies, which amount frequently to three or four shillings for a single letter, must be a serious grievance to the poor settlers in the North American Colonies, and to their correspondents in this country, must tend injuriously to check emigration and to discourage the friendly intercourse which it is so important to promote between the Colonies and the Mother Country, have determined to reduce such rates of postage to an extent nearly equal to that recommended by the Governor General.

In conformity with this determination, My Lords will instruct the Post Master General, as follows:—

1st. As regards all letters passing between this Country and our North American Colonies; and conveyed between them direct, either by Packet or Ship, to charge the Internal Colonial Postage, if any, not as heretofore according to the number of enclosures, and by distance, but according to weight, adopting the same scale of weight, and number of rates, as now apply to the Packet and Ship rates, on the same letters.

And 2ndly. To continue to charge on the above letters, the present Packet and Ship letter Postage, but to reduce the Internal Colonial Postage on the same, to a uniform charge of twopence the single rate, whatever the distance within the Colonies the same shall be conveyed.

Under this arrangement, a letter not exceeding half an ounce, if posted in any part of the United Kingdom, for delivery in our North American Colonies, or if posted in our North American Colonies, for delivery in any part of the United Kingdom, will be charged, as follows:

If a Packet letter, and either posted and delivered at Halifax, or at Saint John's Newfoundland, (the Packet Ports,) *one shilling*, but if either posted or delivered at any other place, in our North American Colonies, *one shilling and twopence*.

If a Ship letter, either posted at the Port of the Ship's departure from our North American Colonies, or delivered at the Ports of the Ship's arrival in our North American Colonies, *eightpence*, but if posted or delivered at any other place in our North American Colonies, *tenpence*.

Appendix
(I.)

13th December

Appendix
(I.)
13th December

The Colonies to which these regulations will apply, are, Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward's Island. And the reduction in the internal Colonial rates, is to extend to all letters passing between the said Colonies and the British Isles, whether in transit to or from any other British Colony, or foreign country, or otherwise, provided that such letters in passing between the above named Colonies and the British Isles are conveyed direct by Packet or Ship, and do not pass through any foreign country.

My Lords desire the Post Master General will issue his instructions to his officers in the North American Colonies, in conformity with the Minutes of this Board, and that His Lordship will fix the earliest convenient day, for bringing into operation the arrangements therein contained.

As regards the Internal Colonial rates on the letters to which the preceding regulations do not apply, as for instance, the letters which are both posted and delivered in the North American Colonies; my Lords propose to leave such rates as a subject of enquiry in the Colonies, and with a view to such enquiry, their Lordships recommend that it should be suggested to the Governor General, to appoint three gentlemen, of whom an Officer of the Department should be one, to investigate and report on the state of the British North American Post Office, including its administration—the remuneration of its Officers—the rates of Postage, and every other matter comprehended in a full and complete enquiry.

(COPY.)

No. 203.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Montreal, 16th December, 1840.

MY LORD,

Having, in compliance with your Lordship's instructions, appointed Messrs. Dowling, Stayner and Davidson, to be Commissioners for enquiring into the conduct of the Post Office Department in British North America, I have the honour to request that your Lordship would direct to be forwarded, for the use of those gentlemen, copies of the Reports of the Committees appointed by the House of Parliament, from time to time, to enquire into the Post Office Department in Great Britain, together with copies of any other public and authentic documents on the same subject which it may be possible to procure.

I have further to request that, with a view to the assistance of the Commission, your Lordship would likewise move the Lords of the Treasury to furnish me with any precedents which they may have for the regulation of compensation to officers on the abolition of fees or perquisites of office, or on the reduction or entire abolition of office.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) SYDENHAM.

The Right Honourable
The Lord JOHN RUSSELL,
&c. &c. &c.

(COPY.)

No. 318.

DOWNING STREET,
3d March, 1841.

MY LORD,

Having referred, for the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, your Lordship's Despatch and enclosures of the 11th December, No. 202, representing the inconvenience which is experienced in the prohibition of the receipt of freight money at the Provincial Post Office on letters intended for Great Britain, and from the rule requiring prepayment of the internal Colonial rate on letters sent to this country by the way of Halifax, I transmit to

your Lordship, for your information and guidance, copy of the decision, communicated to me to-day, which the Lords of the Treasury have formed upon the subject. I am happy to find that, so far as relates to the question of prepayment, your Lordship's views will have been complied with.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient,

Humble servant,

(Signed,) J. RUSSELL.

The Lord SYDENHAM,
&c. &c. &c.

TREASURY CHAMBERS,
3rd March, 1841.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 26th January last, and its enclosure, on the subject of an arrangement for the payment of internal rate of Postage on letters to and from British North America, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to acquaint you for the information of Lord John Russell, that my Lords learn with great satisfaction from Lord Sydenham's Despatch of the 11th December last, that the reduction which has been made in the rates of Postage between this country and British North America, has been attended with the beneficial results which had been anticipated.

My Lords have carefully considered the points to which Lord Sydenham's Despatch has reference, viz. first, the collection of Freight money by the Post Masters of British North America on letters forwarded to this country, through the United States; and secondly, the optional payment of the internal Colonial rate on letters sent to this country, viz Halifax.

With regard to the first of these points, my Lords, after carefully re-considering the question, and communicating thereon with the Post Master General, do not see any reason for departing from their previous opinion as to the necessity of discontinuing the practice, (which practice is contrary to Law), and as the Steam Packets will now commence running once a fortnight, their Lordships trust that no serious inconvenience will result therefrom.

With regard to the second point, namely, the compulsory prepayment of the internal rate on letters sent direct to this country, my Lords consider it necessary in the first instance, to state that in their previous communications, no intention was entertained of altering the existing arrangement as to the collection of the internal rates on all letters, whether inwards or outwards—an arrangement not peculiar to British North America, but extending, as their Lordships understand, to all Colonies without exception.

Finding, however, that Lord Sydenham attaches great importance to the optional payment of the Internal rates, which, under a mistaken view of the intentions of this Board, has been established in British North America, my Lords consulted the Post Master General with a view to such option being continued, and although there were serious difficulties in the way of the arrangement, my Lords have the pleasure to say, that they have succeeded, with the assistance of the Post Master General, in their endeavours to meet Lord Sydenham's views. The enclosed copy of a letter of the 12th ultimo from the Post Master General, contains a detailed statement of the arrangements which have been made, and which it will be observed, leave it optional with parties, either in this country or in British North America to pay the postage or not, on despatching the letter, provided that the payment, if made at all, shall include the whole charge to which the letter is liable—viz. the Packet rate of one shilling as well as the internal rate of twopence; the Packet Port of Halifax, and that of St. Johns, Newfoundland, (though the latter is not named in the Post Master General's letter), being excepted as heretofore from the internal rate.

Appendix
(I.)
13th December

Appendix
(I.)

13th December

To this statement my Lords have only to add, that it was not considered necessary to extend the arrangement to Ship letters.

I am, &c.

(Signed,) C. E. TREVELYAN.

JAMES STEPHEN, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

(COPY.)

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

MY LORDS,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Gordon's letter of the 1st instant, stating, with reference to the Minute of the 6th July last, your Lordships are of opinion, that parties in the Colonies of British North America should not be called upon compulsorily to prepay the internal Colonial rate of 2d. on letters addressed by them to this country, but that it should be prepaid or not at the option of the sender, and if not prepaid that the additional 2d. should be collected in this country. Colonel Maberly having had a personal communication on this subject with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it has been decided, as the best means of giving full effect to the proposed accommodation, and of placing the whole arrangement upon a simple and proper footing, that the collection in this country of the internal Colonial rate referred to, shall not be confined to the letters from British North America, but that it shall also be taken upon paid letters addressed to those Colonies, and that the British or packet rate of 1s. shall be consolidated with the internal Colonial rate of 2d., making the total uniform charge upon a letter conveyed direct by packet between the United Kingdom and British North America, from the place of despatch to that of destination, in either country, 1s. 2d. the half-ounce, and so on in proportion, except letters posted at, or addressed to the packet port of Halifax, Nova Scotia, the rate upon which will be 1s.; only as they are not liable to internal Colonial postage, the consolidated rate will, of course, apply to the letters direct to and from British North America, passing in transit through this country, as well as to those posted or delivered within it.

I have now to state that, in conformity with the preceding decision, I have prepared, and shall immediately issue, the necessary instructions to the Post Masters and Agents of this Department throughout the United Kingdom and the British Colonies and possessions, and I shall lose no time in announcing the alteration to those Foreign and Continental Post Offices with which this Department has accounts, of all which I trust your Lordships will approve. Your Lordships will perceive that any person, either in the United Kingdom or in British North America, desiring to prepay the postage of a letter, must pay the whole consolidated charge of 1s. 2d., any option to pay one portion and withhold the other of that consolidated charge, would be an adoption of the objectionable principle of optional payment to frontier, and would be attended with serious inconvenience.

With respect to the Governor-General's observations on the subject of the collection, by the officers of this Department in Canada, of the freight money on letters intended to be conveyed by private vessels from the United States to this country, in the abolition of which most irregular and unsanctioned practice your Lordships have fully concurred, I beg to refer to the correspondence which has passed on this point, and to state that I see no reason to alter the opinion I have already expressed on the subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) LICHFIELD.

(COPY.)
No. 39.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Montreal, 27th March, 1841.

Appendix
(I.)

13th December

MY LORD,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch of the 3d instant, No. 318, communicating the decision to which the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have come, in regard to the prepayment of the internal postage on letters sent by the route of Halifax to England. I beg to express my thanks for the attention which has been paid to my recommendations on this subject. The result will, I have no doubt, be highly satisfactory to the public.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) SYDENHAM.

The Right Honorable
The Lord JOHN RUSSELL,
&c. &c. &c.

(EXTRACTS.)
No. 46.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Kingston, 1st March, 1842.

MY LORD,

With reference to Lord J. Russell's Despatch of the 12th July, 1840, No. 180, and to Lord Sydenham's of the 10th December of the same year, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship, herewith, the Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the management of the Post Office in British North America, accompanied by three printed volumes of appendix. Your Lordship will observe that the Deputy Post Master General has signed this Report, in his character of Commissioner, subject to a future statement of his dissent from many of the conclusions adopted by his colleagues in the enquiry. I have informed Mr. Stayner that I will transmit to your Lordship any statement which he may feel it his duty to deliver in, but it appears to me unnecessary to delay the transmission of the Report until I have received that counter statement.

The Report contains so elaborate an exposition of its own recommendation, and of the grounds on which they are founded, that it would be superfluous for me to add any observations of my own respecting them. But I would solicit the early attention of Her Majesty's Government to the general subject, as one of no slight importance to the political well-being of the Government.

In adverting to the future salary of the Deputy Post Master General, and to the indemnity which it may be proper to accord to Messrs. Stayner and Howe for the withdrawal of their present perquisites, the Commissioners have recommended that the decision on these points should be left to the Governor General. It appears to me, however, that this duty might be more satisfactorily and properly discharged by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury in consultation with the Post Master General. The accompanying Report will furnish every information in respect to the extent of duties discharged by Messrs. Stayner & Howe—the period of their service—and the amount of their existing emoluments; and their Lordships are far more intimately acquainted with the principles on which retired allowances have been granted in other similar cases than the Governor General of Canada can possibly be. In respect to the future salary of the Deputy Post Master General, the Blue Book will show the emoluments of other officers in the public service in this Province, whose position in the Colonial Society would naturally point them out as the scale by which the emoluments of the Deputy Post Master General should be estimated. I would therefore recommend that this point should be decided at home.

In the other propositions contained in this Report, I beg to state my general concurrence.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) CHARLES BAGOT.

The Right Honourable
Lord STANLEY,
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix
(1.)(COPY.)
No. 236.DOWNING STREET,
27th August, 1842.

SIR,

I enclose herewith, for your information and guidance, the copy of instructions about to be issued by the Post Master General to his Deputies in British North America, for the future regulation of the Patronage of the Colonial Post Office Department.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) STANLEY.

The Right Honourable
Sir CHARLES BAGOT,
&c. &c. &c.

I N S T R U C T I O N S .

Draft of Letter to Deputy Post Master General, Quebec.
Ditto, Halifax, Nova Scotia.GENERAL POST OFFICE,
August, 1842.

SIR,

I am directed by the Post Master General to state, that after a careful perusal of the Reports of the Commissioners of Enquiry into the Post Offices of British North America, His Lordship has come to the conclusion that the period is now arrived at which it will be expedient to place in the hands of the Officers administering the Government of Her Majesty's Provinces in that quarter, under certain limitations, the patronage hitherto exercised by yourself as Deputy Post Master General, under His Lordship's authority in Canada, (Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island,) and that having communicated with the Lords of the Treasury on the subject, their Lordships have concurred in the arrangement.

It is accordingly to be understood for the future, that all first appointments, excepting the situations of Deputy Post Master General, Accountant and Surveyor's Clerks, should it be found necessary to appoint them, the privilege of nominating to which will still be retained by the Post Master General, will be vested in the Governor or Lieutenant Governor of the Province, but that the promotions will still be made by you, subject, however, to the confirmation of the Post Master General, to whom each case must be reported as it occurs.

With reference to the term "first appointments" it must be understood that under this head are classed the appointments of Clerks upon their first entrance into the service, all Post Masters, and Way Office Keepers, as well as those of all Conductors, Guards, Messengers, Porters, Letter Carriers, Stampers, and Office Keepers; those of the Deputy Post Master General, Accountant, and Surveyors and their Clerks, if appointed hereafter, to which I have above alluded, being the only exceptions. Couriers, too, who are paid by fixed salaries where the service is not put up to public competition, (as Mail Contracts and Riding work Contracts are in this country) are to be regarded in the same light.

The regulations to be observed with respect to promotion are founded upon the same principle as those in use in this country, which are as follows:

Each Department must be considered as a separate establishment, whether it be the Office of the Deputy Post Master General, that of the Accountant, or the Chief, or other Post Office of the Province.

A Clerk, therefore, in your own Office should not be removed into the Accountant's Office if a vacancy occurred there, but the vacancy in the Office of the Accountant should remain at the disposal of the Governor, the appointment to be filled up being that of the junior, the other Officers being promoted by you, if properly qualified for the situation.

If those next in succession are not properly qualified, the Deputy Post Master General for the time being will be required to give in to the Governor or Lieutenant Governor, the names of two or three other parties in other Departments, who are properly qualified, when the vacancy will of necessity take place in that Office from which the individual qualified has been promoted.

It must be also clearly understood, that the Deputy Post Master General will not hereafter be entitled to promote a Post Master from an inferior to a superior Post Mastership.

When a vacancy occurs, therefore, in a Post Mastership at any particular place, the Governor or Lieutenant Governor, as the case may be, will appoint a New Post Master at that place where the particular vacancy has arisen, and should a person already acting as a Post Master, whether in the same or another Province, be appointed to the vacant Office, the vacancy occasioned by such proceeding will be filled up by the Governor or Lieutenant Governor of the Province in which the vacancy occasioned by the recent appointment may exist.

As Clerks form a distinct class, if a vacancy arises amongst them, application must be made to the Governor for another Clerk as a successor, as the vacancy must not be filled up by the Deputy Post Master General from the Stampers or Letter Carriers.

Stampers and Letter Carriers will be considered as forming a separate class, the Deputy Post Master General, therefore, may promote Letter Carriers to the situations of Stampers, in such cases the vacancy to be filled up by the Provincial authorities, will be the situations of Letter Carriers.

To protect the Department as far as possible against the appointment of incompetent persons, a certificate must be given by the Head of the Office, at the expiration of three months, that the individual nominated is qualified to fill his situation; the term, however, may be extended to six months at the pleasure of the then Deputy Post Master General.

A bond must also be required upon the appointment of every person, whatever may be the situation, the amount of which, however, will be fixed by the Post Master General in England, who will consult the Governor of the Province as to the sum which may be most consistent with the customs and feelings of the country. To enable you to carry out these regulations, I herewith enclose copies of the forms used in this Department.

Form No. 1, to be filled up by the various Post Masters throughout Canada, (Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island,) upon the occurrence of a vacancy in the situations of the Clerks, Conductors, Messengers, Stampers, Letter Carriers, Foot Messengers, Couriers, Guards, &c. connected with their Office, and which must be transmitted by them to you immediately the situation falls vacant.

Form No. 2, being a Report of the vacancies of Clerks, Letter Carriers, Runners, &c. as well in your own Department as throughout Canada, (Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island,) and which must be filled up by you weekly and forwarded to the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor.

Form No. 3, being a Report of the vacancies of all Post-masterships and Receiverships throughout Canada, (Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island,) to be dealt with in the same manner as the preceding form.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Quebec, 21st Oct. 1843.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, requesting me, by command of the Governor General, to state, for his Excellency's information, what measures have been taken, or are in progress, with a view of carrying into effect the various changes in the Post Office Department contemplated by Lord Stanley's Despatch of the 3d August last, a copy of which his Excellency communicated by message to the

Appendix
(1.)

18th December

Appendix
(I.)

13th December

Provincial Parliament on the 17th instant. In answer, I beg to say that I have not yet received Instructions for carrying out any of the changes indicated in Lord Stanley's letter; but from questions which have been put to me from the General Post Office, I have reason to think that orders are now being prepared for my guidance on the matters in question.

I take this occasion to observe, as it is one of the changes growing out of the late Post Office Commission, that, under the Post Master General's Instructions, I have been for several months past engaged in preparing for the introduction of the English system of mailing, called the "Forward System," and that on the 6th instant it went into effect. Very beneficial results may be expected from this change, as, besides affording greater security to the public, it establishes a check upon Post Masters very superior to what existed under the old system. The labour attending this alteration in our mail system has been very great, and has, for a considerable time, so engrossed the attention of myself and my immediate establishment, that I have been prevented taking steps for the erection of new offices, which are required in several parts of the country, to which object, however, I shall apply myself so soon as I am in some degree relieved from the pressure to which I have first alluded.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) T. A. STAYNER,
Deputy Post Master General.Honourable D. DALY,
&c. &c. &c.GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Quebec, 26th October, 1843.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd ultimo, desiring me, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, to make His Excellency acquainted, so far as may be in my power, with the proceedings which have been had upon the Report of the late Commission of Post Office Enquiry.

In reply, I beg to observe that my Report of the 21st instant, which you had not received at the date of your letter, will, I should hope, in a great degree, if not altogether, have anticipated the call now made upon me, as I have therein stated that I had not received instructions for carrying out any of the changes indicated in Lord Stanley's letter of the 3rd August, but that I had reason to believe instructions were in preparation for my guidance in the matters in question, and I then proceeded to mention that the introduction, by command of the Post Master General, of one very material change in the interior business of the Department, (the Mailing Branch) had occupied our attention at Quebec, to the exclusion of objects of less immediate importance for several months past. Another change accomplished by His Lordship's command is, that of merging the American Postage collected in the Province in the British Postage, and making it a charge on the General Revenue, instead of having it collected by the frontier Post Masters from the several Deputies in the interior as was previously done—a mode of management, which, although unavoidable in the earlier stages of our Post intercourse with the United States, had been found to be fraught with serious inconvenience, and to have become almost impracticable in execution, in consequence of the increase of Officers in the country. With the exception of these two objects, (which I presume may be considered the foundation of the general plan of improvement contemplated by Her Majesty's Government) I have not been advised of any proceedings being had by His Lordship the Post Master General, as connected with the Post Office Enquiry, although, as I have observed in my letter of the 21st instant, I have cause to believe that measures are in progress for introducing other changes.

I have thus endeavoured, as far as lay in my power, to meet the desire conveyed in your letter; but should it appear to you that I have in any degree misunderstood the nature of His Excellency's Requisition, I shall be happy upon hearing from you again, to repair my error.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) T. A. STAYNER,
Deputy Post Master General.Honourable D. DALY,
&c. &c. &c.GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Quebec, 26th October, 1843.Appendix
(I.)

13th December

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt this day of your letter of the 21st, requiring me by command of His Excellency the Governor General, to prepare with a view to their being laid before the Legislative Assembly as soon as possible, a variety of statements connected with the Receipts and Expenditure of the Post Office in this Province, between the 5th January, 1841, and the 5th January, 1843, to which objects I shall direct my immediate attention; but whilst I am collecting together the materials for those Returns, so far as it may be in my power to render them, I beg leave to state for His Excellency's information, that in consequence of the fire which destroyed the General Post Office at Quebec, in the winter of 1841, I have not the means of furnishing an account for any quarter anterior to 5th April, 1841; but I can give the statements called for from that date up to the 5th January, 1843, making one year and three quarters.

Adverting to that item in your letter which calls for the names of the Officers in each Post Office, I beg to ask whether this is meant to apply to the Assistants in the Offices, who are paid by the Post Masters themselves. This information I cannot furnish with any degree of confidence, except through previous reference to each individual Post Master, because a Post Master having a right to engage his Clerk or Assistant when he pays him out of his own funds, the changes going forward are incessant, and I have reason to believe, that I am not in every instance, kept advised of them as they take place.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) T. A. STAYNER,
Deputy Post Master General.Honourable D. DALY,
&c. &c. &c.
Provincial Secretary.GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Quebec, 2nd December, 1843.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 21st October, requiring me by command of the Governor General, to transmit, for His Excellency's information, and with a view to their being laid before the Legislative Assembly as soon as possible, certain Returns connected with the Post Office Revenue from the 5th January 1841, to the 5th January 1843, and with reference also to my letter of the 26th October, in which I state that owing to the destruction of my Post Office Records by fire in 1841, I should be unable to furnish the statements for any period anterior to that ending the 5th April 1841. I have now the honour to transmit herewith two Returns of the nature required; one being a statement of the gross receipts of the Post Office, for the period commencing the 6th April 1841, and ending the 5th January 1843. And the other Return of the charges of management within the same period, each quarter's amount being given separately. The other Returns I have not yet been able to prepare, owing to the necessity for referring for information on several of the heads to the Post Masters themselves, the ordinary accounts furnished by them not containing such information.

I beg to assure His Excellency, however, that notwithstanding the Department is now exceedingly pressed in making arrangements for important alterations in its duties, recently ordered by Her Majesty's Government, to take effect from the 5th of next month, I shall use the utmost diligence in rendering the other statements. I had hoped to have furnished all the Returns together within a reasonable period from the date of the call upon me, but finding that more time was passing than I had counted upon originally, I consider that I should be but meeting His Excellency's wishes by sending off as I am now doing, such of the statements as I have had it in my power to complete.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) T. A. STAYNER,
Deputy Post Master General.Honourable D. DALY,
&c. &c.

Appendix (I.)

STATEMENT of the Gross Receipts of the Post Office, in the Province of Canada, for the period commencing 6th April, 1841, to the period ending 5th January, 1843.

Appendix (I.)

PERIOD.	Gross Receipts including Packet Postage.	Dead Letters, Mis-sents and Overcharges.	Gross Receipts after deducting Dead Letters, Mis-sents and Overcharges.
	Currency.	Currency.	Currency.
Quarter ending—July 5th, 1841	£ s. d. 14440 10 4	£ s. d. 1205 16 8½	£ s. d. 13234 13 7½
“ “ October 5th, 1841	16217 15 11½	1331 16 11½	14885 19 0
“ “ January 5th, 1842	15171 14 2	1192 9 1½	13979 5 0½
Three Quarters ending 5th January, 1842 ...	45830 0 5½	3730 2 9½	42099 17 8
“ “ April 5th, 1842	15605 5 6	1312 19 8½	14292 5 9½
“ “ July 5th, 1842	15558 9 5	1386 0 0½	14172 9 4½
“ “ October 5th, 1842	18026 4 1½	1613 5 5½	16412 18 8
“ “ January 5th, 1843	17186 14 1	1841 13 6	15345 0 7
Year ending 5th January, 1843	66376 13 1½	6153 18 8½	60222 14 5

E. J. KING,
Accountant.
T. A. STAYNER,
Deputy Post Master General.

CHARGES OF MANAGEMENT of the Post Office Department in the Province of Canada, for the period commencing 6th April, 1841, to the period ending 5th January, 1843.

	From 5th July, 1841, to Quarter ending 5th Jan'y. 1843.	Currency.		From 5th July, 1841, to Quarter ending 5th Jan'y. 1843.	Currency.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Salaries and Commissions.</i>			<i>Brought forward.....</i>	...	73406 12 10½
5th July, 1841	2395 14 6		<i>Rents, Taxes, &c.</i>		
5th October 1841	2499 8 10½		5th July, 1841	47 17 6	
5th January, 1842	2681 9 4	7576 12 8½	5th October, 1841	47 17 6	
5th April, 1842	2677 18 10		5th January, 1842	54 6 5	150 1 5
5th July, 1842	2602 15 5		5th April, 1842	12 10 0	
5th October, 1842	2659 15 7½		5th July, 1842	21 2 11½	
5th January, 1843	2693 1 11	10633 11 9½	5th October, 1842	23 15 0	
<i>Travelling Charges to Surveyors and other officers of the Department.</i>			5th January, 1843	23 15 0	81 2 11½
5th July, 1841	268 11 8½		<i>Law Expenses.</i>		
5th October, 1841	325 14 9		5th January, 1843	34 8 8	34 8 8
5th January, 1842	897 6 8	1491 13 1½	<i>Stationery for the General Post Office and Post Masters, Printing and Advertising.</i>		
5th April, 1842	179 13 1		5th July, 1841	421 1 3	
5th July, 1842	177 14 5		5th October, 1841	390 11 6½	
5th October, 1842	115 18 4		5th January, 1842	427 4 1½	1238 18 11
5th January, 1843	151 11 1	624 16 11	5th April, 1842	638 17 2½	
<i>Conveyance of Mails, Mail-bags, and repairing ditto.</i>			5th July, 1842	423 12 6½	
5th July, 1841	7405 19 11½		5th October, 1842	454 2 8	
5th October, 1841	7828 19 11		5th January, 1843	441 18 5	1959 10 10
5th January, 1842	7587 7 10	22822 7 8½	<i>Incidental Expenses, including expenses of the late Post Office Commission, Fuel, Office Furniture, and fitting up General Post Office at Quebec.</i>		
5th April, 1842	6790 14 5		5th July, 1841	30 10 6	
5th July, 1842	7860 8 10½		5th October, 1841	53 0 6	
5th October, 1842	7907 1 2		5th January, 1842	228 3 6½	311 14 6½
5th January, 1843	7693 8 8	30251 13 1½	5th April, 1842	85 2 8½	
<i>Ship Letter Gratuities.</i>			5th July, 1842	442 4 10	
5th July, 1841	1 5 10		5th October, 1842	2431 9 5½	
5th October, 1841	0 18 11		5th January, 1843	859 14 5½	3618 11 5½
5th January, 1842	0 1 0	2 5 9			
5th April, 1842	0 0 0				
5th July, 1842	0 15 7				
5th October, 1842	2 4 6				
5th January, 1843	0 11 8	3 11 9			
<i>Carried forward.....£</i>		73406 12 10½	<i>Currency £</i>		80999 19 8

E. J. KING,
Accountant.
T. A. STAYNER,
Deputy Post Master General.

SIR,

In obedience to the command of His Excellency the Governor General, conveyed in your letters of 21st October and 9th November last, I have now the honour to transmit the Returns required by the Legislative Assembly, so far as it is possible to complete them.

For the reason assigned in my letter of the 26th October, I am unable to furnish all the information required for the quarter terminating the 5th January, 1841, most of the Returns, therefore, instead of being for two whole years, as required by the House of Assembly, are for seven quarters, viz. : from 6th April, 1841, to the 5th January, 1843.

As regards the amount of postage charged to, and payed out of the Provincial Revenue, I have had it in my power to prepare a statement thereof for the whole of the two years indicated in your letter, and it is furnished accordingly.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) T. A. STAYNER,
Deputy Post Master General.Honourable D. DALY,
&c. &c. &c.

SCHEDULE OF THE RETURNS NOW TRANSMITTED.

- No. 3.—A Statement of the Amount of Postage charged to and paid out of the Provincial Revenue.
No. 4.—Return of the Emoluments, &c., of all paid Officers of the Department.
No. 5.—Statement shewing the Alteration in the Postage Rates.
No. 6.—Return of the Receipts derived from the transmission of Newspapers and Pamphlets.

No. 3.—A STATEMENT of the Amount of Postage charged to and paid out of the Provincial Revenue, from the 6th January, 1841, to the 5th January, 1843, shewing the Sums paid by each Public Department, called for by the House of Assembly, as signified in Mr. Secretary Daly's Letter to the Deputy Post Master General, dated 21st October, 1843.

DEPARTMENT.	Total amount charged.	Of which has been paid.	Remains unpaid.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Executive Council	460 10 8	12 12 1	447 18 7
Legislative Council	398 15 3½	253 18 2	199 17 1½
House of Assembly... ..	2474 4 0½	2140 13 4½	333 11 2
Special Council	27 17 6	27 17 6	
Secretary East	2230 19 0	346 14 5	1884 4 7
Secretary West	1482 12 11½	1482 12 11½	
Chief Secretary	2383 9 2½	2167 4 0	216 5 2½
Attorney General (East)	334 3 3½	...	334 3 3½
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery	64 19 9	...	64 19 9
Receiver General	362 8 2	362 8 2	
Surveyor General	220 7 7½	220 7 7½	
Indian Department	235 1 8½	234 8 7	0 13 1½
Adjutant General of Militia	343 17 10	...	343 17 10
Colonel Antrobus, P. A. D. C.	101 18 1½	...	101 18 1½
Emigrant Department	69 9 0	69 9 0	
Board of Works	402 7 7	402 7 7	
Commissioner of Crown Lands	895 16 11½	895 16 11½	
Inspector General of Accounts	1027 11 3	636 12 11½	390 18 3½
Comptroller of Customs	18 16 0	18 16 0	
Registrar's Department	96 8 0	96 8 0	
Board of Education... ..	19 3 6	19 3 6	
Government Office (Toronto)	245 6 9½	245 6 9½	*
Crown Office do.	30 3 10½	30 3 10½	†
Currency £	18921 8 7½	9663 1 6½	4258 7 1

* Paid by the Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor.

† Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Canada, 1844.T. A. STAYNER,
Deputy Post Master General.

Appendix
(I.)
13th December

Appendix
(I.)
13th December

No. 4.—RETURN OF THE EMOLUMENTS, including Salary, Allowances and Perquisites of all paid Officers in the Post Office Department, in Canada, accruing between the 6th April, 1841, and the 5th January, 1843, inclusive, being seven quarterly periods, (separately stated,) with the names of the said Officers; showing also the funds from which the emoluments are derived.

This Return furnished by command of His Excellency, the Governor General, per Mr. Secretary Daly's Letter to the Deputy Post Master General, dated the 21st October, 1843.

(For the use of the Legislative Assembly.)

Name.	Appointment.	Quarter.	Salary Currency.	Allowance for Stationery.	Commission on U. States Postage.	Newspaper Privileges.	Special Allowance.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
T. A. Stayner	D. P. M. General	July, 1841	150 0 0	9 0 0	89 4 10	698 1 3	
		October, "	150 0 0	9 0 0	73 10 0	862 2 2	
		January, 1842	150 0 0	9 0 0	65 13 0	742 19 3	
		3 quarters	£450 0 0	27 0 0	228 7 10	2303 2 8	
		April, 1842	150 0 0	9 0 0	85 2 8	860 7 8	
		July "	150 0 0	9 0 0	90 19 0	784 11 4	
		October, "	150 0 0	9 0 0	87 4 6	759 12 2½	
		January, 1843	150 0 0	9 0 0	66 12 6	782 3 4½	
One year ending	5th Jan'y. "	600 0 0	36 0 0	309 18 8	3186 14 7		
W. H. Griffin	P. O. Surveyor for Canada East	July, 1841	45 0 0		114 13 2	33 4 2	
		Oct. "	45 0 0		97 0 4	51 12 0	
		Jan. 1842	45 0 0		56 14 0	15 9 0	
		3 quarters	£135 0 0		268 7 6	100 5 2	
		April, 1842	45 0 0				115 4 0
		July "	45 0 0		16 7 7	24 14 4	70 4 0
		Oct. "	45 0 0				82 16 0
		Jan. 1843	45 0 0				82 16 0
One year ending	5th Jan. 1843	£180 0 0		16 7 7	24 14 4	351 0 0	
Wm. Richardson	Acting P. O. Surveyor for Canada West	From 16th June to 5th July, '41	9 17 10	Disbursed for Stationery.			
		Oct. 1841	45 0 0	£ s. d.	74 6 9½	46 7 7	
		Jan. 1842	45 0 0	...	97 0 5	80 2 0	
		3 quarters	£99 17 10	6 2 6	60 9 7	49 4 7	
		April, 1842	45 0 0	...	231 16 9½	175 14 2	
		July "	45 0 0	2 12 4½	60 9 7	39 16 2	
		Oct. "	45 0 0	3 2 2	80 12 9	54 19 9	
		Jan. 1843	45 0 0	1 5 8	56 14 0	56 5 7	
One year ending	5th Jan. 1843	£180 0 0	7 0 2½	268 7 6	211 18 3		
G. M. Richardson	Assistant to the above	April, 1842	25 0 0				
E. S. Freer	Acting P. O. Surveyor for Canada East, Special services...				5 0 9	3 12 7	
T. A. Stayner	D. P. M. General	July, 1841			147 5 7	15 15 5	
		Oct. "			40 11 2	11 6 9	
					187 16 9	27 2 2	
Gilbert E. Griffin	Assistant to ditto				52 16 0		
					18 0 0		
					70 16 0		

Appendix
(I.)

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued)

Appendix
(I.)

13th December

13th December

Name.	Appointment.	Quarter.	Salary.		
William Griffin ...	Chief Clerk to the Dy. P. M. General.	July, 1841 ...	£ 60 0 0		
		October, " ...	60 0 0		
		January, 1842 ...	60 0 0		
		3 quarters ...	£180 0 0		
		April, 1842 ...	60 0 0		
		July, " ...	60 0 0		
		October, " ...	60 0 0		
		January, 1843 ...	60 0 0		
		1 year ending ...	5th January, 1843 ...	£240 0 0	
		E. S. Freer ...	First Clerk to do ...	July, 1841 ...	45 0 0
October, " ...	45 0 0				
January, 1842 ...	45 0 0				
3 quarters ...	£135 0 0				
April, 1842 ...	45 0 0				
July, " ...	45 0 0				
October, " ...	45 0 0				
January, 1843 ...	45 0 0				
1 year ending ...	5th January, 1843 ...			£180 0 0	
G. E. Griffin ...	Second do do ...			July, 1841 ...	30 0 0
		October, " ...	30 0 0		
		January, 1842 ...	30 0 0		
		3 quarters ...	£90 0 0		
		April, 1842 ...	30 0 0		
		July, " ...	30 0 0		
		October, " ...	30 0 0		
		January, 1843 ...	30 0 0		
		1 year ending ...	5th January, 1843 ...	£120 0 0	
		E. J. King ...	Accountant ...	July, 1841 ...	90 0 0
October, " ...	90 0 0				
January, 1842 ...	90 0 0				
3 quarters ...	£270 0 0				
April, 1842 ...	90 0 0				
July, " ...	90 0 0				
October, " ...	90 0 0				
January, 1843 ...	90 0 0				
1 year ending ...	5th January, 1843 ...			£360 0 0	
V. Dantrey ...	First Clerk to do ...			July, 1841 ...	45 0 0
		October, " ...	45 0 0		
		January, 1842 ...	45 0 0		
		3 quarters ...	£135 0 0		
		April, 1842 ...	45 0 0		
		July, " ...	45 0 0		
				£90 0 0	
		W. T. Kimlin ...	Second do do ...	July, 1841 ...	30 0 0
				October, " ...	30 0 0
				January, 1842 ...	30 0 0
3 quarters ...	£90 0 0				
April, 1842 ...	30 0 0				
July, " ...	30 0 0				
From 6th to 25th		July, " ...	6 10 5		
			£66 10 5		
R. A. Seymour ...	Second do do, from 18th Oct. '42, to	5th January, 1843 ...	26 1 8		

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix (I.)

Appendix (I.)

13th December

13th December

Name.	Appointment.	Quarter.	Salary.	Commission for keeping Postage Accounts of Public Departments of Merchants and others.	Commission on U. States Postage.	Rent of Letter Boxes.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
John Sewell ...	1st Clerk Sorting Office	July, 1841 ...	90 0 0	21 18 4	0 4 11	16 5 0	
		October " ...	90 0 0	15 5 4	0 4 7½	16 5 0	
		January, 1842 ...	90 0 0	15 13 3½	0 7 11	16 5 0	
		3 quarters ...	£270 0 0	52 16 11½	0 17 5½	48 15 0	
		April, 1842 ...	90 0 0	19 3 5	0 10 9	16 5 0	
		July " ...	90 0 0	21 2 11	0 6 7½	16 5 0	
		October " ...	90 0 0	21 8 10	0 2 6	16 5 0	
		January, 1843 ...	90 0 0	14 7 4½	0 10 6	16 5 0	
		One year ending ...	5th January, 1843 ...	£360 0 0	76 2 6½	1 10 4½	65 0 0
		David Logie ...	Second ditto ditto	July, 1841 ...	36 0 0		
October " ...	36 0 0						
January, 1842 ...	36 0 0						
3 quarters ...	£108 0 0						
April, 1842 ...	36 0 0						
July " ...	36 0 0						
October " ...	36 0 0						
January, 1843 ...	36 0 0						
One year ending ...	5th January, 1843	£144 0 0					
Alex. Henderson ...	Third ditto ditto	July, 1841 ...	27 0 0				
		October " ...	27 0 0				
		January, 1842 ...	27 0 0				
		3 quarters ...	£81 0 0				
		April, 1842 ...	27 0 0				
		July " ...	27 0 0				
		October " ...	27 0 0				
		One year ending ...	5th January, 1843	£81 0 0			
D. M. Wright ...	Extra Clerk in the Sorting Office	July, 1841 ...	25 4 0				
		October " ...	25 4 0				
		January, 1842 ...	25 4 0				
		3 quarters ...	£75 12 0				
		April, 1842 ...	25 4 0				
		July " ...	25 4 0				
		October " ...	25 4 0				
		January, 1843 ...	25 4 0				
One year ending ...	5th January, 1843 ...	£100 16 0					
John Watt ...	Principal Letter Carrier	July, 1841 ...	18 0 0	£ s. d. 17 2 0			
		October " ...	18 0 0	15 7 4			
		January, 1842 ...	18 0 0	16 3 9			
		3 quarters ...	£54 0 0	46 13 1			
		April, 1842 ...	18 0 0	17 11 1			
		July " ...	18 0 0	16 17 3			
		October " ...	18 0 0	17 5 11			
		January, 1843 ...	18 0 0	17 4 5			
		One year ending ...	5th January, 1843	£72 0 0	68 18 8		
		Robert Patton ...	Second ditto	July, 1841 ...	15 12 0	8 11 0	
October " ...	15 12 0			7 13 8			
January, 1842 ...	15 12 0			8 1 10			
3 quarters ...	£46 16 0			24 6 6			
April, 1842 ...	15 12 0			8 15 6			
July " ...	15 12 0			8 8 7			
October " ...	15 12 0			8 12 11			
January, 1843 ...	15 12 0			8 12 2			
One year ending ...	5th January, 1843	£62 8 0	34 9 2				

Appendix
(I.)
13th December

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(I.)
13th December

Name.	Appointment.	Quarter.	Salary.	Sale of Waste Paper.	Disbursement for Stationery.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Smith Allen	Messenger to the General Post Office	July, 1841	15 0 0	2 10 0	
		October, "	15 0 0	2 10 0	
		January, 1842	15 0 0	2 10 0	
		3 quarters	£45 0 0	7 10 0	
		April, 1842	15 0 0	2 10 0	
		July, "	15 0 0	2 10 0	
		October, "	15 0 0	2 10 0	
January, 1843	15 0 0	2 10 0			
One year ending	5th January, 1843	£60 0 0	10 0 0		
Jerry Mullen	Labourer in General Post Office	January, 1842	2 5 0		
		April, 1842	9 15 0		
		July, "	9 15 0		
		October, "	9 15 0		
		January, 1843	9 15 0		
One year ending	5th January, 1843	£39 0 0			
C. W. Hayden	Post Office Conductor	For the season of Navigation of the year 1841	50 0 0	... ..	12 6
Do.	Do.	" " " 1842	50 0 0	... ..	1 1 9
			£100 0 0	... ..	1 14 3
M. H. Sauborn	Do.	For the season of Navigation of the year 1841	50 0 0	... ..	1 1 4
Jas. Davison	Do.	" " " 1842	£50 0 0	1 5 0	
John Davison	Temporary Clerk in the Accountant's Office	October, 1842	25 15 2½		
		January, 1843	30 0 0		
			£55 15 2½		
C. P. Sisson	Do. do.	October, 1842	23 9 6½		
		January, 1843	17 5 7		
		" "	3 18 3		
			£44 13 4½		
E. C. Hayden	Do. do.	October, 1842	21 3 10½		
		January, 1843	30 0 0		
			£51 3 10½		
Edward Bartlett	Do. do.	January, 1843	£13 7 4½		
C. Draycott	Copyist General Post Office	October, 1842	27 12 6		
		January, 1843	15 17 6		
			£43 10 0		
Smith Leith	Port St. Francis	Season ending 1841	18 0 0		
		" " 1842	18 0 0		
			£36 0 0		

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.,—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix (I.)

Appendix (I.)

12th December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarters.	Salary Currency.	Commission for keeping Postage Account of Public Departments, and of Merchants and others.	Allowance for collecting and keeping accounts of U. States Postage.	Rent of Letter Boxes.	Allowance for Stationery.	Allowance for collecting Newspaper Postage.
Montreal ...	James Porteous	July, 1841 ...	£ s. d. 90 0 0	£ s. d. 70 4 8½	£ s. d. 18 15 0	£ s. d. 63 0 0	£ s. d. 7 10 0	£ s. d. 25 0 0
		October " ...	90 0 0	52 11 1	18 15 0	21 7 6	7 10 0	25 0 0
		January, 1842	90 0 0	50 5 8	18 15 0	23 5 0	7 10 0	25 0 0
		3 quarters	£ 270 0 0.	173 1 5½	56 5 0	107 12 6	22 10 0	75 0 0
		April, 1842 ...	90 0 0	47 13 5	18 15 0	28 10 0	7 10 0	25 0 0
		July " ...	90 0 0	53 10 0	18 15 0	60 15 0	7 10 0	25 0 0
		October " ...	90 0 0	62 1 1	18 15 0	24 15 0	7 10 0	25 0 0
		January, 1843	90 0 0	52 11 9	18 15 0	22 10 0	7 10 0	25 0 0
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43	£ 360 0 0	215 16 3	75 0 0	136 10 0	30 0 0	100 0 0

MONTREAL OFFICE.

Name.	Appointment.	Quarters.	Salary Currency.	Commission for keeping Postage Account of Public Departments, and of Merchants and others.	Allowance for collecting and keeping accounts of U. States Postage.	Rent of Letter Boxes.	Allowance for Stationery.	Allowance for collecting Newspaper Postage.
H. A. Wickstead ...	First Clerk to do	July, 1841 ...	25 0 0					
		October " ...	25 0 0					
		January, 1842	25 0 0					
		3 quarters	£ 75 0 0					
		April, 1842 ...	25 0 0					
		July " ...	25 0 0					
		October " ...	25 0 0					
		January, 1843	25 0 0					
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43	£ 100 0 0					

Under authority of Treasury Letter of 13th August, 1840, to the Post Master General, the Post Master of Montreal is to pay to the extent of £110 a-year for stationery, fuel, lighting, and for a Porter, for which expenditure he is to produce vouchers.

William Gillespie ...	Second do do ...	July, 1841 ...	35 0 0					
		October " ...	35 0 0					
		January, 1842	35 0 0					
		3 quarters	£ 105 0 0					
		April, 1842 ...	35 0 0					
		July " ...	35 0 0					
		October " ...	35 0 0					
		January, 1843	35 0 0					
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43	£ 140 0 0					

William Cooper ...	Third do do ...	July, 1841 ...	35 0 0					
		October " ...	35 0 0					
		January, 1842	35 0 0					
		3 quarters	£ 105 0 0					
		April, 1842 ...	35 0 0					
		July " ...	35 0 0					
		October " ...	35 0 0					
		January, 1843	35 0 0					
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43	£ 140 0 0					

George Laughlin ...	Fourth do do ...	July, 1841 ...	20 0 0					
		October " ...	20 0 0					
		January, 1842	20 0 0					
		3 quarters	£ 60 0 0					
		April, 1842 ...	20 0 0					
		July " ...	20 0 0					
		October " ...	20 0 0					
		January, 1843	20 0 0					
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43	£ 80 0 0					

Appendix (I.)

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix (I.)

13th December

13th December

Name.	Appointment.	Quarters.	Salary Currency.	REMARKS.
James Huddell	... First Letter Carrier to do	July, 1841 ...	£ s. d. 15 0 0	
		October " ...	15 0 0	
		January, 1842	15 0 0	
		3 quarters	£ 45 0 0	
		April, 1842	£ 15 0 0	
		July " ...	15 0 0	
		October " ...	15 0 0	
		January, 1843	15 0 0	
1 year ending	... 5th Jan. '43	£ 60 0 0		
G. G. Lyon	... Second do do ...	July, 1841 ...	15 0 0	
		October " ...	15 0 0	
		January, 1842	15 0 0	
		3 quarters	£ 45 0 0	
J. Simpson	... Second do do	April, 1842 ...	15 0 0	
		July " ...	10 0 0	
		July " ...	5 0 0	
		October " ...	15 0 0	
		January, 1843	15 0 0	
		1 year ending	... 5th Jan. '43		£ 60 0 0

Office.	Deputy.	Quarters.	Salary Currency.	Commission for keeping Postage Accounts of Public Departments and of Merchants and others.	Commission on U. States Postage.	Rent of Letter Boxes.	Allowance for Stationery.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.	
Kingston	... Robert Deacon	July, 1841 ...	£ s. d. 39 0 0	£ s. d. 27 5 3	£ s. d. 53 18 6	£ s. d. 4 17 6	£ s. d. 6 5 0	£ s. d. 4 2 7½	
		October " ...	39 0 0	72 12 6	77 11 10	5 5 0	6 5 0	24 19 4	
		January, 1842	39 0 0	44 4 0	72 6 11	5 12 6	6 5 0	9 7 2½	
		3 quarters	£ 117 0 0	144 1 9	203 17 3	15 15 0	18 15 0	38 9 2	
		April, 1842 ...	39 0 0	49 17 5½	86 1 5	6 0 0	6 5 0	20 3 8	
		July, " ...	39 0 0	41 0 8	88 18 5	9 2 6	6 5 0	9 8 9½	
		October " ...	39 0 0	59 0 4	92 14 11	9 2 6	6 5 0	11 4 1	
		January, 1843	39 0 0	49 4 11	92 7 5	10 10 0	6 5 0	10 4 9	
		1 year ending	... 5th Jan. '43	£ 156 0 0	199 3 4½	360 2 2	34 15 0	25 0 0	51 1 3½

KINGSTON OFFICE.

Name.	Appointment.	Quarters.	Salary Currency.	REMARKS.
Joseph M'Cuag	... Assistant ...	July, 1841 ...	15 0 0	With the exception of the allowance of £60 currency, towards the salary of one Assistant, and £80 for a Letter Carrier, the Post Master of Kingston supports his Office Establishment, including Clerks, Office rent, fuel and light, and other contingencies, out of his own emoluments.
		October " ...	15 0 0	
		January, 1842	15 0 0	
		3 quarters	£ 45 0 0	
		April, 1842 ...	15 0 0	
		July " ...	15 0 0	
		October " ...	15 0 0	
		January, 1843	15 0 0	
1 year ending	... 5th Jan. '43	£ 60 0 0		

Patrick Lindsay	... Letter Carrier to do	July, 1841 ...	7 10 0	
		October " ...	7 10 0	
		January, 1842	7 10 0	
		3 quarters	£ 22 10 0	
		April, 1842 ...	7 10 0	
		July " ...	7 10 0	
		October " ...	7 10 0	
		January, 1843	7 10 0	
1 year ending	... 5th Jan. '43	£ 30 0 0		

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix (I.)
13th December

Appendix (I.)
13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Salary Currency.	Commission for keeping Postage Accounts of Public Departments, and of Merchants and others.	Commission on U. States Postage.	Rent of Letter Boxes.	Allowance for Stationery.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Toronto ...	Charles Berezy ...	July, 1841 ...	60 0 0	23 13 10	40 0 0	13 15 0	7 10 0	16 17 4½	
		October " ...	60 0 0	23 13 10	43 10 8	13 15 0	7 10 0	15 12 1½	
		January, 1842	60 0 0	23 13 10	44 6 0	13 15 0	7 10 0	16 8 7	
		3 quarters	£ 180 0 0	71 1 6	127 16 8	41 5 0	22 10 0	48 18 1	
		April, 1842 ...	60 0 0	23 13 10	46 6 0	13 15 0	7 10 0	16 4 4½	
		July " ...	60 0 0	23 13 10	52 4 2	13 15 0	7 10 0	15 6 10	
		October " ...	60 0 0	26 17 6	51 13 6	17 10 0	7 10 0	15 17 7	
		January, 1843	60 0 0	25 10 3½	50 10 0	17 10 0	7 10 0	14 19 3	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43	£ 240 0 0	99 15 5½	200 13 8	62 10 0	30 0 0	62 8 0½
		TORONTO OFFICE.							
Name.	Appointment.			Gain made in converting U. States into British Currency.	Letters for Town Delivery.	Fees on late Letters.			
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
John Armstrong ...	First Clerk to ditto ...	July, 1841 ...	18 15 0	7 10 0	2 1 3½	1 10 6			
		October " ...	18 15 0	7 10 0	3 19 0	3 5 0			
		January, 1842	18 15 0	7 10 0	5 5 0	2 10 0			
		3 quarters	£ 56 5 0	22 10 0	11 5 3½	7 5 6			
		April, 1842 ...	18 15 0	7 10 0	6 17 6	2 15 0			
		July " ...	18 15 0	7 10 0	7 10 0	3 0 0			
		October " ...	18 15 0	...	7 17 2	2 15 0			
		January, 1843	18 15 0	...	14 0 6	1 17 6			
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43	£ 75 0 0	15 0 0	36 5 2	10 7 6		
		John M'Pherson from 6th April to 5th October, 1841, and Thos. Barber from 6th October, 1841, to 5th January, 1843. ...	Second do. to do. ...	July, 1841 ...	10 0 0	With the exception of £145 Currency allowed towards the Salaries of two Clerks, and one Letter Carrier, the Post Master of Toronto supports his Office Establishment, including Clerks, Office Rent, Fuel and Light, and other contingencies out of his own emoluments.			
		October " ...	10 0 0	NOTE.—The Post Master pays the first Clerk, £80 a year, and the second £60.					
		January, 1842	10 0 0						
		3 quarters	£ 30 0 0						
		April, 1842 ...	10 0 0						
		July, " ...	10 0 0						
		October " ...	10 0 0						
		January, 1843	10 0 0						
1 year ending ...	5th Jan'y. 1843	£ 40 0 0							
Alexander Gunn ...	Letter Carrier do. ...	July, 1841 ...	7 10 0						
		October " ...	7 10 0						
		January, 1842	7 10 0						
		3 quarters	£ 22 10 0						
		April, 1842 ...	7 10 0						
		July, " ...	7 10 0						
		October " ...	7 10 0						
		January, 1843	7 10 0						
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan'y. 1843	£ 30 0 0					

Appendix
(I.)

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(I.)

13th December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.
Abbotsford	E. Fisk	July, 1841	£ s. d. 0 9 4	£ s. d. 0 2 6	£ s. d. 0 0 5½	£ s. d. 0 0 2
		October " 1841	0 10 8	0 2 6	0 0 11½	0 0 3
		January, 1842	0 12 10½	0 2 6	0 0 11	0 0 3
		3 quarters	£1 12 10½	0 7 6	0 2 4	0 0 8
		April, 1842	0 12 5½	0 2 6	0 0 11½	0 0 4
		July " 1842	0 12 6½	0 2 6	0 0 11½	0 0 4
		October " 1842	0 14 4½	0 2 6	0 1 2	0 0 5
		January, 1843	0 18 3½	0 2 6	0 0 2½	0 0 6
		1 year ending 5th Jan. 1843	£2 17 8	0 10 0	0 3 3½	0 1 7
		Adolphustown	S. Griffis	July, 1841	0 13 4	0 2 6	0 1 10½
October " 1841	0 16 9			0 2 6	0 1 5½	
January, 1842	1 1 7			0 2 6	0 2 0	
3 quarters	£2 11 8			0 7 6	0 5 4	
April, 1842	0 17 10½			0 2 6	0 1 11½	
July " 1842	0 14 2			0 2 6	0 2 3	
October " 1842	0 16 7			0 2 6	0 4 7	
January, 1843	0 4 6			0 2 6	0 3 2½	
1 year ending 5th Jan. 1843	£2 13 1½			0 10 0	0 12 0	
Adjala	J. Hart			July, 1841	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
		October " 1841	0 9 10½	0 2 6	0 0 0	
		January, 1842	0 9 2	0 2 6	0 0 0	
		3 quarters	0 19 0½	0 5 0	0 0 0	
		April, 1842	0 12 7	0 2 6	0 0 6½	
		July " 1842	0 11 8½	0 2 6	... ..	0 0 2
		October " 1842	0 16 11½	0 2 6	0 0 2½	
		January, 1843	0 15 8½	0 2 6	0 0 5	
		1 year ending 5th Jan. 1843	£2 16 11½	0 10 0	0 1 2	0 0 2
		Albion	S. B. Sterne	July, 1841	0 16 8½	0 2 6	0 1 0½
October " 1841	1 1 1½			0 2 6	0 1 0½	
January, 1842	0 16 2½			0 2 6	0 0 11½	
3 quarters	£2 14 0			0 7 6	0 3 0½	
April, 1842	0 16 11½			0 2 6	0 2 0	
July " 1842	0 17 8			0 2 6	0 1 0½	
October " 1842	0 14 8			0 2 6	0 0 6½	
January, 1843	0 19 3			0 2 6	0 1 1	
1 year ending 5th Jan. 1843	£3 8 6½			0 10 0	0 4 8	
Aldboro'	E. M'Kinlay			July, 1841	0 15 8	0 2 6	0 0 5
		October " 1841	0 15 1	0 2 6	0 0 0	
		January, 1842	1 0 3	0 2 6	0 0 2	
		3 quarters	£2 11 0	0 7 6	0 0 7	
		April, 1842	1 1 1½	0 2 6	0 0 0	
		July " 1842	0 18 10	0 2 6	0 0 4½	
		October " 1842	0 17 11½	0 2 6	0 0 2	
		January, 1843	0 15 11	0 2 6	0 0 0	
		1 year ending 5th Jan. 1843	£3 13 10	0 10 0	0 0 6½	

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(I.)
13th December

Appendix
(I.)
13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.			Stationery Allowance.			Commission on U. S. Postage.			Commission on Newspaper Postage.			
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Alexandria	R. Chisholm	July, 1841	0	15	1½	0	2	6	0	1	4½	0	0	5	
		October " "	0	13	5½	0	2	6	0	0	4½	0	0	5	
		January, 1842	1	15	3	0	2	6	0	1	2½	0	0	8	
		3 quarters	£3	3	10	0	7	6	0	2	11½	0	1	6	
		April, 1842	1	5	9½	0	2	6	0	0	8½	0	0	5	
		July, " "	1	4	9½	0	2	6	0	0	11	0	0	5	
		October " "	1	12	11½	0	2	6	0	1	0	0	0	5	
		January, 1843	1	5	1½	0	2	6	0	0	5	0	0	5	
		1 year ending	5th Jan'y. '43	5	8	8	0	10	0	0	3	0½	0	1	8
		Allen's Mills	A. Kerr	July, 1841	0	5	4½	0	2	6	0	0	1		
October " "	0			2	10½	0	2	6	0	0	0½				
January, 1842	0			3	11	0	2	6	...	...	...	
3 quarters	£0			12	2	0	7	6	0	0	1½				
April, 1842	0			3	1	0	2	6	0	0	1				
July, " "	0			5	2	0	2	6	0	0	0				
October " "	0			7	6½	0	2	6	0	0	0				
January, 1843	0			8	5½	0	2	6	0	0	0				
1 year ending	5th Jan'y. '43			£1	4	3	0	10	0	0	0	1			
Ameliasburg	T. McMahon			July, 1841	0	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	7		
		October " "	0	12	7	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	
		January, 1842	0	14	3	0	0	0	0	0	7½	0	0	2	
		3 quarters	£1	13	5	...	...	...	0	1	6½	0	0	3
		April, 1842	0	13	8	0	0	0	0	0	5½	0	0	1	
		July, " "	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	1	1½	0	0	1	
		October " "	0	16	7½	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	1	
		January, 1843	0	15	4½	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	
		1 year ending	5th Jan'y. '43	£2	18	8	0	2	6	0	0	4
		Amherstburg	J. Kevill	July, 1841	48	13	0½	2	10	0	1	17	1	1	0	11
October " "	54			10	8½	2	10	0	0	11	5½	0	14	2	
January, 1842	51			11	7	2	10	0	0	9	2	0	13	11	
3 quarters	£154			15	4	7	10	0	2	17	8½	2	9	0	
April, 1842	40			0	0	2	10	0	0	13	5	0	16	3	
July, " "	49			17	9	2	10	0	0	9	8	0	16	6	
October " "	59			19	6½	2	10	0	0	6	4	0	14	9½	
January, 1843	46			7	4	2	10	0	0	8	4½	0	13	10	
1 year ending	5th Jan. '43			£196	4	7½	10	0	0	1	17	9½	3	1	4½
Amiens	J. McKirdy			July, 1841	0	10	3½	0	2	6	0	0	8½		
		October " "	0	11	8	0	2	6	0	0	3½	0	0	1½	
		January, 1842	0	8	11½	0	2	6	0	0	5	0	0	2	
		3 quarters	£1	10	11	0	7	6	0	1	5	0	0	3½	
		April, 1842	0	12	11½	0	2	6	0	0	10	0	0	2	
		July, " "	0	13	1½	0	2	6	0	0	6½	0	0	2	
		October " "	0	16	0	0	5	0	0	2	2½	0	0	5	
		January, 1843	1	9	11½	0	5	0	0	2	3	0	0	6	
		1 year ending	5th Jan'y. '43	£3	12	0½	0	15	0	0	5	10	0	1	3

Appendix
(I.)

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(I.)

13th December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ancaster	... James Chep ...	July, 1841 ...	3 7 3½	0 10 0	0 6 8½	0 3 4½
		October, " ...	3 11 11½	0 10 0	0 4 6½	0 4 1½
		January, 1842	3 15 2	0 10 0	0 5 7	0 4 11½
		3 quarters...£	10 14 5	1 10 0	0 16 10	0 12 5½
		April, 1842...	3 11 9½	0 10 0	0 5 9	0 4 5
		July, " ...	3 15 2	0 10 0	0 4 0½	0 4 6½
		October, " ...	3 5 10½	0 10 0	0 4 2	0 5 6
		January, 1843	3 2 3½	0 10 0	0 4 4	0 4 6
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	13 15 1½	2 0 0	0 18 3½	0 18 11½
		Arnprior J. Gregory ...	July, 1841 ...	0 0 0	0 0 0
October, " ...	0 12 0			0 0 0		
January, 1842	1 4 9			0 5 0		
3 quarters...£	1 16 9			0 5 0		
April, 1842...	1 4 10			... ..	0 0 3½	
July, " ...	1 7 4			0 5 0	0 0 0	0 2 2½
October, " ...	0 18 8½			... ..	0 1 0½	0 2 2
January, 1843	0 16 0½			0 10 0	0 0 10	0 2 9½
1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	4 6 11			0 15 0	0 2 2	0 7 2
Asphodel	... T. Walker ...			July, 1841 ...	0 16 3	0 2 6	0 0 7½
		October, " ...	0 15 9	0 2 6	0 0 7	
		January, 1842	0 12 1½	0 2 6	0 0 11	
		3 quarters...£	2 4 1½	0 7 6	0 2 1½	
		April, 1842...	0 10 0	0 2 6	0 0 9½	
		July, " ...	0 12 6	0 2 6	0 0 4½	
		October, " ...	0 18 2½	0 2 6	0 0 7	
		January, 1843	1 2 3	0 2 6	0 0 5½	
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	3 2 11½	0 10 0	0 2 2½	
		Aylmer, C. W. P. Hodgkinson ...	July, 1841 ...	1 14 8	... ..	0 2 6	0 1 3
October, " ...	1 18 4			0 5 0	0 1 9½	0 1 2
January, 1842	2 0 0			0 5 0	0 1 1½	0 1 3
3 quarters...£	5 13 0			0 10 0	0 5 5	0 3 8
April, 1842...	2 12 1			0 5 0	0 2 0½	0 0 4
July, " ...	1 17 11			0 5 0	0 0 10½	0 0 2
October, " ...	2 1 6			0 5 0	0 1 0½	0 0 10
January, 1843	2 12 11			0 5 0	0 1 3½	0 0 7
1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	9 4 5			1 0 0	0 5 3	0 1 11
Aylmer, C. E. C. Symes ...			July, 1841 ...	4 8 4	0 10 0	0 0 4½	0 1 0
		October, " ...	3 19 3½	0 10 0	0 0 1	0 1 8
		January, 1842	5 0 9	0 10 0	0 0 1½	0 1 4
		3 quarters...£	13 8 4½	1 10 0	0 0 7	0 4 0
		April, 1842...	6 4 11½	0 10 0	0 0 1	
		July, " ...	6 15 3	0 10 0	0 0 2	2 11 0
		October, " ...	5 6 7	0 10 0	0 0 2	1 11 9
		January, 1843	5 19 4	0 10 0	0 0 4½	1 11 3
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	24 6 1½	2 0 0	0 0 9½	5 14 0

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix (I.)
13th December

Appendix (I.)
13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.
			£. s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ayr ...	J. Jackson ...	July, 1841 ...	0 7 11	... ..	0 0 2½	
		October " ...	0 12 8½	... ..	0 0 3½	
		January, 1842	0 8 0	... ..	0 0 4	
		3 quarters ...	£1 8 7½	... ..	0 0 10	
		April, 1842 ...	0 14 10	0 8 10	0 0 4	
		July " ...	0 18 5½	... ..	0 0 3	
		October " ...	0 18 9½	... ..	0 0 8	
		January, 1843	0 13 1½	... ..	0 0 5	
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan. 1843	£3 5 2½	0 8 10	0 1 8	
		Babyville ...	H. Nesbitt ...	July, 1841 ...	0 15 9	0 2 6
October " ...	0 14 8			0 2 6		
January, 1842	0 17 6			0 2 6		
3 quarters ...	£2 7 11			0 7 6		
April, 1842 ...	0 15 7½			0 2 6		
July " ...	0 15 11½			0 2 6		
October " ...	0 19 0			0 2 6		
January, 1843	0 13 6			0 2 6		
1 year ending ... 5th Jan. 1843	£3 4 1			0 10 0		
Barnston ...	A. Adams ...			July, 1841 ...	0 17 1	0 2 6	0 5 10	0 2 8
		October " ...	0 17 9	0 2 6	0 6 2½	0 2 6½
		January, 1842	0 16 1½	0 2 6	0 4 9	0 2 5½
		3 quarters ...	£2 10 11½	0 7 6	0 16 9½	0 7 8
		April, 1842 ...	0 18 4½	0 2 6	0 4 9	0 2 7
		July " ...	0 13 5	0 2 6	0 4 10	0 2 7
		October " ...	0 13 6	0 2 6	0 4 7	0 2 5½
		January, 1843	0 11 0½	0 2 6	0 3 4	0 1 8
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan. 1843	£2 16 4	0 10 0	0 17 6	0 9 3½
		Barrie ...	J. M. Watt ...	July, 1841 ...	3 0 10	0 5 0	0 3 2	0 2 11
October " ...	1 18 3			0 5 0	0 1 1½	0 2 11
January, 1842	1 19 9			0 5 0	0 2 5	0 2 10
3 quarters ...	£6 18 10			0 15 0	0 6 8½	0 8 8
April, 1842 ...	1 18 3			0 5 0	0 2 3½	0 2 7
July " ...	2 1 4			0 5 0	0 3 5½	0 2 9
October " ...	3 6 8			0 7 6	0 2 6½	0 2 9
January, 1843	2 16 3½			0 5 0	0 1 7½	0 3 3
1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43	£10 2 6½			1 2 6	0 9 11	0 11 4
Bath ...	W. J. McKay ...			July, 1841 ...	3 4 3	1 5 0	0 8 3½	0 2 0
		October " ...	3 7 6	1 5 0	0 7 0	0 2 1
		January, 1842	3 19 8	1 5 0	0 8 9½	0 2 8
		3 quarters ...	£10 11 5	3 15 0	1 4 1	0 6 9
		April, 1842 ...	3 11 3	1 5 0	0 7 11½	0 2 2½
		July " ...	3 8 8½	1 5 0	0 8 9½	0 1 10
		October " ...	3 2 5½	1 5 0	0 7 11½	0 1 10
		January, 1843	3 4 2	1 5 0	0 5 4½	0 1 9½
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43	£13 1 7	5 0 0	1 10 1	0 7 8

Appendix
(I.)

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(I.)

13th December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Batiscan	... J. B. Filleau	July, 1841 ...	1 4 7	0 2 6			
		October " ...	1 6 3	0 2 6			
		January, 1842	1 2 4½	0 2 6			
		3 quarters ...	£3 13 3	0 7 6			
		April, 1842...	1 5 8	0 2 6			
		July, " ...	1 6 5½	0 2 6			
		October " ...	1 6 10½	0 2 6			
		January, 1843	1 7 5	0 2 6			
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan. 1843	£5 6 5	0 10 0		
		Bayham	... J. Bowes	July, 1841 ...	1 4 6½	0 3 9	0 1 10	0 0 5
October " ...	1 7 8			0 3 9	0 1 3½	0 0 7½	
January, 1842	1 2 2½			0 5 0	0 1 1½	0 0 6	
3 quarters ...	£3 14 5			0 12 6	0 4 3	0 1 6½	
April, 1842...	1 18 5			0 3 9	0 1 2	0 0 3	
July, " ...	1 11 11½			0 3 9	0 1 10	0 0 10	
October " ...	1 8 1½			0 3 9	0 1 0½	0 0 7	
January, 1843	1 4 10			0 3 9	0 1 4	0 1 0	
1 year ending ...	5th Jan. 1843			£6 3 4	0 15 0	0 5 4½	0 2 8
Beachville	... W. Marigold			July, 1841 ...	1 10 0	0 5 0	0 3 6	0 2 3
		October " ...	1 8 4½	0 5 0	0 1 8	0 1 3	
		January, 1842	1 19 2	0 5 0	0 1 0	0 0 10½	
		3 quarters ...	£4 17 6½	0 15 0	0 6 2	0 4 4½	
		April, 1842...	2 0 0	0 5 0	0 2 7½	0 2 6	
		July, " ...	2 3 9½	0 5 0	0 3 4½	0 1 5	
		October " ...	1 19 8	0 5 0	0 2 0½	0 2 0	
		January, 1843	1 13 9	0 5 0	0 1 5½	0 1 7	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan. 1843	£7 17 2½	1 0 0	0 9 6	0 7 6
		Beamsville	... J. B. Osborne	July, 1841 ...	2 4 2	0 5 0	0 5 4½	0 1 1
October " ...	2 5 0			0 5 0	0 5 6½	0 1 6½	
January, 1842	2 10 6½			0 5 0	0 6 0	0 1 0	
3 quarters ...	£6 19 8½			0 15 0	0 16 11	0 3 7½	
April, 1842...	3 0 8			0 5 0	0 6 0½	0 1 6	
July, " ...	2 14 5			0 5 0	0 5 0	0 1 9	
October " ...	2 12 6			0 5 0	0 4 0	0 1 6	
January, 1843	2 4 0			0 5 0	0 2 4	0 1 7	
1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43 £			10 11 7	1 0 0	0 17 4½	0 6 4
Beauharnois	... H. Bogue			July 1841 ...	2 4 5½	0 1 10	0 0 10
		October " ...	1 19 8	... ..	0 2 1½	0 0 10
		January, 1842	2 0 11	... ..	0 2 0½	0 1 1½
		3 quarters ...	£6 5 0½	... ..	0 6 0	0 2 9½
		April, 1842...	2 9 11½	... ..	0 2 2	0 0 5
		July, " ...	1 19 8½	... ..	0 2 3	0 1 2
		October " ...	4 5 8	... ..	0 1 7	0 0 11
		January, 1843	7 2 9	... ..	0 5 6	0 1 10
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43 £	15 18 1	0 11 6	0 4 4

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix (I.)
13th December

Appendix (I.)
13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Beaverton	J. Ellis	July, 1841	1 3 6½	...	0 0 9½	0 1 1½	
		October "	1 1 8	...	0 0 9½	0 0 10½	
		January, 1842	1 0 6½	...	0 1 1	0 0 7	
		3 quarters	£3 5 9	...	0 2 8	0 2 6	
		April, 1842	1 6 2	...	0 1 9	0 0 11	
		July "	1 6 9	...	0 1 5½	0 1 7	
		October "	1 7 0½	...	0 0 4	0 0 8	
		January, 1843	1 5 3	...	0 0 5	0 0 3½	
		1 year ending	5th Jan. 1843	£5 5 2½	...	0 3 11½	0 3 5½
		Becancour	F. Beauchemin	July, 1841	0 10 8½	0 1 3	0 0 1
October "	0 8 2			...	0 0 1½		
January, 1842	0 10 7½			...			
3 quarters	£1 9 6			0 1 3	0 0 2½		
April, 1842	0 13 3½			...	0 0 1		
July "	0 12 10½			0 1 7			
October "	0 7 1½						
January, 1843	0 12 3						
1 year ending	5th Jan. 1843			£2 5 6½	0 1 7	0 0 1	
Bedford	N. Adams			July, 1841	1 10 4	0 5 0	0 1 1	0 1 8
		October "	1 2 7	0 5 0	0 0 11½	0 1 6	
		January, 1842	1 2 2½	0 5 0	0 0 3½	0 1 3	
		3 quarters	£3 15 1½	0 15 0	0 2 4	0 4 5	
		April, 1842	1 2 9	0 5 0	0 1 11½	0 1 9	
		July "	1 2 11	0 5 0	0 1 2	0 1 11	
		October "	1 1 8	0 5 0	0 2 5	0 2 1	
		January, 1843	1 2 5	0 5 0	0 1 10	0 1 8	
		1 year ending	5th Jan. 1843	£4 9 9	1 0 0	0 7 4½	0 7 5
		Belleville	A. Menzies	July, 1841	18 8 1	1 10 0	1 1 6	0 15 9
October "	18 5 6			1 10 0	1 2 5	0 14 8	
January, 1842	19 15 11½			1 10 0	1 4 3	0 16 7	
3 quarters	£56 9 6½			4 10 0	3 8 2	2 7 0	
April, 1842	18 13 6			1 10 0	1 2 0	0 17 5	
July "	18 16 7			1 10 0	1 5 4	1 0 0	
October "	22 16 8½			1 10 0	1 2 3	1 5 1	
January, 1843	22 19 3			1 10 0	1 3 7	1 16 6	
1 year ending	5th Jan. '43			£83 6 0½	6 0 0	4 13 2	4 19 0
Berthier	A. D. Bondy			July, 1841	10 0 0	0 12 6	0 2 6½	0 0 6½
		Salary of Letter Carrier	1 5 0				
		October "	10 0 0	0 12 6	0 3 1	0 0 8	
		" " "	1 5 0				
		January, 1842	10 0 0	0 12 6	0 1 8	0 0 7	
		" " "	1 5 0				
3 quarters	£33 15 0	1 17 6	0 7 3½	0 1 9½			

Appendix
(I.)

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.,—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(I.)

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Berthier	... A. D. Bondy ...	April, 1842...	10 0 0	0 12 6	0 1 9½	0 0 5	
		Salary of Letter Carrier ...	1 5 0				
		July, " ...	10 0 0	0 12 6	0 1 2½	0 0 9	
		" " " ...	1 5 0				
		October " ...	10 0 0	0 12 6	0 2 3	0 0 4	
		" " " ...	1 5 0				
		January, 1843	10 0 0	0 12 6	0 3 8	0 0 3	
" " " ...	1 5 0						
	1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43	£ 45 0 0	2 10 0	0 8 11	0 1 9	
Beverly	... S. Schofield ...	July, 1841 ...	2 6 3	0 10 0	0 5 11	0 0 8	
		October " ...	2 11 5½	0 10 0	0 5 9	0 1 0	
		January, 1842	2 1 1½	0 10 0	0 5 4	0 1 4	
		3 quarters ...	£6 18 10	1 10 0	0 17 0	0 3 0	
		April, 1842 ...	3 3 0	0 10 0	0 7 5½	0 1 6	
		July, " ...	2 0 1	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 1 1	
		October " ...	2 7 5½	0 10 0	0 3 7	0 1 4	
		January, 1843	2 8 10½	0 10 0	0 5 11	0 0 10	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan. 1843	£9 19 5	2 0 0	1 1 11½	0 4 9
		Bloomfield	... J. Thurkell ...	July, 1841 ...	0 11 11	0 0 3
October " ...	0 9 10½			... ..	0 0 3	
January, 1842	0 11 8			... ..	0 0 9½	
3 quarters ...	£1 13 5½			... ..	0 1 3½	
April, 1842...	0 15 2½			... ..	0 0 6½	
July, " ...	0 11 0½			... ..	0 0 5	
October, " ...	0 15 4½			... ..	0 1 4½	
January, 1843	0 15 2			... ..	0 1 4	0 0 8
1 year ending ...	5th Jan. 1843			£2 16 10	0 3 8	0 0 8
Bolton	... J. Merry ...			July, 1841 ...	0 13 6	0 2 11½	0 0 10
		October " ...	0 8 2½	... ..	0 2 5½	0 1 0
		January, 1842	0 6 8	0 2 6	0 2 1	0 1 2	
		3 quarters ...	£1 8 4½	0 2 6	0 7 6	0 3 0	
		April, 1842...	0 7 2	0 2 6	0 2 1	0 0 9	
		July, " ...	0 6 4	0 2 6	0 2 7	0 0 6	
		October " ...	0 8 8½	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 0 7½	
		January, 1843	0 6 6½	0 2 6	0 2 3	0 1 6	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan. 1843	£1 8 9	0 10 0	0 9 11	0 2 10½
		Bond Head ...	J. F. Robinson ...	July, 1841 ...	1 10 0	0 0 0	0 1 6½	0 0 2½
October " ...	1 7 7			0 3 9	0 1 7½	0 0 2½	
January, 1842	1 9 1			0 3 9	0 3 3	0 0 0	
3 quarters ...	£4 6 8			0 7 6	0 6 5	0 0 5	
April, 1842...	1 2 0			0 3 9	0 2 5½	0 0 3	
July, " ...	1 1 3			0 3 9	0 2 1½	0 0 3	
October " ...	1 12 8			0 3 9	0 1 3½	0 0 3	
January, 1843	1 9 1			0 3 9	0 1 1	0 0 3	
1 year ending ...	5th Jan. 1843			£5 5 0	0 15 0	0 6 11½	0 1 0

13th December

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix (I.)

Appendix (I.)

3th December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Boucherville	...L. Lacoste ...	July, 1841 ...	0 17 5	0 1 3		
		October, " ...	0 12 4	0 1 3		
		January, 1842	0 18 3	0 1 3		
		3 quarters...£	2 8 0	0 3 9		
		April, 1842...	0 12 0	0 1 3		
		July, " ...	0 13 10	0 1 3		
		October, " ...	0 8 11	0 1 3		
		January, 1843	0 13 1	0 2 6		
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	2 7 10	0 6 3		
		Bradford	... J. Peacock ...	July, 1841 ...	1 14 7½	0 2 6	0 1 11
October, " ...	2 1 3½			0 2 6	0 0 10	
January, 1842	1 9 10			0 2 6	0 0 11	0 0 3
3 quarters...£	5 5 9			0 7 6	0 3 8	0 0 3
April, 1842...	1 15 6			0 2 6	0 0 8½	0 0 1
July, " ...	2 4 4			0 2 6	0 1 3½	0 0 1
October, " ...	2 2 3½			0 2 6	0 0 7	0 0 3½
January, 1843	2 2 7			0 2 6	0 0 3½	0 0 3
1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	8 4 8½			0 10 0	0 2 10½	0 0 8½
Brantford	... J. Muirhead ...			July, 1841 ...	15 4 3	2 0 0	1 0 11½	1 19 8
		October, " ...	16 11 9	2 0 0	1 0 11	1 13 10
		January, 1842	16 12 8	2 0 0	1 3 8	1 17 0
		3 quarters ...	48 8 8	6 0 0	3 5 6½	5 10 6
		April, 1842...	18 1 10	2 0 0	1 6 2½	2 1 6
		July, " ...	17 8 6	2 0 0	1 3 9	1 15 6
		October, " ...	19 6 2½	2 0 0	1 4 4½	1 15 2
		January, 1843	20 6 9½	2 0 0	1 0 10	1 12 11
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	75 3 4½	8 0 0	4 15 2	7 5 1
		Brighton	... J. Lockwood ... Salary and Commission	July, 1841 ...	9 2 2½	0 2 6	0 1 9½	0 1 0
October, " ...	9 4 5½			0 5 0	0 1 6	0 1 5
January, 1842	9 9 5½			0 5 0	0 1 3½	0 2 8
3 quarters...£	27 16 1½			0 12 6	0 4 7	0 5 1
April, 1842...	10 4 2½			0 5 0	0 1 7½	0 1 11½
July, " ...	10 13 11½			0 5 0	0 1 9½	0 2 2½
October, " ...	10 10 1			0 5 0	0 1 7½	0 1 5½
January, 1843	10 6 1½			0 5 0	0 2 4	0 1 4
1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	41 14 4½			1 0 0	0 7 4½	0 6 11½
Brockville	... H. Jones ...			July, 1841 ...	24 3 10½	2 0 0	4 7 9	5 6 3
		October, " ...	23 2 10½	2 0 0	4 11 4	4 4 8
		January, 1842	25 13 5	2 0 0	5 0 0	5 5 1
		3 quarters...£	73 0 2	6 0 0	13 19 1	14 16 0
		April, 1842...	29 5 5	2 0 0	5 11 5	4 7 3
		July, " ...	24 14 5½	2 0 0	5 17 2½	2 17 7
		October, " ...	28 10 6½	2 0 0	5 0 10½	2 6 8
		January, 1843	29 11 7	2 0 0	6 7 2½	2 6 5
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	112 2 0	8 0 0	22 16 8½	11 17 11

Rent of Boxes.
 £ s. d.
 1 10 0
 1 10 0
 1 15 0
 £4 15 0
 2 0 0
 2 10 0
 2 15 0
 2 15 0
 £10 0 0

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Brook ...	W. Bagshaw ...	July, 1841 ...	0 15 10 ¹ / ₂	... ..	0 0 3	0 0 6
		October " ...	1 0 4 ¹ / ₂	... ..	0 0 6	0 0 7 ¹ / ₂
		January, 1842	0 15 5	... ..	0 0 4	0 0 6
		3 quarters ...	£2 11 8	... ..	0 1 1	0 1 7 ¹ / ₂
		April, 1842 ...	0 16 5 ¹ / ₂	... ..	0 0 9	0 0 8
		July " ...	0 19 1 ¹ / ₂	... ..	0 4 6 ¹ / ₂	0 0 4
		October " ...	0 16 2	... ..	0 0 8 ¹ / ₂	0 0 8 ¹ / ₂
		January, 1843	0 18 2 ¹ / ₂	... ..	0 0 11	0 0 6
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan. 1843	£3 9 11 ¹ / ₂	0 6 11	0 2 2 ¹ / ₂
		Brome ...	B. H. Foss ...	July, 1841 ...	0 13 11	0 2 6	0 3 4 ¹ / ₂
October " ...	0 11 7			0 2 6	0 2 9 ¹ / ₂		
January, 1842	0 14 3			0 2 6	0 2 8 ¹ / ₂		
3 quarters ...	£1 19 9			0 7 6	0 8 10 ¹ / ₂		
April, 1842 ...	0 18 7			0 2 6	0 3 0 ¹ / ₂		
July " ...	0 18 10			0 2 6	0 2 7 ¹ / ₂		
October " ...	1 0 5			0 2 6	0 2 5 ¹ / ₂		
January, 1843	1 3 4			0 2 6	0 2 4		
1 year ending ...	5th Jan. 1843			£4 1 2	0 10 0	0 10 5 ¹ / ₂	
Brompton ...	J. Dennett ...			July, 1841 ...	0 9 5	0 1 4	0 0 6^{1}/_{2}
		October " ...	0 6 4 ¹ / ₂	... ..	0 1 1 ¹ / ₂	0 0 10
		January, 1842	0 6 8 ¹ / ₂	... ..	0 1 2 ¹ / ₂	0 1 2
		3 quarters ...	£1 2 6	... ..	0 3 8	0 2 6 ¹ / ₂
		April, 1842 ...	0 4 8	... ..	0 1 2 ¹ / ₂	0 0 7
		July " ...	0 8 5 ¹ / ₂	... ..	0 1 3 ¹ / ₂	0 1 0
		October " ...	0 8 10 ¹ / ₂	... ..	0 0 8	0 0 6
		January, 1843	0 6 9	... ..	0 0 9 ¹ / ₂	0 0 9
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan. 1843	£1 8 9	0 3 11 ¹ / ₂	0 2 10
		Brougham ...	R. Howell ...	July, 1841 ...	0 9 7	0 2 6	... ..	0 0 2
October " ...	0 16 2			0 2 6	0 0 2	0 0 2	
January, 1842	0 14 10 ¹ / ₂			0 2 6	0 0 3	0 0 2	
3 quarters ...	£2 0 7 ¹ / ₂			0 7 6	0 0 5	0 0 6	
April, 1842 ...	0 13 7			0 2 6	... ..	0 0 2
July " ...	0 18 3			0 2 6	0 0 3 ¹ / ₂	0 0 2	
October " ...	1 0 2			0 2 6	0 0 1	0 0 2	
January, 1843	0 16 10			0 2 6	0 0 3	0 0 2	
1 year ending ...	5th Jan. 1843			£3 8 10	0 10 0	0 0 7 ¹ / ₂	0 0 8
Buckingham	L. Bigelow ...			July, 1841 ...	2 13 9	0 7 6	0 3 0 ¹ / ₂	0 4 6
		October " ...	2 2 10 ¹ / ₂	0 7 6	0 2 11	0 4 8	
		January, 1842	2 13 6	0 7 6	0 3 5	0 4 11	
		3 quarters ...	7 10 1 ¹ / ₂	1 2 6	0 9 4 ¹ / ₂	0 14 1	
		April, 1842 ...	3 1 3 ¹ / ₂	0 7 6	0 3 4	0 5 5	
		July " ...	2 16 2	0 7 6	0 3 6 ¹ / ₂	0 7 10	
		October " ...	3 10 11	0 7 6	0 3 2 ¹ / ₂	0 5 5	
		January, 1843	3 6 4 ¹ / ₂	0 7 6	0 2 8	0 3 7	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan. 1843	12 14 9	1 10 0	0 12 9	1 2 3

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(I.)

Appendix
(I.)

December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.		
Burford	... W. M. Whitehead ...	July, 1841 ...	£ 2 5 2	£ 0 7 6	£ 0 5 4½	£ 0 3 5½		
		October " ...	2 5 5	0 7 6	0 6 2	0 3 5½		
		January, 1842	2 13 11	0 7 6	0 5 3	0 3 7		
		3 quarters ...	£7 4 6	1 2 6	0 16 9½	0 10 6		
		April, 1842 ...	2 9 7½	0 10 0	0 6 5	0 3 5½		
		July " ...	3 1 5½	0 10 0	0 4 5½	0 3 5½		
		October " ...	2 6 2	0 10 0	0 2 6½	0 0 8		
		January, 1843	2 14 8½	0 10 0	0 3 6½	0 0 8		
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43	£ 10 11 11½	2 0 0	0 16 11½	0 8 3		
		Barritt's Rapids	S. Barritt ...	July, 1841 ...	0 6 8½	0 0 2½	
				October " ...	0 15 4	0 0 2	
				January, 1842	0 9 11	0 2 6	0 0 2	
3 quarters ...	£1 11 11½			0 2 6	0 0 6½			
April, 1842 ...	0 19 11½			0 2 6	0 0 3			
July " ...	0 13 4½			0 2 6	0 0 3½			
October " ...	0 13 10			0 2 6	0 0 1			
January, 1843	0 17 2½			0 2 6	0 0 5			
1 year ending ... 5th Jan. 1843	£3 4 4½			0 10 0	0 1 0½			
Bytown	... G. W. Baker ...			July, 1841 ...	36 18 1	0 15 0	1 7 7½	2 14 6
		October " ...	37 16 7	0 15 0	1 7 3	2 14 1		
		January, 1842	42 6 2	0 15 0	1 6 9½	2 13 10		
		3 quarters ...	117 0 10	2 5 0	4 1 8	8 2 5		
		April, 1842 ...	44 8 4½	0 15 0	1 9 0	2 17 0½		
		July " ...	41 14 8	0 15 0	1 10 4½	2 17 8		
		October " ...	44 11 6	0 15 0	1 4 9½	2 16 1		
		January, 1843	42 4 1	0 15 0	1 3 2	2 13 1		
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan. 1843	172 18 7½	3 0 0	5 7 4	11 3 10		
		Ballinafad ...	T. C. Stephens ...	July, 1841 ...				
October " ...								
January, 1842								
3 quarters ...								
April, 1842 ...								
July " ...								
October " ...								
1st quarter ... January, 1843	0 5 5½							
1 year ending ... 5th Jan. 1843	£0 5 5½							
Berlin	... G. Davidson ...	July, 1841 ...						
		October " ...						
		January, 1842						
		3 quarters ...						
		April, 1842 ...						
		July " ...						
		October " ...						
1st quarter ... January, 1843	1 5 0	0 5 0	... ..	0 11 11			
1 year ending ... 5th Jan. 1843	£1 5 0	0 5 0	... ..	0 11 11			

Appendix
(I.)

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(I.)

13th December

13th Decem

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.
			£. s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cacona ...	... B. Dionne ...	July, 1841 ...	0 13 8	0 2 6		
		October " ...	0 11 2	0 2 6		
		January, 1842	0 9 0	0 2 6		
		3 quarters ...	1 13 10	0 7 6		
		April, 1842 ...	0 7 0½	0 2 6		
		July " ...	0 10 3½	0 2 6		
		October " ...	0 7 1½	0 0 0		
		January, 1843	0 7 9	0 0 0		
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan. 1843	1 12 2½	0 5 0		
		Caledon G. Bell ...	July, 1841 ...	0 13 9½	0 2 6	0 0 8½
October " ...	0 15 7			0 2 6	0 0 5	
January, 1842	0 14 4½			0 2 6	0 0 8	
3 quarters ...	2 2 9			0 7 6	0 1 9½	
April, 1842 ...	0 12 10½			0 2 6	0 0 2½	
July " ...	0 11 10½			0 2 6	0 1 1	
October " ...	0 17 2			0 2 6	0 1 8	
January, 1843	0 15 11			0 2 6	0 0 6	0 0 2
1 year ending ... 5th Jan. 1843	2 17 10			0 10 0	0 3 5½	0 0 2
Caledonia Wm. Parker ...			July, 1841 ...	0 15 10	0 5 0	0 0 5	0 1 5
		October " ...	2 3 4	0 5 0	0 0 7	0 4 0
		January, 1842	0 4 6	0 5 0	0 0 4	0 1 3
		3 quarters ...	3 3 8	0 15 0	0 1 4	0 6 8
		April, 1842 ...	0 6 2	0 5 0	0 0 5½	0 1 0
		July " ...	0 18 11	0 5 0	0 0 3	0 1 4
		October " ...	2 18 6	0 5 0	0 0 2	0 2 5
		January, 1843	0 8 2	0 5 0	0 0 2	0 0 10
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan. 1843	4 11 9	1 0 0	0 1 0½	0 5 7
		Camden, East S. Clarke ...	July, 1841 ...	1 12 9½	0 5 0	0 2 10
October " ...	2 2 5½			0 5 0	0 3 7	
January, 1842	2 1 0½			0 5 0	0 1 6½	
3 quarters ...	5 16 3½			0 15 0	0 8 0	
April, 1842 ...	2 7 0			0 13 7½	0 2 9	
July " ...	1 19 3½			0 2 6	0 2 3½	
October " ...	2 4 10			0 2 6	0 2 8	
January, 1843	2 1 5			0 2 6	0 1 10½	
1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43 £	8 12 6½			1 1 1½	0 9 7	
Campbelton, N. B.	... A. Ritchie ...			July, 1841 ...	1 10 0	0 5 0
		October " ...	1 10 5½	0 5 0		
		January, 1842	1 3 0	0 5 0		
		3 quarters £	4 3 5½	0 15 0		
		April, 1842 ...	0 15 5	0 5 0		
		July " ...	1 2 1	0 5 0		
		October " ...	1 14 3	0 5 0		
1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43 £	7 1 5	1 0 0				

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(I.)Appendix
(I.)

13th December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Canboro	... W. Fitch ...	July, 1841 ...	0 8 10	0 2 6	0 2 2	
		October, " ...	0 6 5	0 2 6	0 2 0½	
		January, 1842	0 9 7½	0 2 6	0 2 0	
		3 quarters...£	1 4 10½	0 7 6	0 6 2	
		April, 1842...	0 11 6	0 2 6	0 2 1½	0 2 8
		July, " ...	0 6 7	0 2 6	0 1 8	0 2 7½
		October, " ...	0 8 11	0 2 6	0 1 8	
		January, 1843	0 5 8	0 2 6	0 1 4	0 2 8
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	1 12 8	0 10 0	0 6 9½	0 7 11½
		Cape Cove	... Wm. Tilley ...	July, 1841 ...	0 4 6	0 1 3
October, " ...	0 5 0			0 1 3		
January, 1842	0 5 11			0 1 3		
3 quarters...£	0 15 5			0 3 9		
April, 1842...	0 6 3			0 1 3		
July, " ...	0 7 5½			0 1 3		
October, " ...	0 10 8			0 1 3		
January, 1843	0 7 8½			0 1 3		
1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	1 12 1			0 5 0		
Cap Santé	... Geo. A. Allsopp ...			July, 1841 ...	0 10 11	0 10 0	0 0 7
		October, " ...	0 12 4½	0 10 0	0 0 0	
		January, 1842	0 19 4	0 10 0	0 0 8	
		3 quarters...£	2 2 7½	1 10 0	0 1 3	
		April, 1842...	0 18 4½	0 10 0	0 0 6	
		July, " ...	0 14 0	0 10 0	0 0 4	
		October, " ...	0 9 0	0 10 0	0 0 4	
		January, 1843	0 15 6	0 10 0	0 0 3½	
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	2 16 10½	2 0 0	0 1 5½	
		Carillon A. E. Montmarquet	July, 1841 ...	6 2 3½	0 15 0	0 0 0	0 0 8
October, " ...	4 3 8½			0 15 0	0 1 0	0 0 10
January, 1842	4 17 7			0 15 0	0 1 2	0 0 6
3 quarters...£	15 3 7			2 5 0	0 2 2	0 2 0
April, 1842...	4 0 0			0 15 0	0 0 10	0 0 7
July, " ...	4 18 10½			0 15 0	0 1 6½	0 0 10
October, " ...	6 1 5			0 15 0	0 1 6	0 0 7
January, 1843	6 10 4½			0 15 0	0 0 9½	0 0 7½
1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	21 10 8			3 0 0	0 4 8	0 2 7½
Carleton J. Meagher Salary & Commission			July, 1841 ...	7 10 0	0 12 6
		October, " ...	7 10 0	0 12 6		
		January, 1842	7 10 0	0 12 6		
		3 quarters...£	22 10 0	1 17 6		
		April, 1842...	7 10 0	0 12 6		
		July, " ...	7 10 0	0 12 6		
		October, " ...	7 10 0	0 12 6		
		January, 1843	7 10 0	0 12 6		
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	30 0 0	2 10 0		

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Carleton Place	... R. Bell ...	July, 1841 ...	3 5 7	0 5 0	0 1 8	0 2 5	
		October " ...	2 13 2	0 5 0	0 1 6½	0 2 3	
		January, 1842	3 9 8	0 5 0	0 2 1	0 3 2	
		3 quarters ...	£9 8 5	0 15 0	0 5 3½	0 7 10	
		April, 1842...	2 17 11½	0 5 0	0 3 1	0 4 4½	
		July, " ...	3 2 10	0 5 0	0 2 3	0 1 3½	
		October " ...	3 1 0½	0 5 0	0 1 11½	0 3 1½	
		January, 1843	2 15 4½	0 5 0	0 2 2	0 2 0½	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43	£11 17 2½	1 0 0	0 9 5½	0 11 9
		Castleford	... T. O'Neill ...	July, 1841 ...	1 8 2	0 5 0	0 0 8½
October " ...	1 5 1			0 5 0	0 0 3½		
January, 1842	1 17 8½			0 5 0	0 0 3½		
3 quarters ...	£4 10 11½			0 15 0	0 1 3½		
April, 1842...	1 13 3½			0 5 0	0 0 3½		
July, " ...	1 11 0½			0 5 0	0 1 0		
October " ...	2 0 5			0 5 0	0 0 6		
January, 1843	1 14 0			0 5 0	0 0 10½		
1 year ending ...	5th Jan. 1843			£6 18 9	1 0 0	0 2 8	
Cavan	... J. Knowlson ...			July, 1841 ...	2 1 7½	0 5 0	0 1 8	0 0 2
		October " ...	2 7 11	0 5 0	0 1 1½	0 0 3	
		January, 1842	2 1 5½	0 5 0	0 1 6½	0 0 2½	
		3 quarters ...	£6 11 0	0 15 0	0 4 4	0 0 6	
		April, 1842...	2 0 7	0 5 0	0 2 5½	0 0 11	
		July, " ...	2 3 4	0 5 0	0 1 11½	0 1 2	
		October " ...	2 13 3½	0 5 0	0 1 5	0 1 2	
		January, 1843	2 10 0	0 5 0	0 1 9	0 1 9½	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan. 1843	£9 8 0½	1 0 0	0 7 7	0 5 0½
		Cedars	... W. Waters. ...	July, 1841 ...	0 15 6	0 2 6	
October " ...	0 18 0			0 2 6			
January, 1842	0 19 3½			0 2 6			
3 quarters ...	£2 12 9½			0 7 6			
April, 1842...	0 18 1			0 2 6	0 0 0½		
July, " ...	1 4 6			0 2 6	0 0 0		
October " ...	1 12 10			0 2 6	0 0 4½		
January, 1843	2 3 0			0 2 6	0 0 1		
1 year ending ...	5th Jan. 1843			£5 18 5	0 10 0	0 0 6	
Chambly	... W. H. Dickson ...			July 1841 ...	16 4 4½	2 1 0	0 5 0	0 2 10½
		October " ...	18 1 2½	2 1 0	0 5 4	0 2 0	
		January, 1842	16 5 0	2 1 0	0 3 5	0 3 5	
		3 quarters £	50 10 7	6 3 0	0 13 9	0 8 3½	
		April, 1842...	15 5 1½	2 1 0	0 2 5	0 2 5	
		July, " ...	16 18 1	2 1 0	0 2 3	0 2 3	
		October " ...	17 3 11½	2 1 0	0 4 3	0 4 3	
		January, 1843	14 12 7½	2 1 0	0 2 7	0 2 7½	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43	£63 19 9½	8 4 0	0 11 6	0 11 6½

13th December

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix (I.)

Appendix (I.)

3th December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.
			£ s. d.	£ s. s.	£ s. e.	£ s. d.
Champlain	... J. E. Lanouitte	July, 1841 ...	0 11 8	0 2 6		
		October " ...	0 7 9	0 2 6	0 0 1	
		January, 1842	0 7 6	0 2 6		
		3 quarters ...	£1 6 11	0 7 6	0 0 1	
		April, 1842 ...	0 11 6	0 2 6		
		July, " ...	0 11 2	0 2 6		
		October " ...	0 8 4	0 2 6		
		January, 1843	0 7 11	0 2 6		
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan'y. '43	£1 18 11½	0 10 0		
		Chatcaugway	... J. McEachern Salary	July, 1841 ...	2 0 0	0 5 0	0 0 6
October " ...	2 0 0			0 5 0	0 0 7	
January, 1842	2 0 0			0 5 0	0 0 5½	
3 quarters ...	£6 0 0			0 15 0	0 1 6½	
April, 1842 ...	2 0 0			0 5 0	0 1 1	
July, " ...	2 0 0			0 5 0	0 1 9	
October " ...	2 0 0			0 5 0	0 1 0	
January, 1843	2 0 0			0 5 0	0 0 10	
1 year ending ... 5th Jan'y. '43	£8 0 0			1 0 0	0 4 8	
Chateau Richer	... W. H. Lemoine			July, 1841 ...	0 4 4½	
		October " ...	0 5 0			
		January, 1842	0 4 9			
		3 quarters ...	0 14 1½			
		April, 1842 ...	0 4 4½			
		July, " ...	0 3 11½			
		October " ...	0 5 7			
		January, 1843	0 4 8			
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan'y. '43	£0 18 7			
		Chatham	... L. Cushing	July, 1841 ...	... ..	... ..	0 2 4½
October " ...	1 5 7½			... ..	0 0 11½	0 1 2
January, 1842	1 4 9½			... ..	0 0 9½	0 0 6
3 quarters ...	£2 10 5			... ..	0 4 1½	0 1 8
April, 1842 ...	1 5 6			... ..	0 1 0½	0 0 6
July, " ...	1 3 5½			... ..	0 0 9½	0 0 1
October " ...	1 4 9			... ..	0 0 8½	
January, 1843	1 9 7			... ..	0 0 8	
1 year ending ... 5th Jan'y. '43	£5 3 3½			... ..	0 3 2½	0 0 7
Chelsea	... T. Prentiss			July, 1841 ...	0 6 10	... ..	0 0 2½	0 0 6
		October " ...	0 8 6	... ..	0 0 2½	0 0 6
		January, 1842	0 6 8	... ..	0 0 3½	0 0 5
		3 quarters ...	£1 2 0	... ..	0 0 8½	0 1 5
		April, 1842 ...	0 8 3½	... ..	0 0 2½	0 0 7½
		July, " ...	0 4 2	... ..	0 0 2½	0 1 2½
		October " ...	0 18 1½	... ..	0 0 3	0 0 3
		January, 1843	0 13 10½	... ..	0 0 4½	0 0 5
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan'y. '43	£2 4 5½	... ..	0 1 0½	0 2 6

13th December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Chinguacousy ...	P. Howland ...	July, 1841 ...	1 11 6	0 5 0	0 3 5		
		October, " ...	2 1 10½	0 5 0	0 2 5		
		January, 1842	1 18 2½	0 5 0	0 3 0		
		3 quarters...£	5 11 7	0 15 0	0 8 10		
		April, 1842...	2 2 1	0 5 0	0 2 5½	0 0 10½	
		July, " ...	2 5 10½	0 5 0	0 2 3		
		October, " ...	2 4 10	0 5 0	0 2 0		
		January, 1843	2 1 9	0 5 0	0 2 1		
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	8 14 6½	1 0 0	0 8 9½	0 0 10½
		Chippawa ...	W. Hepburne...	July, 1841 ...	6 7 1	0 7 6	0 12 5½	0 10 7
October, " ...	7 19 2			0 7 6	0 14 0	0 6 8½	
January, 1842	7 16 1			0 7 6	0 11 9½	0 7 10½	
3 quarters...£	22 2 5			1 2 6	1 18 3	1 5 2	
April, 1842...	8 3 11			0 7 6	0 17 7½	0 12 9	
July, " ...	7 2 10½			0 7 6	0 11 8	0 10 6½	
October, " ...	7 9 4½			0 7 6	0 10 7	0 7 5	
January, 1843	7 4 9½			0 7 6	0 10 3	0 7 0	
1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£			30 0 11½	1 10 0	2 10 1½	1 17 9
Churchville ...	D. Perry ...			July, 1841 ...	0 15 3½	0 2 6	0 2 8
		October, " ...	0 11 9½	0 2 6	0 0 6½		
		January, 1842	0 12 6	0 2 6	0 0 7	0 0 3	
		3 quarters ...	1 19 7	0 7 6	0 3 9½	0 0 3	
		April, 1842...	0 18, 4½	0 2 6	0 0 10½	0 0 1½	
		July, " ...	0 14 4½	0 2 6	0 0 10½		
		October, " ...	0 18 0	0 2 6	0 0 7½		
		January, 1843	0 19 11½	0 2 6	0 0 5½		
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	3 10 8½	0 10 0	0 2 10	0 0 4½
		Clarenceville ...	C. Godsil ...	July, 1841 ...	1 1 3	0 2 6	0 0 1	0 0 7½
October, " ...	0 14 3			0 2 6	0 0 1½	0 0 9½	
January, 1842	0 18 8			0 2 6	0 0 1½	0 1 6	
3 quarters...£	2 14 2			0 7 6	0 0 4	0 2 11	
April, 1842...	0 19 3			0 2 6	0 0 5	0 0 6½	
July, " ...	0 16 6½			0 2 6	... ..	0 0 11
October, " ...	0 17 6			0 2 6	0 0 1½	0 0 7	
January, 1843	0 19 0			0 2 6	0 0 3	0 1 3½	
1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£			3 12 3½	0 10 0	0 0 9½	0 3 4
Clarendon ...	J. Maitland ...			July, 1841 ...	1 14 0	0 5 0	
		October, " ...	1 4 3½	0 5 0			
		January, 1842	1 18 6½	0 5 0			
		3 quarters...£	4 16 10	0 15 0			
		April, 1842...	1 4 3½	0 2 6			
		July, " ...	1 16 11½	0 2 6			
		October, " ...	1 12 9½	0 5 0			
		January, 1843	1 11 0	0 5 0	... ..	0 0 1
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	6 5 0½	0 15 0	0 0 1

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix (I.)

Appendix (I.)

13th December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Clarke	... J. Beavis ...	July, 1841 ...	2 8 1	0 5 0	0 2 8 ¹ / ₂	0 0 5	
		October " ...	2 17 9	0 5 0	0 2 6 ¹ / ₂	0 0 5	
		January, 1842	2 17 0 ¹ / ₂	0 5 0	0 2 8 ¹ / ₂	0 0 5	
		3 quarters ...	£8 2 10 ¹ / ₂	0 15 0	0 7 11 ¹ / ₂	0 1 3	
		April, 1842 ...	2 17 2	0 5 0	0 1 3	0 0 5	
		July " ...	3 10 2 ¹ / ₂	0 5 0	0 2 3	0 0 6	
		October " ...	3 4 5 ¹ / ₂	0 5 0	0 1 3 ¹ / ₂	0 1 0	
		January, 1843	3 6 11	0 5 0	0 1 0 ¹ / ₂	0 1 0	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan. 1843	£12 18 9	1 0 0	0 5 9 ¹ / ₂	0 2 11
		Clearville	... D. H. Gesner ...	July, 1841 ...	0 14 9	0 2 6	0 0 7
October " ...	0 16 2 ¹ / ₂			0 2 6	0 0 5		
January, 1842	0 13 8			0 2 6	0 0 6	0 0 7 ¹ / ₂	
3 quarters ...	£2 4 7 ¹ / ₂			0 7 6	0 1 6	0 0 7 ¹ / ₂	
April, 1842 ...	0 12 0 ¹ / ₂			0 2 6	0 0 3 ¹ / ₂	0 0 3	
July " ...	0 16 4 ¹ / ₂			0 2 6	0 0 4	0 0 6	
October " ...	0 13 3			0 2 6	0 0 5	0 0 5	
January, 1843	0 12 1			0 2 6	0 0 3	0 0 3	
1 year ending ...	5th Jan. 1843			£2 13 9	0 10 0	0 1 3 ¹ / ₂	0 1 5
Cobourg	... T. Scott ... Salary & Commission			July, 1841 ...	30 4 6	3 0 0	1 17 6	3 7 11^{1}/_{2}
		October " ...	34 9 7 ¹ / ₂	3 0 0	1 17 0	3 7 10	
		January, 1842	39 15 0 ¹ / ₂	3 0 0	1 15 2	3 11 3 ¹ / ₂	
		3 quarters ...	£104 9 2	9 0 0	5 9 8	10 7 1	
		April, 1842 ...	42 6 6 ¹ / ₂	3 0 0	1 18 0	3 2 1	
		July " ...	35 15 4 ¹ / ₂	3 0 0	1 11 4	3 9 3 ¹ / ₂	
		October " ...	39 11 9	3 0 0	1 14 1	3 6 9	
		January, 1843	44 4 11	3 0 0	1 17 3	3 4 5	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43	£161 18 7	12 0 0	7 0 8	13 2 6 ¹ / ₂
		Colborne	... J. A. Keeler ...	July, 1841 ...	2 15 3 ¹ / ₂	0 5 0	0 4 2	0 1 3
October " ...	3 0 7			0 5 0	0 3 1	0 1 3	
January, 1842	3 5 1 ¹ / ₂			0 5 0	0 3 7	0 1 3	
3 quarters ...	£9 1 0			0 15 0	0 10 10	0 3 9	
April, 1842 ...	3 9 4 ¹ / ₂			0 5 0	0 4 11 ¹ / ₂	0 1 3	
July " ...	2 19 9 ¹ / ₂			0 5 0	0 3 8	0 1 3	
October " ...	3 6 11			0 5 0	0 3 7 ¹ / ₂	0 1 0	
January, 1843	2 14 9			0 5 0	0 4 1	0 1 0	
1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43			£12 10 10	1 0 0	0 16 4	0 4 6
Colchester	... G. Buchanan ...			July, 1841 ...	1 10 8 ¹ / ₂	0 2 6	0 1 6 ¹ / ₂	0 1 3
		October " ...	1 3 2 ¹ / ₂	0 2 6	0 1 3 ¹ / ₂	0 1 3 ¹ / ₂	
		January, 1842	1 0 10 ¹ / ₂	0 2 6	0 1 10	0 1 7	
		3 quarters ...	£3 14 9 ¹ / ₂	0 7 6	0 4 8	0 4 1 ¹ / ₂	
		April, 1842 ...	1 6 11	0 2 6	0 1 8	0 1 2	
		July " ...	1 3 2	0 2 6	0 0 9 ¹ / ₂	0 1 0 ¹ / ₂	
		October " ...	0 16 4 ¹ / ₂	0 2 6	0 1 4	0 0 11	
		January, 1843	1 0 1	0 2 6	0 0 11	0 0 11 ¹ / ₂	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan. 1843	£4 6 6 ¹ / ₂	0 10 0	0 4 8 ¹ / ₂	0 4 1

Appendix
(I.)

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.,—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(I.)

13th December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.			Stationery Allowance.			Commission on U. S. Postage.			Commission on Newspaper Postage.			
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Coldwater ...	E. Moore ...	July, 1841 ...	0	10	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		October " ...	0	13	6	0	5	0	0	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	4	
		January, 1842	0	14	9	0	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	8	
		3 quarters ...	£1	18	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	15	0	0	2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		April, 1842...	0	15	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	6	
		July, " ...	0	13	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	5	0	0	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	9	
		October, " ...	0	15	9	0	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		January, 1843	0	15	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43	£3	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	0	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
		Compton ...	A. W. Kendrick ...	July, 1841 ...	2	6	4	0	2	6	0	11	4	0	6	2
October " ...	2			7	7	0	2	6	0	11	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	5	9	
January, 1842	2			7	8	0	2	6	0	13	1	0	7	1	
3 quarters ...	£7			1	7	0	7	6	1	15	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	19	0	
April, 1842 ...	2			7	1	0	2	6	0	11	6	0	6	8	
July, " ...	2			2	4	0	2	6	0	11	5	0	6	5	
October " ...	2			8	10	0	2	6	0	12	2	0	5	0	
January, 1843	2			0	3	0	2	6	0	11	6	0	7	2	
1 year ending ...	5th Jan. 1843			£8	18	6	0	10	0	2	6	7	1	5	3
Consecon ...	R. Biggar ...			July, 1841 ...	1	12	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	5	0	0	0	4	0	0	5
		October " ...	1	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	
		January, 1842	1	8	2	0	5	0	0	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		3 quarters ...	£4	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	15	0	0	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		April, 1842...	1	18	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	5	0	0	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	5	
		July, " ...	1	7	6	0	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	
		October, " ...	1	2	2	0	5	0	0	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	7	
		January, 1843	1	10	9	0	5	0	0	0	4	0	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan. 1843	£5	18	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
		Cooksville ...	F. B. Morley ...	July, 1841 ...	2	5	0	0	5	0	0	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	6
October " ...	3			2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	5	0	0	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	11	
January, 1842	3			3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	10	0	0	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	6	
3 quarters ...	£8			10	8	1	0	0	0	6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	11	
April, 1842...	3			3	4	0	10	0	0	3	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	3	
July, " ...	3			8	3	0	10	0	0	3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	7	
October " ...	3			1	8	0	12	6	0	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	6	
January, 1843	3			3	7	0	10	0	0	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	5	
1 year ending ...	5th Jan. 1843			12	16	10	2	2	6	0	9	8	0	1	9
Cornwall ...	G. C. Wood ... Salary & Commission			July, 1841 ...	24	8	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	1	9	9
		October " ...	33	13	2	2	0	0	0	8	9	1	11	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		January, 1842	27	3	2	2	0	0	0	7	10	1	10	2	
		3 quarters ...	85	4	4	6	0	0	1	4	7	4	11	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		April, 1842...	25	7	5	2	0	0	0	8	6	1	10	0	
		July, " ...	27	5	9	2	0	0	0	7	0	1	6	5	
		October " ...	31	7	5	2	0	0	0	8	3	1	0	10	
		January, 1843	29	18	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	0	0	0	8	6	1	0	9	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan. 1843	113	19	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	0	0	1	12	3	4	18	0

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix (I.)

Appendix (I.)

31st December

18th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Coteau du Lac	J. Bell	July, 1841	5 10 7	0 5 0	0 2 1	0 1 0½
		October " "	5 3 4½	0 5 0	0 2 7	0 1 2
		January, 1842	5 7 10	0 5 0	0 1 9½	0 1 4
		3 quarters... £	16 1 9½	0 15 0	0 6 5½	0 3 6½
		April, 1842...	4 18 11	0 5 0	0 2 0½	0 1 8
		July, " "	5 9 6	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 0 7
		October " "	4 18 9½	0 5 0	0 2 2	0 0 7
		January, 1843	5 5 0	0 10 0	0 4 6	0 1 3
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43	£ 20 12 2½	1 5 0	0 11 2½	0 4 1
		Cowansville	P. Cowan	July, 1841	0 15 3½	0 0 0	0 0 2½	0 1 3
October " "	0 18 8			0 5 0	0 0 2	0 1 2
January, 1842	0 17 3½			0 5 0	0 0 5½	0 1 0½
3 quarters... £	2 11 3			0 10 0	0 0 10	0 3 5½
April, 1842...	1 0 0			0 5 0	0 0 5½	0 1 3
July, " "	1 6 2½			0 5 0	0 0 5	0 1 0
October " "	1 1 9½			0 5 0	0 0 3½	0 1 0
January, 1843	1 3 0			0 5 0	0 0 5	0 1 4
1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43	£ 4 11 0			1 0 0	0 1 7	0 4 7
Credit	J. Magrath			July, 1841	1 14 10	0 10 0	0 2 8	0 2 0
		October " "	1 15 5	0 10 0	0 2 2	0 1 9
		January, 1842	1 15 1½	0 10 0	0 1 8½	0 1 5
		3 quarters... £	5 5 4½	1 10 0	0 6 6½	0 5 2
		April, 1842...	1 16 1	0 10 0	0 1 4½	0 1 8
		July, " "	1 16 11½	0 10 0	0 1 5	0 1 7
		October " "	2 1 0	0 10 0	0 11 3	0 1 9½
		January, 1843	1 10 2½	0 10 0	0 1 4½	0 1 11
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43	£ 7 4 3	2 0 0	0 15 5	0 6 11½
		Crowland	W. Vanalstine	July, 1841	0 0 0	
October " "	0 0 0					
January, 1842	0 7 5					0 0 3½
3 quarters... £	0 7 5					0 0 3½
April, 1842...	0 7 1½					0 0 3
July, " "	0 7 6					0 0 3
October " "	0 5 8½					0 0 1½
January, 1843	0 5 2½					
1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43	£ 1 5 6½					0 0 7½
Daillebout	R. Turner			July 1841	0 12 7	0 2 6		0 0 5
		October " "	0 15 9	0 2 6		0 0 5
		January, 1842	0 19 2½	0 2 6		0 0 7
		3 quarters £	2 7 6	0 7 6		0 1 5
		April, 1842...	0 16 3	0 2 6		0 0 11
		July, " "	0 18 6	0 2 6		0 1 11
		October " "	0 17 8½	0 2 6		0 0 11
		January, 1843	0 16 4½	0 2 6		0 1 6
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43	£ 3 8 10	0 10 0		0 5 3

13th December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.
			£. s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Danville ...	...T. Callis ...	July, 1841 ...	1 11 6	0 2 6	0 3 1	0 3 10½
		October " ...	1 9 5	0 2 6	0 3 9	0 4 2½
		January, 1842	1 4 7½	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 4 6
		3 quarters £	4 5 6½	0 7 6	0 9 10	0 12 7
		April, 1842 ...	1 8 9	0 2 6	0 3 1	0 5 1
		July " ...	1 19 10	0 2 6	0 3 7	0 5 0
		October " ...	1 10 9	0 2 6	0 2 10	0 4 6
		January, 1843	2 1 10½	0 2 6	0 3 2½	0 4 2½
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43 £	7 1 2½	0 10 0	0 12 8½	0 18 9½
		DarlingtonR. Fairbairn ...	July, 1841 ...	5 19 3	0 7 6	0 6 0½	0 2 6
October " ...	6 17 1			0 7 6	0 9 10	0 2 6
January, 1842	6 9 3½			0 7 6	0 7 10	0 2 6
3 quarters £	19 5 7½			1 2 6	1 3 8½	0 7 6
April, 1842 ...	7 18 9½			0 7 6	0 10 2	0 2 6
July " ...	6 11 5½			0 7 6	0 5 4	0 3 0
October " ...	7 18 5½			0 7 6	0 9 4	0 3 0
January, 1843	7 18 9			0 7 6	0 5 1	0 3 0
1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43 £	30 7 5½			1 10 0	1 9 11	0 11 6
Dawn MillsW. Taylor ...			July, 1841 ...	0 15 5½	0 2 6	0 0 11
		October " ...	0 17 9½	0 2 6	0 0 0½	
		January, 1842	0 13 7½	0 2 6	0 0 7½	
		3 quarters £	2 6 10½	0 7 6	0 1 7	
		April, 1842 ...	1 7 11½	0 2 6	0 0 11	0 1 7½
		July " ...	1 6 3½	0 2 6	0 2 2	0 1 5
		October " ...	1 3 1½	0 2 6	0 1 5	0 2 1
		January, 1843	1 5 6½	0 2 6	0 1 8½	0 2 0½
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43 £	5 2 11	0 10 0	0 6 2½	0 7 2½
		DelawareJ. Drake ...	July, 1841 ...	2 14 0	1 0 0	0 4 11	0 1 3
October " ...	2 16 1			1 0 0	0 4 11	0 2 4
January, 1842	2 9 1½			1 0 0	0 5 11	0 3 5½
3 quarters £	7 19 2½			3 0 0	0 15 9	0 7 0½
April, 1842 ...	2 9 8			1 0 0	0 5 3	0 4 4
July " ...	3 2 10			1 0 0	0 4 5	0 0 0
October " ...	2 14 5½			1 0 0	0 4 2	0 4 2½
January, 1843	3 0 8			1 0 0	0 4 9	0 3 5
1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43 £	11 7 7½			4 0 0	0 18 7	0 11 11½
DemorestvilleT. Demorest ...			July, 1841 ...	0 16 0½	0 2 6	0 1 6½	0 0 4
		October " ...	0 19 0	0 2 6	0 2 0	0 0 10
		January, 1842	1 1 0½	0 2 6	0 2 6½	0 0 10
		3 quarters £	2 16 1	0 7 6	0 6 1	0 2 0
		April, 1842 ...	1 0 7	0 2 6	0 2 5	0 1 6
		July " ...	0 16 1½	0 2 6	0 2 5	0 1 1
		October " ...	0 15 10	0 2 6	0 2 6½	0 0 9½
		January, 1843	1 6 2½	0 2 6	0 1 4	0 0 11
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43 £	3 18 9	0 10 0	0 8 8½	0 4 3½

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Derham	... B. Vannorman ...	July, 1841 ...	0 10 7	0 2 6	0 0 2½		
		October " ...	0 10 7	0 2 6	0 0 2		
		January, 1842	0 11 3½	0 2 6	0 1 1½		
		3 quarters	£ 1 12 5½	0 7 6	0 1 6		
		April, 1842 ...	0 14 1½	0 2 6	0 0 2½		
		July " ...	0 15 0	0 2 6	0 0 10		
		October " ...	0 19 10½	0 2 6	0 1 4		
		January, 1843	0 15 4½	0 2 6	0 0 11½		
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43	£ 3 4 4½	0 10 0	0 3 4	
		Deschambault	... F. Hamelin ...	July, 1841 ...	1 2 5	0 2 6	
October " ...	0 16 9			0 2 6			
January, 1842	0 13 4½			0 2 6			
3 quarters	£ 2 12 6½			0 7 6			
April, 1842 ...	1 1 1			0 2 6			
July " ...	0 16 9½			0 2 6			
October " ...	0 16 1			0 2 6			
January, 1843	1 0 0			0 2 6			
1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43			£ 3 13 11½	0 10 0		
Dewittville	... J. Davidson ...			July, 1841 ...	0 8 0		
		October " ...	0 8 10½				
		January, 1842	0 12 1				
		3 quarters	£ 1 8 11½				
		April, 1842 ...	0 10 6				
		July " ...	0 13 5				
		October " ...	0 10 9				
		January, 1843	0 8 5				
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43	£ 2 3 1			
		Dickenson's Landing.	W. Colquhoun ...	July, 1841 ...	0 0 0		
October " ...	0 5 0½						
January, 1842	0 16 9			... ..	0 0 5	
3 quarters	£ 1 1 9½			... ..	0 0 5	
April, 1842 ...	0 19 8			0 5 0	0 0 7	0 0 2½	
July " ...	4 0 5½			0 5 0	0 3 2½	0 0 8	
October " ...	6 3 3			0 5 0	0 2 7	0 0 6	
January, 1843	2 18 9			0 5 0	0 1 10	0 0 5	
1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43			£ 14 2 1½	1 0 0	0 8 2½	0 1 9½
Drummondville, C. W.	Samuel Falconbridge			July, 1841 ...	17 17 10	2 6 10	0 17 10	0 10 4
		October " ...	19 1 1	2 11 1	1 2 1	0 13 10	
		January, 1842	17 14 7	2 6 4	1 1 7½	0 7 9	
		3 quarters	£ 54 13 6	7 4 3	3 1 6½	1 11 11	
		April, 1842 ...	18 8 0	2 9 1	1 1 7	0 8 1½	
		July " ...	19 16 6½	2 13 3	0 17 5	0 6 8	
		October " ...	22 11 5½	3 3 1½	1 2 5	0 7 7½	
		January, 1843	23 17 4	3 4 3	1 2 4	0 9 0	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43	£ 84 13 4	11 9 8½	4 3 9	1 11 5

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix (I.)

Appendix (I.)

18th December

18th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Drummondville, C. E.	J. Millar ... Salary & Commission	July, 1841 ...	2 15 2½	0 5 0	0 1 0½	0 1 0	
		October " ...	2 16 5	0 5 0	0 0 11	0 0 9	
		January, 1842	2 15 5	0 5 0	0 0 6	0 0 10	
		3 quarters...£	8 7 0½	0 15 0	0 2 5½	0 2 7	
		April, 1842 ...	3 1 7½	0 5 0	0 0 6	0 0 11	
		July " ...	3 3 6½	0 5 0	0 1 0	0 0 10	
		October " ...	3 0 5	0 5 0	0 0 2½	0 0 6	
		January, 1843	3 16 3	0 5 0	0 1 0	0 0 6	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43.£	13 1 10	1 0 0	0 2 8½	0 2 9
		Dundas ...	J. B. Ewart ...	July, 1841 ...	9 16 3½	1 0 0	1 10 9	1 2 6
October " ...	9 19 11			1 0 0	1 8 10	1 6 5	
January, 1842	10 17 6			1 0 0	1 8 9	1 19 11½	
3 quarters...£	30 13 9			3 0 0	4 8 4	3 18 10½	
April, 1842 ...	12 4 3½			1 0 0	1 15 8	1 9 1	
July " ...	11 10 11			1 0 0	1 12 11	1 5 11½	
October " ...	12 11 1½			1 0 0	1 4 7	1 10 11	
January, 1843	11 3 7½			1 0 0	1 4 0	1 4 2	
1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43.£			47 9 11½	4 0 0	5 17 2	5 10 1½
DundeeJ. Davidson ...			July, 1841 ...	1 1 5		
		October " ...	0 18 10				
		January, 1842	0 19 7				
		3 quarters...£	2 19 10				
		April, 1842 ...	0 18 3½				
		July " ...	0 17 7				
		October " ...	1 1 6				
		January, 1843	1 2 5	... ..	0 0 0½	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43.£	3 19 9½	0 0 0½	
		DunhamE. Baker ...	July, 1841 ...	1 9 1½	0 2 6	0 4 4	0 1 11
October " ...	1 6 6½			0 2 6	0 3 11	0 1 5	
January, 1842	1 9 7½			0 2 6	0 3 0	0 1 0½	
3 quarters £	4 5 3½			0 7 6	0 11 3	0 4 4½	
April, 1842 ...	1 14 2			0 2 6	0 3 8	0 1 6	
July " ...	1 7 10½			0 2 6	0 4 10½	0 2 1½	
October " ...	1 18 11			0 2 6	0 6 11	0 2 7	
January, 1843	1 6 1½			0 2 6	0 5 5½	0 1 10½	
1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43 £			6 7 1	0 10 0	1 0 11	0 8 1
Dunville ...	J. Armour ...			July, 1841 ...	4 16 1½	0 7 6	0 11 5½	0 4 6
		October " ...	4 3 0½	0 7 6	0 6 10	0 4 11½	
		January, 1842	6 10 7	0 7 6	0 10 11½	0 5 10	
		3 quarters £	15 9 9	1 2 6	1 9 3	0 15 3½	
		April, 1842... ..	7 5 4	0 7 6	0 11 2	0 5 6	
		July, " ...	6 19 9	0 7 6	0 8 6	0 5 8	
		October, " ...	7 11 7½	0 7 6	0 9 1	0 5 5½	
		January, 1843	8 14 3	0 7 6	0 11 2	0 5 5½	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	30 10 11½	1 10 0	1 19 11	1 2 1

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix (I.)

Appendix (I.)

13th December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Durham	R. Moore	July, 1841 ...	1 13 0½	0 2 6	0 0 9	0 0 5	
		October, " ...	1 17 6	0 2 6	0 0 3	0 0 3½	
		January, 1842	1 7 5½	0 2 6	0 0 7	0 0 5	
		3 quarters...£	4 18 0	0 7 6	0 1 7	0 1 1½	
		April, 1842...	1 10 6½	0 2 6	0 0 6	0 0 3½	
		July, " ...	1 8 6½	0 2 6	0 0 3½	0 0 1	
		October, " ...	1 11 11½	0 2 6	0 0 5½	0 0 2	
		January, 1843	1 6 4½	0 2 6	0 0 2½	0 0 0½	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	5 17 5	0 10 0	0 1 5½	0 0 7
		East Farnham ...	W. Wells	July, 1841 ...	0 2 9	0 0 7	0 0 2
October, " ...	0 3 9			... ..	0 0 5½	0 0 3½
January, 1842	0 2 10½			... ..	0 0 5½	0 0 3
3 quarters...£	0 9 4½			... ..	0 1 6	0 0 8½
April, 1842...	0 3 0			... ..	0 0 7½	0 0 2½
July, " ...	0 2 2			... ..	0 0 5	0 0 2
October, " ...	0 4 2			... ..	0 0 3½	0 0 2½
January, 1843	0 3 2½			... ..	0 0 1	0 0 3
1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£			0 12 6½	0 1 5	0 0 10
Eaton	T. Foss			July, 1841 ...	1 9 5	0 2 6	0 7 4	0 5 10
		October, " ...	1 3 4	0 2 6	0 7 10½	0 5 0	
		January, 1842	1 1 7	0 2 6	0 6 2	0 5 2½	
		3 quarters...£	3 14 4	0 7 6	1 1 4½	0 16 0½	
		April, 1842...	1 8 2½	0 2 6	0 7 3½	0 6 0	
		July, " ...	1 17 8½	0 2 6	0 6 7	0 4 10	
		October, " ...	1 12 0½	0 2 6	0 7 8	0 4 1	
		January, 1843	1 12 4½	0 2 6	0 6 2½	0 5 1	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	6 10 4	0 10 0	1 7 9	1 0 0
		Edwardsburg ...	M. Castleman ...	July, 1841 ...	0 8 2½	0 2 6	0 0 11
October, " ...	0 7 10			0 2 6	0 0 9		
January, 1842	0 7 3½			0 2 6	0 0 9		
3 quarters...£	1 3 4			0 7 6	0 2 5		
April, 1842...	0 10 6			0 2 6	0 1 1		
July, " ...	0 6 5½			0 2 6	0 0 2½		
October, " ...	0 6 6			0 2 6	0 0 4		
January, 1843	0 6 10			0 2 6	0 0 8½		
1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£			1 10 3	0 10 0	0 2 4	
Ekfurd	J. M'Intyre ...			July, 1841 ...	0 13 5	0 2 6	0 0 11	0 0 1
		October, " ...	0 11 3	0 2 6	0 0 5½		
		January, 1842	0 11 8½	0 2 6	0 0 1		
		3 quarters...£	1 16 4½	0 7 6	0 1 5½	0 0 1	
		April, 1842...	0 14 1	0 2 6	... ..	0 0 0½
		July, " ...	0 15 2	0 2 6	0 0 3		
		October, " ...	0 14 4	0 2 6	0 0 7		
		January, 1843	0 14 8	0 2 6	0 0 2		
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	2 18 3	0 10 0	0 1 0	0 0 0½

13th December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Eldon ...	... A. Campbell	July, 1841 ...	0 8 3			
		October " ...	0 9 5½			
		January, 1842	0 4 5½			
		3 quarters £	1 2 2			
		April, 1842 ...	0 8 6			
		July " ...	0 0 0			
		October " ...	0 7 5			
		January, 1843	0 3 8			
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43	£ 0 19 7			
		Elora H. Wilber	July, 1841 ...	0 5 7½	0 2 6	0 0 9
October " ...	0 6 2			0 2 6		
January, 1842	0 5 2			0 2 6		
3 quarters £	0 17 7½			0 7 6	0 0 9	
April, 1842 ...	0 12 1			0 3 9	0 0 3	
July " ...	0 8 2			0 2 6	0 0 5	
October " ...	0 8 1½			0 3 0	0 0 2½	
January, 1843	0 9 10½			0 4 6		
1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43	£ 1 18 3			0 13 9	0 0 10½	
Embro D. Matheson			July, 1841 ...	2 1 0½	... ..	0 1 0	0 0 3
		October " ...	1 15 7	... ..	0 0 7	0 0 3
		January, 1842	1 11 1½	... ..	0 1 0	0 0 10
		3 quarters £	5 7 9	... ..	0 2 7	0 1 4
		April, 1842 ...	2 8 0½	... ..	0 1 3½	0 0 3
		July " ...	2 1 3	... ..	0 1 2	0 0 3½
		October " ...	2 0 2½	... ..	0 1 6½	0 0 8
		January, 1843	1 17 1½	... ..	0 1 3	0 0 5
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43	£ 8 6 7½	... ..	0 5 3	0 1 7½
		Emily J. L. Hughes	July, 1841 ...	1 8 4	0 2 6	0 1 8½
October " ...	1 5 0			0 2 6	0 1 10	
January, 1842	1 7 2½			... ..	0 1 6	
3 quarters £	4 0 6½			0 5 0	0 5 0½	
April, 1842 ...	1 15 0			0 5 0	0 2 5½	
July " ...	1 12 4			0 5 0	0 1 6	
October " ...	1 10 2			0 5 0	0 1 0	
January, 1843	1 1 5			0 5 0	0 1 3	
1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43	£ 5 18 11			1 0 0	0 6 2½	
Eramosa G. Foster			July, 1841 ...	0 3 5	0 1 3	0 0 3½
		October " ...	0 2 9½	0 0 6	0 0 3	
		January, 1842	0 5 2	0 1 6	0 0 4	
		3 quarters £	0 11 4½	0 3 3	0 0 10½	
		April, 1842 ...	0 4 0	0 2 6	0 0 6½	0 0 1½
		July " ...	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 0 7	0 0 1
		October " ...	0 4 3½	0 2 0	0 0 6½	0 0 1
		January, 1843	0 4 10½	0 1 7	0 0 3	
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43	£ 0 16 2	0 8 1	0 1 11	0 0 3½

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.,—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix (I.)

Appendix (I.)

13th December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Erieus ...	J. W. Little ...	July, 1841 ...	0 16 0½	0 2 6	0 0 8	0 0 7½	
		October " ...	0 12 4½	0 2 6	0 0 5	0 0 3½	
		January, 1842	0 10 6	0 2 6	0 0 5	0 0 3½	
		3 quarters... £	1 18 11	0 7 6	0 1 6	0 1 2½	
		April, 1842...	0 15 8½	0 2 6	0 0 5	0 0 0½	
		July, " ...	0 13 6½	0 2 6	0 0 4½		
		October, " ...	0 15 8½	0 2 6	0 1 3½	0 0 3½	
		January, 1843	0 11, 7	0 2 6	0 0 9	0 0 3½	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43 £	2 16 6½	0 10 0	0 2 10	0 0 7½
		Erin ...	W. Corneck ...	July, 1841 ...	0 10 9	0 2 6	0 0 9
October " ...	0 12 7½			0 2 6	0 0 3		
January, 1842	0 11 0			0 2 6	0 0 5½		
3 quarters... £	1 14 4½			0 7 6	0 1 5½		
April, 1842 ...	0 16 6			0 2 6	0 0 3½		
July, " ...	0 19 4			0 2 6	0 0 6		
October " ...	0 17 4			0 2 6	0 0 0½		
January, 1843	0 15 3			0 2 6	0 0 4		
1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43 £			3 8 5	0 10 0	0 1 2	
Errol ...	R. Abbott ...			July, 1841 ...	0 12 4	0 5 0	0 1 0
		October " ...	0 9 9	0 5 0	0 0 2½		
		January, 1842	0 6 8½	0 5 0	0 0 1		
		3 quarters... £	1 8 9½	0 15 0	0 1 3½		
		April, 1842...	0 15 1	0 5 0	0 0 2		
		July, " ...	0 11 11½	0 5 0	0 0 9½		
		October, " ...	0 13 4½	0 5 0	0 0 6		
		January, 1843	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 1 1		
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43 £	2 10 5	1 0 0	0 2 6½	
		Esquecing ...	Jos. Lynd ...	July, 1841 ...	1 7 4	0 5 0	0 0 3	0 1 9
October " ...	1 9 8½			0 5 0	0 2 5½	0 1 5	
January, 1842	1 10 7			0 5 0	0 2 5	0 0 5	
3 quarters... £	4 7 7			0 15 0	0 7 10½	0 3 11	
April, 1842...	1 10 4½			0 5 0	0 2 5½	0 1 0	
July, " ...	1 7 7			0 5 0	0 2 1	0 1 3	
October " ...	1 19 2½			0 5 0	0 2 11½	0 1 0	
January, 1843	1 10 0			0 5 0	0 1 10	0 2 2½	
1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43 £			6 7 2	1 0 0	0 9 4	0 5 5½
Etobicoke ...	W. Gamble ...			July, 1841 ...	2 11 11	0 2 6	0 3 4	0 1 4
		October " ...	2 9 1	0 2 6	0 2 11	0 0 8½	
		January, 1842	3 0 4½	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 1 7½	
		3 quarters... £	8 1 4½	0 7 6	0 9 3	0 3 8	
		April, 1842...	2 19 8½	0 2 6	0 5 2	0 3 2½	
		July, " ...	2 10 2½	0 2 6	0 5 3½	0 2 8½	
		October " ...	2 12 4½	0 2 6	0 4 10	0 3 8	
		January, 1843	2 18 5	0 2 6	0 2 11	0 2 10	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43 £	11 0 8½	0 10 0	0 18 2½	0 12 5

Appendix (I.)

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix (I.)

13th December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.		
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
East Oxford	... A. Daly ...	July, 1841 ...						
		October, " ...						
		January, 1842						
		3 quarters...£						
		April, 1842... July, " ... October, " ... January, 1843	1st quarter	0 2 6	0 2 6			
	1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	0 2 6	0 2 6				
Farmersville	... W. Landon ...	July, 1841 ...	1 9 0	0 5 0	0 1 4	0 1 0½		
		October, " ...	1 8 1	0 5 0	0 1 4	0 1 1		
		January, 1842	1 5 11	0 5 0	0 1 4	0 1 3		
		3 quarters...£	4 3 0	0 15 0	0 4 0	0 3 4½		
		April, 1842... July, " ... October, " ... January, 1843		1 17 4 1 10 4 1 9 11½ 1 7 3	0 5 0 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 5 0	0 0 8 0 1 8 0 2 1 0 1 8	0 0 9 0 0 7 0 0 7 0 0 10	
			1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	6 4 10½	1 0 0	0 6 1	0 2 9
		Fenelon Falls	... J. Wallis ...	July, 1841 ...	0 17 9½	0 2 0	0 0 9
				October, " ...	0 12 1	0 1 2½	0 0 5
January, 1842	0 14 5½			... ..	0 2 7	0 0 3½	
3 quarters ...	2 4 4			... ..	0 5 9½	0 1 5½	
April, 1842... July, " ... October, " ... January, 1843				0 12 1 0 14 11½ 0 15 4 0 10 5½	0 2 0 0 1 0½ 0 0 5 0 0 8	0 0 6 0 0 6	
	1 year ending ...			5th Jan., '43.£	2 12 10	0 4 1½	0 1 0
Fergus	... J. M'Queen ...			July, 1841 ...	2 1 10	0 5 0	0 2 9	0 0 8
		October, " ...	2 6 11	0 5 0	0 3 3	0 0 6		
		January, 1842	2 3 0	0 5 0	0 2 4	0 0 8		
		3 quarters...£	6 11 9	0 15 0	0 8 4	0 1 10		
		April, 1842... July, " ... October, " ... January, 1843		2 1 9 2 18 3 2 14 2 2 1 8	0 5 0 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 5 0	0 2 6½ 0 3 5 0 3 3 0 1 1	0 0 8 0 0 6 0 0 9½ 0 0 10	
			1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	9 15 10	1 0 0	0 10 3½	0 2 9½
Finch	... A. Cockburn ...	July, 1841 ...						
		October, " ...						
		January, 1842						
		3 quarters...£						
	1st quarter ...	July, " ... October, " ... January, 1843	0 10 6½ 0 9 2½	0 2 6 0 2 6				
	1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	0 19 9	0 5 0				

13th December 18th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Fitzroy Harbour...	A. McMillan	July, 1841 ...	4 9 11	0 5 0	0 0 9	0 0 10	
		October " ...	3 19 3½	0 5 0	0 0 3	0 1 0	
		January, 1842	3 15 2½	0 5 0	0 0 3	0 0 9	
		3 quarters... £	12 4 5	0 15 0	0 1 3	0 2 7	
		April, 1842 ...	4 2 8	0 5 0	0 0 0½	0 0 7	
		July, " ...	4 1 1½	0 5 0	0 1 2	0 2 2	
		October " ...	3 9 4½	0 5 0	0 1 9	0 1 8	
		January, 1843	3 3 6	0 5 0	0 1 5	0 1 1½	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43 £	14 16 8	1 0 0	0 4 4½	0 5 6½
		Flos... ..	J. Craig	July, 1841 ...	0 7 11½	0 0 1	0 0 0½
October " ...	0 8 0			... ..	... ..	0 0 0½
January, 1842	0 6 7½			... ..	0 0 1	0 0 1½
3 quarters... £	1 2 7			... ..	0 0 2	0 0 2½
April, 1842 ...	0 5 5½			... ..	0 0 5	0 0 7½
July, " ...	0 8 2			... ..	0 0 0½	0 0 2
October " ...	0 6 9			... ..	0 0 3	0 0 5
January, 1843	0 6 1½			... ..	0 0 2½	0 0 6
1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43 £			1 6 6	0 0 11	0 1 8½
Fort Erie	J. Kirby			July, 1841 ...	3 0 5	0 7 6	0 3 2	0 1 4
		October " ...	3 3 8½	0 7 6	0 3 4	0 0 6	
		January, 1842	3 12 0½	0 7 6	0 2 1	0 0 10	
		3 quarters... £	9 16 2	1 2 6	0 8 7	0 2 8	
		April, 1842 ...	3 12 3½	0 7 6	0 3 2½	0 0 9½	
		July, " ...	3 2 6	0 7 6	0 3 9	0 0 9	
		October " ...	3 0 10	0 7 6	0 2 11½	0 0 5	
		January, 1843	3 0 4	0 7 6	0 3 10½	0 0 5½	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43 £	12 15 11½	1 10 0	0 13 9½	0 2 5
		Frampton ...	J. Ross	July, 1841 ...	1 2 7	... ..	... ..	0 0 1½
October " ...	1 1 10½			... ..	0 0 1	0 0 2
January, 1842	0 14 8			... ..	... ..	0 0 3
3 quarters... £	2 19 2			... ..	0 0 1	0 0 6½
April, 1842 ...	1 2 6			... ..	... ..	0 0 5
July, " ...	0 19 5			... ..	... ..	0 0 4½
October " ...	1 5 7½			... ..	... ..	0 0 5
January, 1843	0 19 4½			... ..	... ..	0 0 4
1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43 £			4 6 11	0 1 6½
Frankford	W. Bourne			July, 1841 ...	0 7 1	0 2 6	0 0 4	0 0 1
		October " ...	0 9 9	0 2 6	0 0 6½	0 0 4½	
		January, 1842	0 9 6	0 2 6	0 0 4	0 0 7	
		3 quarters... £	1 6 4	0 7 6	0 1 2½	0 1 0½	
		April, 1842 ...	0 13 0½	0 2 6	0 1 2½	0 0 6	
		July, " ...	0 9 9	0 2 6	0 0 3	0 0 7	
		October " ...	0 11 1½	0 2 6	0 0 4	0 0 8	
		January, 1843	0 9 2	0 2 6	0 0 4½	0 0 8	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43 £	2 3 1	0 10 0	0 2 2	0 2 5

13th December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.
			£. s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Franktown	E. McEwan Salary & Commission	July, 1841	3 13 6	0 5 0	0 0 6	
		October " 1841	3 12 8	0 5 0	0 0 8	
		January, 1842	3 15 7	0 5 0	0 0 2	0 1 1
		3 quarters	£ 11 1 9	0 15 0	0 1 4	0 1 1
		April, 1842	3 16 9	0 5 0	0 0 2	0 0 2
		July " 1842	3 16 3	0 5 0	0 0 2	0 0 3
		October " 1842	4 2 0	0 5 0	0 0 1	0 0 2½
		January, 1843	3 12 9	0 5 0	... ..	0 0 2½
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43	£ 15 7 9	1 0 0	0 0 5	0 0 10
		Fredericksburg	W. A. Anderson	July, 1841	0 15 3	0 2 6	0 1 1	0 0 2
October " 1841	0 10 3			0 2 6	0 1 1½	0 0 7
January, 1842	0 12 7½			0 2 6	0 0 9½	0 0 3
3 quarters	£ 1 18 1½			0 7 6	0 3 0	0 1 0
April, 1842	0 12 11½			0 2 6	0 0 10	0 0 4½
July " 1842	0 12 5			0 2 6	0 0 8	0 0 3
October " 1842	0 11 4			0 2 6	0 0 7	0 0 2
January, 1843	0 13 3			0 2 6	0 1 0	0 0 2
1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43	£ 2 9 11½			0 10 0	0 3 1	0 0 11½
Frelighsburg	J. Chamberlain			July, 1841	1 5 6	0 7 6	0 0 5½	0 0 10
		October " 1841	0 19 5½	0 7 6	0 0 11	0 0 10
		January, 1842	1 5 7	0 7 6	0 0 10½	0 0 7
		3 quarters	£ 3 10 6½	1 2 6	0 2 3	0 2 3
		April, 1842	1 1 7½	0 7 6	0 1 4	0 0 8
		July " 1842	1 6 2	0 7 6	0 1 0½	0 0 11½
		October " 1842	1 3 2	0 7 6	0 0 8	0 0 8
		January, 1843	1 3 4	0 7 6	0 3 4	0 0 7½
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43	£ 5 0 3½	1 10 0	0 6 4½	0 2 11
		Frost Village	D. Wood	July, 1841	1 6 6	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 1 1
October " 1841	1 0 7			0 5 0	0 1 5	0 0 10
January, 1842	0 18 6			0 5 0	0 1 8½	0 1 2
3 quarters	£ 3 5 7			0 15 0	0 5 7½	0 3 1
April, 1842	1 0 10			0 5 0	0 1 2	0 0 9
July " 1842	1 3 5½			0 5 0	0 2 0	0 1 1½
October " 1842	1 0 2½			0 5 0	0 1 2½	0 0 7
January, 1843	1 0 5½			0 5 0	0 1 8½	0 0 8
1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43	£ 4 4 11½			1 0 0	0 6 1	0 3 1½
Galt	A. Shade			July, 1841	5 12 9	1 0 0	0 13 10	0 4 6
		October " 1841	7 5 2½	1 0 0	0 11 0½	0 4 8½
		January, 1842	7 0 0½	1 0 0	0 15 0	0 5 0
		3 quarters	£ 19 18 0	3 0 0	1 19 10½	0 14 2½
		April, 1842	7 6 1	1 0 0	0 12 11½	0 4 2
		July " 1842	7 1 0	1 0 0	0 10 5	0 2 3½
		October " 1842	8 19 8½	1 0 0	0 12 0½	0 6 2
		January, 1843	8 10 5	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 5 10
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43	£ 31 17 2½	4 0 0	2 7 5	0 18 5½

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix (I.)

Appendix (I.)

13th December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Gananoque	... J. McDonald ...	July, 1841 ...	3 14 9	... ..	0 10 4	0 6 10
		October " ...	4 5 2	... ..	0 12 11	0 8 6
		January, 1842	4 10 0	... ..	0 12 6	0 8 6
		3 quarters... £	12 9 11	... ..	1 15 9	1 3 10
		April, 1842...	4 11 8	... ..	0 13 10	0 8 6
		July, " ...	5 3 9½	... ..	0 9 0	0 7 6
		October " ...	5 1 6	... ..	0 10 7	0 7 6
		January, 1843	4 18 11	... ..	0 8 0	0 7 6
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43	£ 19 15 10½	... ..	2 1 5	1 11 0
		Gaspé Basin	... J. Eden ...	July, 1841 ...	1 5 1½	0 10 0
October " ...	1 4 7½			0 10 0		
January, 1842	1 17 0			0 10 0		
3 quarters... £	4 6 9			1 10 0		
April, 1842...	2 3 8			0 10 0		
July, " ...	2 3 7½			0 10 0		
October " ...	1 13 10			0 10 0		
January, 1843	1 7 8½			0 10 0		
1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43	£ 7 8 10			2 0 0		
Gentilly	... A. Stein ...			July, 1841 ...	0 15 6	... ..	0 0 2½
		October " ...	0 7 7½	... ..	0 0 1	
		January, 1842	0 8 9	... ..	0 0 1	
		3 quarters... £	1 11 10½	... ..	0 0 3½	
		April, 1842...	0 19 0	... ..	0 0 2	
		July, " ...	0 12 4	... ..	0 0 2	
		October " ...	0 11 2½	... ..	0 0 1	
		January, 1843	0 12 9	... ..	0 0 1	
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43	£ 2 15 3½	... ..	0 0 3	
		Georgeville	... C. Bullock ...	July, 1841 ...	0 13 3	... ..	0 5 11	0 4 1
October " ...	0 14 9			... ..	0 5 6½	0 4 5
January, 1842	0 13 10			... ..	0 6 2½	0 4 10
3 quarters... £	2 1 10			... ..	0 17 8	0 13 4
April, 1842...	0 12 1			... ..	0 7 2½	0 4 4
July, " ...	0 13 7			... ..	0 9 4	0 5 2½
October " ...	1 1 6			... ..	0 6 2	0 5 3
January, 1843	0 17 9½			... ..	0 8 2	0 5 4
1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43	£ 3 4 11½			... ..	1 10 10½	1 0 1½
Georgina	... J. O. Bouchier...			July 1841 ...	1 6 0½	0 2 6	0 2 2	0 1 0½
		October " ...	1 0 6½	0 2 6	0 1 5	0 1 2
		January, 1842	0 17 1½	0 2 6	0 2 7	0 1 1
		3 quarters. £	3 3 8½	0 7 6	0 6 2	0 3 3½
		April, 1842...	0 18 11	0 2 6	0 1 2½	0 2 1
		July, " ...	0 17 6½	0 2 6	0 1 5½	0 0 9½
		October " ...	1 3 9½	0 2 6	0 1 6½	0 1 8
		January, 1843	1 0 9½	0 2 6	0 0 8	0 0 10½
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43	£ 4 1 0½	0 10 0	0 4 10½	0 5 5

Appendix
(I.)

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(I.)

13th December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Goderich ...	J. Kydd ...	July, 1841 ...	10 4 5½	0 15 0	0 12 1	0 4 2
		October " ...	10 2 6½	0 15 0	0 7 4	0 5 5
		January, 1842	8 19 2½	0 15 0	0 5 3	0 4 9
		3 quarters £	29 6 2½	2 5 0	1 4 8	0 14 4
		April, 1842 ...	10 7 2½	0 15 0	0 6 9	0 3 6½
		July " ...	12 0 3½	0 15 0	0 5 5	0 4 3½
		October " ...	14 11 2	0 15 0	0 4 8½	0 7 9
		January, 1843	13 12 2½	0 15 0	0 4 7	0 8 2
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43 £	50 10 10½	3 0 0	1 1 5½	1 3 9
		Gosfield ...	H. Nelson ...	July, 1841 ...	1 5 9	0 2 6	0 2 6½	0 0 11
October " ...	1 3 4			0 2 6	0 1 0	0 0 10
January, 1842	0 19 0			0 2 6	0 1 9½	0 0 1
3 quarters £	3 8 1			0 7 6	0 5 4	0 1 10
April, 1842 ...	1 3 5			0 2 6	0 2 9	0 0 7½
July " ...	0 18 5½			0 2 6	0 1 5	0 0 7½
October " ...	1 3 7			0 2 6	0 2 2	0 0 7½
January, 1843	0 14 2			0 2 6	0 2 8	0 0 7
1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43 £	3 19 7½			0 10 0	0 9 0	0 2 5½
Granby ...	H. Lyman ...			July, 1841 ...	1 12 4½	0 5 0	0 3 10	0 1 4½
		October " ...	1 19 11½	0 5 0	0 3 10½	0 1 7½
		January, 1842	1 13 2	0 5 0	0 2 9	0 1 6
		3 quarters £	5 5 6	0 15 0	0 10 5½	0 4 6
		April, 1842 ...	1 10 2	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 1 3
		July " ...	1 8 1½	0 5 0	0 3 9	0 1 5½
		October " ...	1 15 4	0 5 0	0 3 8½	0 1 4
		January, 1843	2 5 8	0 5 0	0 2 11	0 1 6
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43 £	6 19 3½	1 0 0	0 13 4½	0 5 6½
		Grand Falls ...	J. Costigan ...	July, 1841 ...	1 0 0	0 10 0
October " ...	1 2 5			0 10 0		
January, 1842	0 18 0			0 10 0		
3 quarters £	3 0 5			1 10 0		
April, 1842 ...	0 13 6½			0 10 0		
July " ...	1 1 0			0 10 0		
October " ...	0 13 5½			0 10 0		
January, 1843	0 19 7			0 10 0		
1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43 £	3 7 7			2 0 0		
Grenville ...	E. Pridham ...			July, 1841 ...	2 14 3	2 10 0	0 0 9½	0 0 7½
		October " ...	2 19 7	2 10 0	0 0 8	0 0 9
		January, 1842	2 18 5	2 10 0	0 0 2½	0 0 10
		3 quarters £	8 12 3	7 10 0	0 1 8	0 2 2½
		April, 1842 ...	2 10 3	2 10 0	0 0 11	0 1 1
		July " ...	2 13 0	2 10 0	0 0 7	0 1 1
		October " ...	3 0 0	2 10 0	0 0 5½	0 0 7
		January, 1843	2 10 11	2 10 0	0 0 5½	0 0 7
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43 £	10 14 2	10 0 0	0 2 5	0 3 4

Appendix (I.)

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix (I.)

13th December								13th December		
Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.				
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				
Grimsby	... R. F. Nelles	July, 1841 ...	1 10 2½	0 10 0	0 4 1	0 2 0				
		October " ...	1 15 11	0 10 0	0 4 2½	0 0 0				
		January, 1842	2 0 7	0 10 0	0 4 6	0 2 6				
		3 quarters...£	5 6 8½	1 10 0	0 12 9½	0 4 6				
		April, 1842 ...	2 9 3½	0 10 0	0 3 10	0 2 3½				
		July " ...	2 4 0	0 10 0	0 3 7½	0 1 11				
		October " ...	2 5 6	0 10 0	0 3 1½	0 1 10				
		January, 1843	2 3 3	0 10 0	0 3 2	0 2 7				
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43.£	9 2 0½	2 0 0	0 13 9	0 8 7½			
		Grondines	... A. Houd	July, 1841 ...	0 6 0					
October " ...	0 4 4½									
January, 1842	0 5 0½			0 2 0						
3 quarters...£	0 15 5			0 2 0						
April, 1842 ...	0 5 1½			0 2 6						
July " ...	0 4 6			0 1 9						
October " ...	0 5 10½			0 2 6						
January, 1843	0 5 1			0 2 6						
1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43.£			1 0 7	0 9 3					
Guelph	... R. Corbett			July, 1841 ...	9 5 5½	0 15 0	1 0 3	0 3 2		
		October " ...	9 11 6	0 15 0	0 16 6½	0 3 1				
		January, 1842	9 18 1½	0 15 0	0 12 1	0 3 2½				
		3 quarters...£	28 15 1	2 5 0	2 8 10½	0 9 5½				
		April, 1842 ...	10 10 8	0 15 0	0 17 1	0 6 2				
		July " ...	10 0 0	0 15 0	0 11 1½	0 5 9				
		October " ...	11 12 0	0 15 0	0 11 11½	0 4 4				
		January, 1843	11 12 1½	0 15 0	0 8 8	0 3 1				
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43.£	43 14 9½	3 0 0	2 8 10	0 19 4			
		Haldimand	... J. Taylor	July, 1841 ...	2 6 11½	0 5 0	0 3 9½	0 1 8		
October " ...	2 10 3½			0 5 0	0 3 0½	0 0 10				
January, 1842	2 15 2			0 5 0	0 2 3	0 0 6				
3 quarters £	7 11 7			0 15 0	0 9 1	0 3 0				
April, 1842 ...	2 14 9½			0 5 0	0 3 6½	0 0 5				
July " ...	2 8 4½			0 5 0	0 1 10	0 0 6				
October " ...	2 5 8½			0 5 0	0 1 10½	0 1 0				
January, 1843	2 9 4½			0 5 0	0 2 0	0 0 5½				
1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43 £			9 18 3	1 0 0	0 9 3	0 2 4½			
Hamilton	... E. Ritchie			July, 1841 ...	68 14 6	2 10 0	6 16 1	6 9 8		
		October " ...	77 10 8	2 10 0	5 15 0	6 7 0				
		January, 1842	86 4 3	2 10 0	6 8 6	7 14 9				
		3 quarters £	232 9 5	7 10 0	18 19 7	20 11 5				
		Commission for keeping Postage Accounts of Public Departments, &c.	Rent of Letter Boxes.	1d. Letters.						
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.						
		3 15 0	3 10 0							
		5 13 9	3 13 9	3 17 6						
		5 17 3	3 13 9	4 1 3						
		5 10 0								
3 qrs....£17 1 0	£11 2 6	£11 8 9								
5 15 6	3 13 9	4 0 0								
6 10 5	3 13 9	4 10 0								
6 18 3	4 15 0	4 5 0								
6 16 1	4 15 0	3 10 0								
1 year £26 0 3	£16 17 6	£16 5 0								
1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	384 10 0½	10 0 0	25 8 0	33 7 2					

Appendix (I.)

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix (I.)

13th December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Hatley	... W. G. Cook ...	July, 1841 ...	2 6 0	0 5 0	0 11 7	0 5 0	
		October, " ...	2 2 4	0 5 0	0 9 7½	0 5 0	
		January, 1842	2 8 0	0 5 0	0 12 3	0 5 0	
		3 quarters...£	6 16 4	0 15 0	1 13 5½	0 15 0	
		April, 1842...	2 15 3	0 5 0	0 12 11	0 5 0	
		July, " ...	2 7 6	0 5 0	0 11 4½	0 5 0	
		October, " ...	2 9 0½	0 5 0	0 10 5	0 5 0½	
		January, 1843	1 11 10½	0 5 0	0 10 4	0 6 0	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	9 3 8	1 0 0	2 5 0½	1 1 0½
		Hawkesbury	... C. Hersey ...	July, 1841 ...	3 6 11	0 15 0	0 3 7½	0 2 8½
October, " ...	3 7 7			0 15 0	0 3 11½	0 2 5	
January, 1842	2 17 0			0 15 0	0 4 1	0 2 10½	
3 quarters...£	9 11 6			2 5 0	0 11 8	0 8 0	
April, 1842...	3 4 11			0 15 0	0 4 4	0 4 2½	
July, " ...	3 8 1			0 15 0	0 5 1	0 4 5	
October, " ...	3 5 11			0 15 0	0 4 8	0 4 6	
January, 1843	3 13 8			0 15 0	0 4 1½	0 4 11	
1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£			13 12 7	3 0 0	0 18 2½	0 18 0½
Hay	... J. Hardy ... 1st quarter ending			5th Jan., '43.£	0 7 0	0 2 6	
Henryville	... H. Wells ...	July, 1841 ...	3 0 0	0 10 0	0 2 2	0 2 9	
		October, " ...	3 0 0	0 10 0	0 2 6½	0 2 1	
		January, 1842	3 0 0	0 10 0	0 2 1	0 2 9	
		3 quarters...£	9 0 0	1 10 0	0 6 9½	0 7 7	
		April, 1842...	3 0 0	0 10 0	0 1 5	0 1 6	
		July, " ...	3 0 0	0 10 0	0 2 11½	0 1 6	
		October, " ...	3 0 0	0 10 0	0 2 5	0 1 3	
		January, 1843	3 0 0	0 10 0	0 3 0	0 1 3	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43 £	12 0 0	2 0 0	0 9 9½	0 5 6
		Hemmingford	... S. Scriver ...	July, 1841 ...	1 10 11½	0 2 6	0 0 1	0 0 5
October, " ...	1 7 2½			0 2 6	... ..	0 0 5
January, 1842	1 2 2			0 2 6	... ..	0 0 10
3 quarters...£	4 0 4			0 7 6	0 0 1	0 1 8	
April, 1842...	1 5 11½			0 2 6	0 0 1	0 0 6	
July, " ...	1 1 5			0 2 6	... ..	0 0 2½
October, " ...	1 8 7			0 2 6	... ..	0 0 2
January, 1843	1 8 6½			0 2 6	... ..	0 0 5
1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£			5 4 6	0 10 0	0 0 1	0 1 3½
Hereford	... A. Rae ...			3 quarters ...	0 0 8		
		April, 1842...	0 0 1½				
		October, " ...	0 1 3				
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43 £	0 1 4½			

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix (I.)

Appendix (I.)

13th December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Hillier	P. Flagher	July, 1841 ...	0 7 6	0 5 0	0 0 9		
		October, " ...	0 7 9	0 5 0	0 1 0		
		January, 1842	0 10 1½	0 5 0	1 4		
		3 quarters...£	1 5 4½	0 15 0	0 3 1		
		April, 1842...	0 9 2½	0 5 0	0 1 2		
		July, " ...	0 11 5	0 5 0	0 0 8½		
		October, " ...	0 14 4½	0 5 0	0 1 7		
		January, 1843	0 16 11½	0 5 0	0 0 1		
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	2 11 11½	1 0 0	0 3 6½	
		Holland Landing... ..	W. J. Sloan Salary	July, 1841 ...	7 10 0	0 5 0	0 2 8	0 2 3½
October, " ...	7 10 0			0 5 0	0 3 6	0 2 4	
January, 1842	7 10 0			0 5 0	0 1 11	0 1 10	
3 quarters...£	22 10 0			0 15 0	0 8 1	0 6 5½	
April, 1842...	7 10 0			0 5 0	0 2 3	0 3 0	
July, " ...	7 10 0			0 5 0	0 2 2	0 2 3	
October, " ...	7 10 0			0 5 0	0 2 3	0 2 11	
January, 1843	7 10 0			0 5 0	0 1 5	0 2 2	
1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£			30 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 1	0 11 4
Howard	D. Warren			July, 1841 ...	2 2 7	0 5 0	0 1 4
		October, " ...	1 19 10½	0 5 0	0 2 10	0 1 5½	
		January, 1842	1 17 0	0 5 0	0 2 2	0 1 4	
		3 quarters...£	5 19 5½	0 15 0	0 6 4	0 2 9½	
		April, 1842...	2 2 11½	0 5 0	0 2 9½	0 0 5	
		July, " ...	1 18 7½	0 5 0	0 1 8	0 1 11	
		October, " ...	1 19 10½	0 5 0	0 1 2½	0 1 6	
		January, 1843	1 11 7½	0 5 0	0 2 7½	0 1 5	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	7 13 1	1 0 0	0 8 3½	0 5 2
		Hull	J. Anderson	July, 1841 ...	3 1 11½	0 5 0	0 2 1
October, " ...	2 19 3½			0 5 0	0 2 1		
January, 1842	3 2 2			0 5 0	0 1 8½		
3 quarters...£	9 3 5			0 15 0	0 5 10½		
April, 1842...	3 7 9			0 5 0	0 2 11½	0 1 1	
July, " ...	3 8 11½			0 5 0	0 2 5	0 0 10	
October, " ...	2 10 6½			0 5 0	0 1 3	0 0 9	
January, 1843	2 13 6			0 5 0	0 1 6	0 0 9	
1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£			12 0 9	1 0 0	0 8 1½	0 3 5
Humber	R. Bowman 1st quarter ...			January, 1843	0 5 6	0 2 6	
Huntingdon	J. Whyte	July, 1841 ...	5 12 0	0 5 0	0 5 2½	0 1 8½	
		October, " ...	6 8 0	0 5 0	0 3 6	0 1 4	
		January, 1842	4 16 0	0 5 0	0 3 3½	0 0 11	
		3 quarters...£	16 16 0	0 15 0	0 12 0	0 3 11½	
		April, 1842...	5 11 4	0 5 0	0 4 2	0 1 11	
		July, " ...	5 6 1	0 5 0	0 4 6	0 1 11½	
		October, " ...	5 11 5	0 10 0	0 3 1	0 0 11	
		January, 1843	4 1 5½	0 10 0	0 2 5½	0 1 0	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	20 10 3½	1 10 0	0 14 2½	0 5 9½

13th December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Huntley ...	J. Graham ...	July, 1841 ...	0 19 3	... ..	0 0 10	
		October " ...	1 5 11	... ..	0 0 8½	
		January, 1842	1 5 8½	... ..	0 0 8	
		3 quarters... £	3 10 10½	... ..	0 2 2½	
		April, 1842...	1 1 9½	... ..	0 0 8	
		July, " ...	1 9 7½	... ..	0 0 6	
		October, " ...	1 6 5	... ..	0 0 3	
		January, 1843	1 10 0	... ..	0 0 6½	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43 £	5 7 10	0 1 11½	
		Hornby ...	W. M'Kindsey ...	July, 1841	0 0 2
October " ...	... ..			... ..	0 0 6	
1st quarter ...	January, 1842			0 8 9	0 5 0	0 0 2	
3 quarters... £	0 8 9			0 5 0	0 0 10		
April, 1842 ...	0 16 6½			0 5 0	0 0 6		
July, " ...	0 11 3			0 5 0	0 0 4		
October " ...	0 15 8			0 5 0	0 0 8		
January, 1843	0 13 7½			0 5 0	0 0 8½		
1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43 £			2 17 1	1 0 0	0 2 2½	
Houghton ...	B. M. Brown, 1st quarter ...			January, 1843	0 5 5	0 2 6	
Indiana ...	R. Brown ...	January, 1842	1 3 8	0 4 0	0 0 1		
		April, " ...	1 18 7	0 4 0	0 1 4		
		July, " ...	2 4 4	0 4 0	0 2 8		
		October, " ...	2 0 9	0 4 0	0 2 3	0 2 4¼	
		January, 1843	1 12 7	0 4 0	0 2 6½	0 1 2	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43 £	7 16 3	0 16 0	0 8 9½	0 3 6½
Industry ...	P. C. Loedel ...	July, 1841 ...	0 12 0½				
		October " ...	0 12 11				
		January, 1842	0 19 6½	... ..	... ..	0 0 1
		3 quarters... £	2 4 6	... ..	... ..	0 0 1
		April, 1842...	1 3 4	... ..	... ..	0 0 1
		July, " ...	0 11 5½	... ..	0 0 1½	0 0 1
		October " ...	0 12 2½	... ..	... ..	0 0 0½
1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43 £	3 2 5	... ..	0 0 1½	0 0 2½	
Innisfil ...	B. Ross ...	July, 1841 ...	0 4 3½				
		October " ...	0 8 0				
		January, 1842	0 8 3				
		3 quarters... £	1 0 6½				
		April, 1842...	0 2 10				
		July, " ...	0 8 6				
		October " ...	0 5 9				
1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43 £	1 4 7					

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix (I.)

Appendix (I.)

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.
Inverness	... J. Redfern	July, 1841 ...	£ 0 18 7	£ 0 2 6		
		October " ...	0 17 8	0 2 6		
		January, 1842	0 15 7	0 2 6		
		3 quarters... £	2 11 10	0 7 6		
		April, 1842...	0 16 4½	0 2 6		
		July, " ...	1 2 5½	0 2 6	... ..	0 0 1
		October " ...	0 19 0	0 2 6	... ..	0 0 4
		January, 1843	0 16 5½	0 2 6		
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43	£ 3 14 3½	0 10 0	... ..	0 0 5
		Isle au Noix	... G. Gunn	July, 1841 ...	2 13 6½	2 0 0	... ..	0 0 6
October " ...	3 2 3½			2 0 0	... ..	0 0 8
January, 1842	3 11 7½			2 0 0	... ..	0 0 8
3 quarters... £	9 7 5½			6 0 0	... ..	0 1 10
April, 1842...	2 16 9½			2 0 0	... ..	0 0 8
July, " ...	3 9 4½			2 0 0	... ..	0 0 2
October " ...	2 18 10½			2 0 0	... ..	0 0 2
January, 1843	2 6 4			2 0 0	... ..	0 0 5
1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43	£ 11 11 4½			8 0 0	... ..	0 1 5
Isle Verte	... L. Bertrand			July, 1841 ...	0 15 10½	
		October " ...	0 13 11½			
		January, 1842	0 15 8½			
		3 quarters... £	2 5 6½			
		April, 1842...	1 0 3			
		July, " ...	0 13 2½			
		January, 1843	0 16 9	0 4 7½		
1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43	£ 3 2 1½	0 4 7½				
Jordan	... W. Bradt	July, 1841 ...	0 11 6	0 2 6	0 1 5½	0 1 0
		October " ...	0 10 5	0 2 6	0 0 11½	0 1 0
		January, 1842	0 14 6	0 2 6	0 2 2½	0 1 0
		3 quarters... £	1 16 5	0 7 6	0 4 7½	0 3 0
		April, 1842...	0 13 7½	0 2 6	0 1 8½	0 1 2
		July, " ...	0 14 2	0 2 6	0 2 2½	0 1 5
		October " ...	0 14 1	0 2 6	0 3 2	0 1 5
		January, 1843	0 17 9½	0 2 6	0 1 10	0 1 3
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43	£ 2 19 8	0 10 0	0 8 11	0 5 3
		Kamouraska	... A. Gagné	July 1841 ...	4 0 2	
October " ...	3 11 6					
January, 1842	3 8 1½					
3 quarters £	10 19 10					
April, 1842...	4 10 10½					
July, " ...	3 13 1					
January, 1843	2 13 7½					
1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43	£ 13 17 7					

Appendix (I.)

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix (I.)

13th December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.	
			£. s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Katesville	... R. Brown ...	July, 1841 ...	0 15 4	0 2 6	0 1 0½	0 0 6	
		October " ...	0 15 6½	0 2 6	0 1 0½	0 1 0	
		January, 1842	0 14 3½	0 2 6	0 0 8½	0 1 5	
		3 quarters	£ 2 5 2	0 7 6	0 2 9½	0 2 11	
		April, 1842 ...	1 1 1½	0 2 6	0 0 10	0 1 1	
		July " ...	0 19 2½	0 2 6	0 0 6½	0 1 2	
		October " ...	0 18 3½	0 2 6	0 0 3½	0 1 7½	
		January, 1843	0 17 0	0 2 6	0 0 5	0 0 7	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43	£ 3 15 7½	0 10 0	0 2 1	0 4 5½
		Kemptville ...	W. H. Botham ...	July, 1841 ...	3 8 11	0 5 0	0 4 6½	0 0 7
October " ...	3 11 3			0 5 0	0 2 8½	0 0 7	
January, 1842	3 13 2			0 5 0	0 2 1	0 0 7	
3 quarters	£ 10 13 4			0 15 0	0 9 4	0 1 9	
April, 1842 ...	4 19 3			0 5 0	0 2 4	0 0 5	
July " ...	3 14 1			0 5 0	0 3 1	0 0 5½	
October " ...	4 0 3			0 5 0	0 2 9	0 0 5	
January, 1843	4 2 11½			0 5 0	0 2 5½	0 0 6	
1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43			£ 16 16 6½	1 0 0	0 10 7½	0 1 9½
Keswick	... B. W. Smith ...			July, 1841 ...	0 10 0	0 0 7	0 0 3½
		October " ...	0 11 8	... ..	0 0 2	0 0 1½
		January, 1842	0 8 5½	... ..	0 0 3	0 0 2
		3 quarters	£ 1 10 1½	... ..	0 1 0	0 0 7
		April, 1842 ...	0 11 9½	... ..	0 0 9	0 0 2
		July " ...	0 10 6	... ..	0 0 6	0 0 2
		October " ...	0 11 4	... ..	0 0 4	0 0 2
		January, 1843	0 8 4	... ..	0 0 1	0 0 2
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43	£ 2 1 11½	0 1 8	0 0 8
		Kilmarnock ...	J. Maitland ...	July, 1841 ...	0 19 4½	0 2 6	0 0 4½	0 0 3
October " ...	0 10 7½			0 2 6	0 0 8½	0 0 2	
January, 1842	0 16 2			0 2 6	0 0 3½	0 0 2	
3 quarters	£ 2 6 2			0 7 6	0 1 4½	0 0 7	
April, 1842 ...	1 0 6			0 2 6	0 0 5	0 0 3	
July " ...	0 13 7½			0 2 6	0 0 6½	0 0 1½	
October " ...	0 15 6			0 2 6	0 0 10	0 0 1½	
January, 1843	0 13 2½			0 2 6	0 0 6	0 0 1½	
1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43			£ 3 2 10	0 10 0	0 2 3½	0 0 7½
King D. M'Callum, 1st quarter ...			October, 1841	0 7 2	0 2 6	
		January, 1842	0 6 2	0 2 6	0 0 0½		
		3 quarters	£ 0 13 4	0 5 0	0 0 0½		
		April, 1842 ...	0 10 5	0 2 6	0 0 4		
		July " ...	0 8 9	0 2 6	0 0 3		
		October " ...	0 12 8½	0 2 6	0 0 5		
		January, 1843	0 16 8	0 2 6	0 0 3		
1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43	£ 2 8 6½	0 10 0	0 1 3			

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(I.)
13th December

Appendix
(I.)
13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Kingscy ...	H. Evans ...	July, 1841 ...	1 4 10	0 2 6	0 0 7	0 2 2	
		October " ...	1 4 7½	0 2 6	0 0 4	0 1 1	
		January, 1842	1 2 2	0 2 6	0 0 2	0 0 7½	
		3 quarters £	3 11 7½	0 7 6	0 1 1	0 3 10½	
		April, 1842 ...	1 4 10½	0 2 6	0 0 7	0 0 6	
		July " ...	1 7 0	0 2 6	0 0 7	0 0 8½	
		October " ...	1 6 6	0 2 6	0 0 6	0 0 7½	
		January, 1843	1 8 7½	0 2 6	0 0 3	0 0 4	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43 £	5 7 0	0 10 0	0 1 11	0 2 2
		Kitley E. Collins ...	July, 1841 ...	1 9 0	0 2 6	0 2 1
October " ...	1 3 7			0 2 6	0 1 3½		
January, 1842	0 18 9			0 2 6	0 1 3½		
3 quarters £	3 11 4			0 7 6	0 4 8		
April, 1842 ...	1 7 7			0 2 6	0 1 5		
July " ...	1 10 6½			0 2 6	0 1 3½		
October " ...	1 5 0½			0 2 6	0 1 8		
January, 1843	1 11 9			0 2 6	0 1 1½		
1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43 £			5 14 11	0 10 0	0 5 6	
La Baic ...	W. McDonald ...			July, 1841 ...	1 15 8½	0 2 6	0 0 3
		October " ...	1 8 0	0 2 6	0 0 6		
		January, 1842	1 11 7	0 2 6	0 0 1½		
		3 quarters £	4 15 3½	0 7 6	0 0 10½		
		April, 1842 ...	1 9 4½	0 2 6	0 0 8		
		July " ...	1 12 2	0 2 6	0 0 5		
		October " ...	1 8 7	0 2 6	0 0 2		
		January, 1843	1 5 2	0 2 6	0 0 5		
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43 £	5 15 3½	0 10 0	0 1 8	
		La Beauce T. Plante,	1st quarter ...	January, 1842	0 18 4	
April, 1842 ...	1 1 0						
July " ...	1 0 9½						
October " ...	0 17 10½						
January, 1843	1 1 11½						
1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43 £			4 1 7½			
Lacadie ...	L. Archambault ...			July, 1841 ...	0 6 5	0 2 6	0 1 2
		October " ...	0 7 2	0 2 6	0 1 2		
		January, 1842	0 8 1½	0 2 6	0 0 9		
		3 quarters £	1 1 8½	0 7 6	0 3 1		
		April, 1842 ...	0 15 2½	0 5 0	0 0 5½		
		July " ...	0 12 6	0 6 0	0 1 0		
		October " ...	0 10 4½	0 5 0	0 0 3½		
		January, 1843	0 10 7	0 5 0	0 0 8		
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43 £	2 8 8	1 1 0	0 2 5	

13th December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.
			£ s. d.	£ s. s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Lachine	J. England Salary	July, 1841	6 5 0	0 6 6	0 7 3	0 1 9
		October " 1841	6 5 0	0 6 6	0 4 0	0 2 3
		January, 1842	6 5 0	0 6 6	0 4 5½	0 2 0
		3 quarters...	£ 18 15 0	0 19 6	0 15 8½	0 6 0
		April, 1842	6 5 0	0 6 6	0 3 5	0 2 0
		July, " 1842	6 5 0	0 6 6	0 3 5	0 2 4½
		October " 1842	6 5 0	0 6 6	0 3 0	0 2 2
		January, 1843	6 5 0	0 6 6	0 3 1	0 2 0
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43	£ 25 0 0	1 6 0	0 12 11	0 8 6½
		Lachute	H. Hutchins	July, 1841	2 19 3½	0 5 0	0 1 10	0 0 8
October " 1841	3 1 0			0 5 0	0 1 6½	0 0 2½
January, 1842	2 13 7			0 5 0	0 1 4	0 0 2
3 quarters...	£ 8 13 10½			0 15 0	0 4 8½	0 1 0½
April, 1842	2 17 11			0 5 0	0 1 8	0 0 3½
July, " 1842	2 19 1½			0 5 0	0 1 3	0 0 5
October " 1842	3 13 3½			0 5 0	0 1 1½	0 0 4½
January, 1843	2 8 2			0 5 0	0 0 8½	0 0 2
1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43	£ 11 18 6			1 0 0	0 4 9	0 1 3
Lacolle	T. Vanvliet			July, 1841	1 15 5½	0 3 0	0 2 4	0 0 3
		October " 1841	1 17 4	0 3 0	0 1 11	0 0 3
		January, 1842	1 7 10	0 3 0	0 1 7½	0 0 2½
		3 quarters...	£ 5 0 7½	0 9 0	0 5 10½	0 0 8½
		April, 1842	2 4 5	0 3 0	0 0 10½	0 0 11
		July, " 1842	1 16 2	0 3 0	0 1 7	0 0 5
		October " 1842	1 19 11	0 3 0	0 2 1	0 1 0
		January, 1843	2 4 0	0 3 0	0 2 2	0 0 5½
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43	£ 8 4 6	0 12 0	0 6 8½	0 2 9½
		La Suerre	J. McDonald	1st quarter ... October, 1842	0 8 1	
January, 1843	0 5 1					
1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43	£ 0 13 2					
Lanark	J. Hall	July, 1841	1 18 6	0 10 0	0 5 8	0 3 8
		October " 1841	2 1 9½	0 10 0	0 2 3	0 2 0
		January, 1842	2 7 4	0 10 0	0 2 9½	0 1 1
		3 quarters...	£ 6 7 7½	1 10 0	0 10 8½	0 6 9
		April, 1842	2 12 7½	0 10 0	0 2 7	0 0 10½
		July, " 1842	2 16 2	0 10 0	0 2 2	0 0 8
		October " 1842	2 18 2	0 10 0	0 2 11½	0 0 9
		January, 1843	2 8 6	0 10 0	0 2 9	0 1 1
1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43	£ 10 15 5½	2 0 0	0 10 5½	0 3 4½		

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix (I.)

Appendix (I.)

3th December 13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.	
Lancaster ...	R. S. M'Donald ...	July, 1841 ...	£ 3 9 1	£ 0 10 0	£ 0 1 5	£ 0 0 7½	
		October " ...	2 12 5	0 10 0	0 0 6½	0 0 8	
		January, 1842	2 10 7	0 10 0	0 1 2½	0 0 4	
		3 quarters	£ 8 12 1	1 10 0	0 3 2	0 1 7½	
		April, 1842 ...	2 15 5	0 10 0	0 0 9½	0 0 5	
		July " ...	3 3 0½	0 10 0	0 0 11	0 0 4	
		October " ...	3 4 8	0 10 0	0 0 5½	0 0 4	
		January, 1843	3 4 4½	0 10 0	0 1 8	0 0 5	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43	£ 12 7 6	2 0 0	0 3 10	0 1 6
		Laprairie ...	R. Fairbairn Salary ...	July, 1841 ...	10 0 0	0 10 5	0 3 1
October " ...	10 0 0			... ..	0 8 1½	0 2 10½
January, 1842	10 0 0			... ..	0 9 7½	0 2 10
3 quarters	£ 30 0 0			... ..	1 8 2	0 8 9
April, 1842 ...	10 0 0			... ..	0 8 1½	0 2 2½
July " ...	10 0 0			... ..	0 10 5½	0 3 1
October " ...	10 0 0			... ..	0 11 2	0 1 10
January, 1843	10 0 0			... ..	0 5 5	0 1 11
1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43			£ 40 0 0	1 15 2	0 9 0½
L'Assomption ...	J. Guilbault Salary ...			July, 1841 ...	3 15 0	0 10 0	0 2 0½
		October " ...	3 15 0	0 10 0	0 3 5½		
		January, 1842	3 15 0	0 10 0	0 1 8		
		3 quarters	£ 11 5 0	1 10 0	0 7 2		
		April, 1842 ...	3 15 0	0 10 0	0 2 0		
		July " ...	3 15 0	0 10 0	0 1 3½		
		October " ...	3 15 0	0 10 0	0 3 4		
		January, 1843	3 15 0	0 10 0	0 2 2		
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43	£ 15 0 0	2 0 0	0 8 9½	
		Leeds ...	H. C. Wharton ...	July, 1841 ...	1 10 8½	0 5 0	
October " ...	0 19 0			0 5 0	0 0 1		
January, 1842	0 19 10½			0 5 0			
3 quarters	£ 3 9 7			0 15 0	0 0 1		
April, 1842 ...	1 6 2½			0 5 0			
July " ...	1 3 3½			0 5 0			
October " ...	1 15 0½			0 5 0			
January, 1843	1 8 6½			0 5 0	0 0 1		
1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43			£ 5 13 1	1 0 0	0 0 1	
Lennoxville ...	C. A. Richardson ...			July, 1841 ...	2 5 4½	0 7 6	0 10 2	0 5 1
		October " ...	2 1 1	0 7 6	0 8 8	0 5 0	
		January, 1842	2 7 5	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 4 3	
		3 quarters	£ 6 13 10½	1 2 6	1 6 4	0 14 4	
		April, 1842 ...	2 14 1½	0 7 6	0 7 9	0 4 9½	
		July " ...	2 11 0	0 7 6	0 6 10	0 5 11	
		October " ...	2 14 1½	0 7 6	0 7 10	0 5 0	
		January, 1843	2 19 11½	0 7 6	0 7 2	0 5 6	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43	£ 10 19 2½	1 10 0	1 9 7	1 1 2½

Appendix (I.)

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix (I.)

13th December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Les Eboulemens ...	E. Stevin ...	July, 1841 ...	0 4 8½	0 2 6			
		October, " ...	0 4 0½	0 2 6			
		January, 1842	0 6 6	0 2 6			
		3 quarters...£	0 15 3	0 7 6			
		April, 1842...	0 7 1½	0 2 6			
		July, " ...	0 5 0½	0 2 6			
		October, " ...	0 3 6	0 2 6			
		January, 1843	0 9 4½	0 2 6			
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	1 5 0½	0 10 0		
		Lindsay ...	D. Culbert ...	January, 1841	1 1 0	...	0 1 1
October, " ...	1 5 0			...	0 0 8		
January, 1842	0 13 9			...	0 0 4		
3 quarters...£	2 19 9			...	0 2 1		
April, 1842...	1 2 1			...	0 0 5½		
July, " ...	1 4 2			...	0 0 6		
October, " ...	1 6 1½			...	0 0 6		
January, 1843	1 0 0			...	0 0 4		
1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£			4 12 4½	...	0 1 9½	
L'Islet ...	D. S. Ballantyne ...			July, 1841 ...	0 15 1½	0 1 3	
		October, " ...	0 15 5	0 1 3			
		January, 1842	0 13 8½	0 1 3			
		3 quarters...£	2 4 3	0 3 9			
		April, 1842...	0 16 7½	0 1 3			
		July, " ...	0 12 11	0 1 3			
		October, " ...	0 9 2½	0 1 3			
		January, 1843	0 11 9	0 1 3			
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	2 10 6	0 5 0		
		Litchfield ...	H. Colton, 1st quarter ...	April, 1842...	0 19 11	0 5 0	
July, " ...	0 15 5			0 5 0			
October, " ...	0 17 6			0 5 0			
January, 1843	0 12 0			0 5 0			
1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£			3 4 10	1 0 0		
Lloydtown ...	A. Eastwood ...	July, 1841 ...	1 16 3½	0 2 6	0 1 8½	0 0 6	
		October, " ...	1 16 7	0 2 6	0 2 1	0 1 1½	
		January, 1842	1 17 1½	0 2 6	0 2 8	0 1 0	
		3 quarters...£	5 10 0	0 7 6	0 6 5½	0 2 7½	
		April, 1842...	2 0 6½	0 2 6	0 1 10½	0 1 4	
		July, " ...	2 1 7½	0 2 6	0 3 3	0 1 1	
		October, " ...	2 1 2½	0 2 6	0 2 8½	0 0 10½	
		January, 1843	2 0 10	0 2 6	0 2 2	0 0 9	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	8 4 2½	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 4 0½

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix (I.)

Appendix (I.)

13th December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.	
Lochaber	S. B. Whitcomb	July, 1841	£ 0 18 11½	£ 0 3 0			
		October " "	0 17 7	0 3 0			
		January, 1842	0 18 6½	0 3 0			
		3 quarters	£ 2 15 1	0 9 0			
		April, 1842	0 18 11½	0 3 0			
		July " "	1 4 2½	0 3 0	... ..	0 0 3
		October " "	1 2 10½	0 3 0			
		January, 1843	1 4 11½	0 3 0			
		1 year ending	5th Jan. '43.	£ 4 11 10	0 12 0	0 0 3
		Lochiel	D. M'Leod	July, 1841	£ 1 3 3	0 0 0½
October " "	1 6 1½			... ..	0 0 1	
January, 1842	1 6 5½						
3 quarters	£ 3 15 10			... ..	0 0 1½	
April, 1842	1 1 0½			... ..	0 0 3	
July " "	0 19 8						
October " "	1 5 1½			... ..	0 0 8	
January, 1843	1 1 1½			... ..	0 0 1	
1 year ending	5th Jan. '43.			£ 4 6 11½	0 1 0	
London	G. J. Goodhue			July, 1841	£ 62 13 10	2 0 0	3 3 2	6 7 1½
		October " "	62 7 4½	2 0 0	2 1 3	4 6 6½	
		January, 1842	68 7 3½	2 0 0	2 6 4	4 12 9	
		3 quarters	£ 193 8 6	6 0 0	7 10 9	15 6 5	
		April, 1842	69 5 5	2 0 0	2 12 9	2 13 3	
		July " "	64 4 1	2 0 0	1 19 0	5 1 6	
		October " "	70 18 7½	2 0 0	1 14 10	2 15 9	
		January, 1843	67 14 4	2 0 0	1 18 9	3 5 10½	
		1 year ending	5th Jan. '43.	£ 272 3 3½	8 0 0	8 5 4	13 16 4½
		Longueuil	Joseph Lecour	July, 1841	£ 0 14 5½	0 0 7½	0 0 2
October " "	0 10 6½			... ..	0 0 11½	
January, 1842	1 1 9			... ..	0 1 0	0 0 1
3 quarters	£ 2 6 9			... ..	0 2 7	0 0 3
April, 1842	0 14 2½			... ..	0 1 0	0 0 1
July " "	0 13 0			... ..	0 1 1	0 0 1
October " "	0 10 7½			... ..	0 1 2	0 0 1
January, 1843	0 14 4			... ..	0 0 6½	0 0 1
1 year ending	5th Jan. '43			£ 2 12 2	0 3 9½	0 0 4
L'Original	T. H. Johnston			July, 1841	£ 4 3 11	0 15 0	0 1 4	0 2 7
		October " "	3 3 0	0 15 0	0 1 7	0 1 10	
		January, 1842	3 19 4	0 15 0	0 2 2	0 1 5	
		3 quarters	£ 11 6 3	2 5 0	0 5 1	0 5 10	
		April, 1842	2 18 3½	0 15 0	0 1 9	0 1 0	
		July " "	3 6 8	0 15 0	0 0 11½	0 1 1	
		October " "	3 15 0	0 15 0	0 0 9½	0 1 8	
		January, 1843	3 4 8½	0 15 0	0 1 4	0 3 0	
		1 year ending	5th Jan., '43.	£ 13 4 8	3 0 0	0 4 10	0 6 9

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.,—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix (I.) 13th December							Appendix (I.) 13th December	
Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.		
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Lotbinière	... J. Filteau ...	July, 1841 ...	0 17 2½	0 2 6				
		October " ...	0 14 0	0 2 6				
		January, 1842	0 17 9½	0 2 6	... ..	0 0 4½	
		3 quarters... £	2 9 0	0 7 6	... ..	0 0 4½	
		April, 1842...	1 0 1½	0 2 6				
		July, " ...	0 14 2½	0 2 6	0 0 5			
		October, " ...	0 13 11½	0 2 6				
		January, 1843	0 14 1½	0 2 6				
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43	£ 3 2 5	0 10 0	0 0 5			
		Loughboro'	... H. Madden ...	July, 1841 ...	1 4 5	0 2 1	0 0 10
October " ...	1 3 0			... ..	0 2 1	0 1 0	
January, 1842	1 1 8½			... ..	0 1 6½	0 1 0	
3 quarters... £	3 9 1½			... ..	0 5 8½	0 1 10	
April, 1842 ...	1 5 6			... ..	0 2 1½	0 1 0	
July, " ...	1 1 3			... ..	0 1 3	0 0 9	
October " ...	1 14 4½			... ..	0 2 11½	0 0 6	
January, 1843	1 1 1			... ..	0 1 4	0 1 0	
1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43	£ 5 2 2½			... ..	0 7 8	0 3 3	
M'Gillivray	... J. Adamson ...			July, 1841 ...	0 13 6	0 0 9	
		October " ...	0 15 9½	0 2 6	0 0 4			
		January, 1842	0 18 0½	0 2 6	0 0 5½			
		3 quarters... £	2 7 4	0 5 0	0 1 6½			
		April, 1842...	0 19 8½	0 2 6	0 0 4			
		July, " ...	0 19 2	0 2 6	0 0 8½			
		October " ...	0 19 5½	0 2 6	0 0 6			
		January, 1843	... ..	... ..	0 0 2		
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43	£ 2 18 4	0 7 6	0 1 8½			
		M'Killop	... A. Meyer ...	July, 1841 ...	0 15 9	0 2 6	0 1 6	
October " ...	0 14 4½			0 2 6	0 1 2½			
January, 1842	0 13 0½			0 2 6	0 1 4			
3 quarters... £	2 3 2			0 7 6	0 4 0½			
April, 1842...	0 11 8			0 2 6	0 0 9			
July, " ...	0 15 4½			0 2 6	0 0 10			
October " ...	0 19 1			0 2 6	0 0 7			
January, 1843	0 12 7½			0 2 6	0 0 9½			
1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43	£ 2 18 9			0 10 0	0 2 11½			
M'Nab	... J. Morris ...			July, 1841 ...	0 17 7	0 2 6	0 0 6	0 0 2
		October, " ...	0 16 11½	0 2 6	0 0 2	0 0 3		
		January, 1842	1 1 5	0 2 6	0 0 1	0 0 1		
		3 quarters... £	2 15 11½	0 7 6	0 0 9	0 0 6		
		April, " ...	1 0 4	0 2 6	0 0 10	0 0 9		
		July, " ...	1 6 3½	0 2 6	0 0 5	0 0 5		
		October, " ...	1 7 2	0 2 6	0 0 6½	0 0 1		
		January, 1843	1 2 7	0 2 6	0 0 5	0 0 2		
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43	£ 4 16 4½	0 10 0	0 2 2½	0 1 5		

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix (I.)

Appendix (I.)

5th December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.			Stationery Allowance.			Commission on U. S. Postage.			Commission on Newspaper Postage.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Madawaska	P. C. Amireau	July, 1841	2	10	10	0	8	2						
		October, " 1841	1	12	11	0	4	6						
		January, 1842	1	5	8	0	5	0						
		3 quarters...£	5	9	5	0	17	8						
		April, 1842	1	13	6	0	5	0						
		July, " 1842	1	5	3½	0	5	0						
		October, " 1842	1	7	7½	0	5	0						
		January, 1843	0	19	7	0	5	0						
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	5	6	0	1	0	0						
		Madoc	D. M'Kenzie	July, 1841	0	6	0	0	2	6	0	0	8½	
October, " 1841	0			8	0	0	2	6	0	0	2½			
January, 1842	0			10	2	0	2	6	0	0	9			
3 quarters...£	1			4	2	0	7	6	0	1	8			
April, 1842	0			13	10	0	2	6	0	0	9½			
July, " 1842	0			10	4½	0	2	6	0	0	7½			
October, " 1842	0			11	4½	0	2	6	0	0	8			
January, 1843	0			9	6½	0	2	6	0	0	7			
1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	2			5	1½	0	10	0	0	2	8			
Maitland	W. Garvey			July, 1841	1	12	6	0	2	9½	0	1	3
		October, " 1841	1	7	2	...	...	...	0	1	5½	0	1	4
		January, 1842	1	9	2½	...	...	...	0	1	9	0	0	8
		3 quarters...£	4	8	10½	...	...	...	0	6	0	0	3	3
		April, 1842	2	0	1½	...	...	...	0	1	5	0	0	7
		July, " 1842	1	10	0	...	...	...	0	1	4	0	0	8
		October, " 1842	1	7	1	...	...	...	0	2	0½	0	0	1½
		January, 1843	1	2	9	...	...	...	0	1	8	0	0	2
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	5	19	11½	...	...	...	0	6	5½	0	1	6½
		Manningville	J. Manning	July, 1841	0	8	3	0	0	0½	
October, " 1841	0			8	7½	...	...	...	0	0	0½			
January, 1842	0			7	8	...	...	...	0	0	0½			
3 quarters...£	1			4	6½	...	...	...	0	0	0½			
April, 1842	0			8	5	...	...	...			
July, " 1842	0			11	7½	...	...	...			
October, " 1842	0			7	10½	...	...	...			
January, 1843	0			7	1½	...	...	...	0	0	1			
1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	1			15	0½	...	...	...	0	0	1			
Mara	W. M'Dougall			1st quarter ending 5th Jan., '43.£	0	2	10							
March	T. Read	July, 1841	1	2	10	0	5	0	0	0	5½			
		October, " 1841	1	0	4	0	5	0	0	0	7			
		January, 1842	1	0	9	0	5	0	0	0	4			
		3 quarters...£	3	3	11	0	15	0	0	1	4½			
		April, 1842	0	15	6	0	5	0	0	0	5½			
		July, " 1842	0	18	8½	0	5	0	0	1	1			
		October, " 1842	1	9	8½	0	5	0	0	0	5			
		January, 1843	0	14	9	0	5	0	0	0	5½			
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	3	18	8	1	0	0	0	2	5			

Appendix
(I.)

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(I.)

13th December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Markham	... A. Barker ...	July, 1841 ...	2 7 5	0 5 0	0 4 0 ¹ / ₂	0 1 10	
		October " ...	2 2 11 ¹ / ₂	0 5 0	0 4 2 ¹ / ₂	0 1 7	
		January, 1842	2 0 1	0 5 0	0 3 1 ¹ / ₂	0 1 8	
		3 quarters...£	6 10 5 ¹ / ₂	0 15 0	0 11 4 ¹ / ₂	0 5 1	
		April, 1842 ...	2 11 9	0 5 0	0 3 11 ¹ / ₂	0 1 9	
		July, " ...	2 8 6	0 5 0	0 3 11	0 2 0	
		October " ...	3 0 5	0 5 0	0 4 2 ¹ / ₂	0 2 3	
		January, 1843	2 17 8	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 1 7	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	10 18 4	1 0 0	0 14 7	0 7 7
		Mariposa	... J. Ham ...	July, 1841 ...	0 9 3 ¹ / ₂	0 2 6	0 0 5 ¹ / ₂
October " ...	0 10 8 ¹ / ₂			0 2 6	0 0 11		
January, 1842	0 9 11 ¹ / ₂			0 2 6	0 0 3		
3 quarters...£	1 9 11 ¹ / ₂			0 7 6	0 1 7 ¹ / ₂		
April, 1842 ...	0 9 6			0 2 6	0 0 6 ¹ / ₂		
July, " ...	0 15 4			0 2 6	0 1 8		
October " ...	0 10 9			0 2 6	0 0 4	0 1 2	
January, 1843	0 11 9			0 2 6	0 0 8		
1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£			2 7 4	0 10 0	0 3 2 ¹ / ₂	0 1 2
Marmora	... J. Fidler ...			July, 1841 ...	0 4 3	0 0 2 ¹ / ₂
		October " ...	0 5 9	... ..	0 0 2 ¹ / ₂	
		January, 1842	0 3 6	... ..	0 0 4	
		3 quarters...£	0 13 6	... ..	0 0 9	
		April, 1842 ...	0 6 0	... ..	0 0 7 ¹ / ₂	
		July, " ...	0 4 1	... ..	0 0 1	
		October " ...	0 4 0	... ..	0 0 1	
		January, 1843	0 4 1	... ..	0 0 1	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	0 18 2	0 0 10 ¹ / ₂	
		Marshville	... E. Lee ...	July, 1841 ...	0 7 6	0 1 0 ¹ / ₂	0 0 5
October " ...	0 4 1			0 5 0	0 0 11 ¹ / ₂	0 0 7	
January, 1842	0 16 5			0 5 0	0 2 2	0 0 2 ¹ / ₂	
3 quarters...£	1 8 0			0 10 0	0 4 2	0 1 2 ¹ / ₂	
April, 1842...£	3 7 0			0 5 0	0 7 6	0 0 8 ¹ / ₂	
July, " ...	1 1 0 ¹ / ₂			0 5 0	0 2 3	0 0 5 ¹ / ₂	
October, 1842	0 17 8 ¹ / ₂			... ..	0 2 6	0 2 4 ¹ / ₂
January, 1843	1 3 5 ¹ / ₂			... ..	0 2 4	0 1 5
1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£			6 9 2 ¹ / ₂	0 10 0	0 14 7	0 4 11 ¹ / ₂
Martintown	... W. M'Martin ...			July, 1841 ...	1 19 6	0 5 0	0 1 7	0 0 3
		October " ...	1 18 9	0 5 0	0 2 8	0 0 2 ¹ / ₂	
		January, 1842	2 6 10 ¹ / ₂	0 5 0	0 0 8	0 0 5 ¹ / ₂	
		3 quarters...£	6 5 1 ¹ / ₂	0 15 0	0 4 11	0 0 11	
		April, 1842 ...	2 10 10	0 5 0	0 1 2	0 0 1 ¹ / ₂	
		July, " ...	2 12 6	0 5 0	0 0 10	0 0 3 ¹ / ₂	
		October " ...	2 7 0	0 5 0	0 0 11 ¹ / ₂	0 0 4 ¹ / ₂	
		January, 1843	2 0 2	0 5 0	0 0 7	0 0 5	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	9 10 6	1 0 0	0 3 6 ¹ / ₂	0 1 2 ¹ / ₂

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix (I.)

Appendix (I.)

13th December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Maskinongé	... R. J. Giroux ...	July, 1841 ...	1 16 6½	0 2 6		
		October " ...	1 7 8	0 2 6		
		January, 1842	1 5 0½	0 2 6		
		3 quarters...£	4 9 3	0 7 6		
		April, 1842 ...	2 0 7½	0 2 6		
		July " ...	1 10 6½	0 2 6		
		October " ...	1 9 2	0 2 6		
		January, 1843	1 11 11½	0 2 6		
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	6 12 3½	0 10 0		
		Matilda	... G. Browse ...	July, 1841 ...	1 10 2	0 5 0	0 1 5½	0 0 3
October " ...	1 19 8			0 5 0	0 1 2½	0 0 4
January, 1842	2 5 0			0 5 0	0 0 5½	0 0 3
3 quarters...£	5 14 10			0 15 0	0 3 1½	0 0 10
April, 1842 ...	2 0 7½			0 5 0	0 1 6½	0 0 4
July " ...	1 18 10			0 5 0	0 1 0	0 0 4
October " ...	1 13 8½			0 5 0	0 1 8	0 0 4
January, 1843	2 3 11			0 5 0	0 1 0½	0 0 4
1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	7 17 1			1 0 0	0 5 3	0 1 4
Melbourne	... T. Tait ...			July, 1841 ...	2 19 2	0 7 6	0 5 5	0 2 9
		October " ...	3 5 5½	0 7 6	0 3 5½	0 2 11½
		January, 1842	2 19 9	0 7 6	0 2 10	0 3 0½
		3 quarters...£	9 4 4½	1 2 6	0 11 8½	0 8 9
		April, 1842 ...	2 18 7	0 7 6	0 3 6	0 2 8
		July " ...	3 5 11½	0 7 6	0 3 8½	0 2 9
		October " ...	3 19 10½	0 7 6	0 4 3½	0 2 5
		January, 1843	3 17 3½	0 7 6	0 3 7½	0 2 10
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	14 1 8½	1 10 0	0 15 1½	0 10 8
		Merrickville	... E. H. Whitmarsh ...	July, 1841 ...	3 9 6	0 7 0	0 3 1	0 3 0
October " ...	2 19 6			0 7 0	0 2 7	0 4 0
January, 1842	2 17 9½			0 7 0	0 2 5½	0 2 9
3 quarters...£	9 6 9½			1 1 0	0 8 1½	0 9 9
April, 1842 ...	3 7 2			0 7 0	0 2 9½	0 1 11
July " ...	3 1 3½			0 7 0	0 2 6½	0 1 9
October " ...	3 4 4			0 7 0	0 2 11	0 1 9
January, 1843	2 19 10			0 7 0	0 3 1	0 1 0
1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	12 12 7½			1 8 0	0 11 4	0 6 5
Mersca...	... T. A. Ambridge ...			July, 1841 ...	0 9 10	0 2 6	0 0 10
		October " ...	0 13 0	0 2 6	0 0 10	
		January, 1842	0 6 9½	0 2 6	0 0 5½	0 0 1½
		3 quarters...£	1 9 7½	0 7 6	0 2 1½	0 0 1½
		April, 1842 ...	0 10 0	0 2 6	0 0 2½	0 0 3
		July " ...	0 5 5½	0 2 6	0 0 11	0 0 5
		October " ...	0 5 3½	0 2 6	0 0 4	0 0 5
		January, 1843	0 9 8½	0 2 6	0 0 6½	0 0 4
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	1 10 5	0 10 0	0 2 0	0 1 5

Appendix (I.)

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix (I.)

13th December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Metis	... H. Page	July, 1841 ...	0 10 4				
		October " ...	1 6 11				
		January, 1842	0 9 2½	0 2 6			
		3 quarters...£	2 6 5½	0 2 6			
		April, 1842...	0 6 7	0 2 6			
		July, " ...	0 6 1½	0 2 6			
		October " ...	0 6 10	0 2 6			
		January, 1843	0 8 6½	0 2 6			
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	1 8 1	0 10 0		
		Middleton	... Joseph Lawson	July, 1841 ...	0 9 9½	0 2 6	0 0 5½
October " ...	0 12 7			0 2 6	0 0 3		
January, 1842	0 7 9½			0 2 6	0 0 0½		
3 quarters...£	1 10 2			0 7 6	0 0 9		
April, 1842...	0 14 0			0 2 6	0 0 6½		
July, " ...	0 11 3			0 2 6	0 0 8		
October " ...	0 7 2½			0 2 6	0 0 7		
January, 1843	0 7 7½			0 2 6			
1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£			2 0 1	0 10 0	0 1 9½	
Milford	... T. Cook			July, 1841 ...	0 10 8	0 2 6	0 1 6
		October " ...	0 7 1	0 2 6	0 2 5½		
		January, 1842	0 10 1½	0 2 6	0 0 6½		
		3 quarters...£	1 7 10½	0 7 6	0 4 6		
		April, 1842...	0 9 1½	0 2 6	0 1 2		
		July, " ...	0 9 7½	0 2 6	0 2 1		
		October " ...	0 8 8½	0 2 6	0 1 7		
		January, 1843	0 6 8	0 2 6	0 1 8		
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	1 14 1½	0 10 0	0 6 6	
		Milton	... J. Gordon	July, 1841 ...	0 13 8	0 1 10	0 1 0½
October " ...	0 18 7			... ..	0 1 5½	0 0 7½
January, 1842	0 17 3			... ..	0 0 7	0 1 1
3 quarters...£	2 9 6			... ..	0 3 10½	0 2 9
April, 1842...	0 18 10½			... ..	0 0 9½	0 0 7
July, " ...	1 2 3			... ..	0 0 9	0 0 6
October " ...	0 17 7½			... ..	0 0 9	0 0 8
January, 1843	0 17 0			... ..	0 0 4	0 0 8
1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£			3 15 9	0 2 7½	0 2 5
Mill Creek	... J. S. Timerman			July, 1841 ...	0 16 8	0 1 5½
		October " ...	0 14 8½	... ..	0 1 3	
		January, 1842	0 18 5½	... ..	0 1 10	
		3 quarters...£	2 9 10	... ..	0 4 6½	
		April, 1842...	0 15 6	... ..	0 2 1	
		July, " ...	0 16 6	... ..	0 1 2½	
		October " ...	0 18 11½	... ..	0 1 1	
		January, 1843	0 15 0½	... ..	0 1 10	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	3 6 0	0 6 2½	

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix (I.)

Appendix (I.)

31st December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mohawk ...	... A. Cook ...	July, 1841 ...	1 11 3	0 2 6	0 5 0	0 2 8
		October " ...	1 3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 2 6	0 4 11	0 2 5	
		January, 1842	1 9 10	0 2 6	0 5 9	0 2 11	
		3 quarters £	4 4 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 6	0 15 8	0 8 0	
		April, 1842 ...	1 10 4	0 2 6	0 4 1	0 2 6	
		July " ...	1 7 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 2 6	0 4 0	0 2 4	
		October " ...	1 6 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 2 1	
		January, 1843	1 8 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 2 6	0 3 10	0 1 8	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43 £	5 12 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 0	0 14 11	0 8 7
		Mono Mills	... A. Lewis ...	July, 1841 ...	0 12 10	0 2 6	0 1 6	0 0 2
October " ...	0 12 9 $\frac{1}{2}$			0 2 6	0 0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
January, 1842	0 9 2			0 2 6	0 0 10	0 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
3 quarters £	1 14 9 $\frac{1}{2}$			0 7 6	0 2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
April, 1842 ...	0 13 1 $\frac{1}{2}$			0 2 6	0 0 3		
July " ...	0 15 3			0 2 6	0 0 4		
October " ...	0 17 10			0 2 6	0 0 9		
January, 1843	0 14 5			0 2 6	0 0 4		
1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43 £			3 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 0	0 1 8	
Moir...	... W. Mullett ...			July, 1841 ...	0 4 0		
		October " ...	0 5 6				
		January, 1842	0 8 8	0 2 6			
		3 quarters £	0 18 2	0 2 6			
		April, 1842 ...	0 6 2	0 2 6			
		July " ...	0 6 8	0 2 6			
		October " ...	0 4 9	0 2 6			
		January, 1843	0 4 2	0 2 6			
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43 £	1 1 9	0 10 0		
		Moore J. Baby ...	July, 1841 ...	1 8 9	0 3 9	0 0 6	0 0 4
October, " ...	1 8 5			0 3 9	0 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$		
January, 1842	1 8 5			0 3 9	0 0 5	0 0 1	
3 quarters... £	4 5 7			0 11 3	0 1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 5	
April, 1842 ...	1 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$			0 3 9	0 0 4	0 0 4	
July " ...	1 11 5			0 3 9	0 0 7	0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
October " ...	1 5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$			0 3 9	0 0 5	0 0 1	
January, 1843	1 8 6 $\frac{1}{2}$			0 3 9	0 0 2	0 0 1	
1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43 £			5 7 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 15 0	0 1 6	0 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mosa R. Thompson ...			July, 1841 ...	1 8 1	0 3 0	0 1 0
		October " ...	1 8 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 3 0	0 0 10	0 0 6	
		January, 1842	1 9 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 3 0	0 0 11	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		3 quarters £	4 6 1	0 9 0	0 2 9	0 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		April, 1842 ...	1 11 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 3 0	0 1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		July " ...	1 14 11	0 3 0	0 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 2	
		October " ...	1 10 9	0 3 0	0 1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 2	
		January, 1843	1 7 3	0 3 0	0 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 2	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43 £	6 4 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 12 0	0 5 6	0 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$

Appendix
(I.)

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(I.)

13th December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Moulinette	... T. M'Cosh	July, 1841 ...	1 1 10	0 5 0	0 2 10	
		October " ...	1 6 6½	0 5 0	0 1 5	0 1 1
		January, 1842	1 0 3	0 5 0	0 1 5	0 0 8½
		3 quarters...£	3 8 7½	0 15 0	0 5 8	0 1 9½
		April, 1842 ...	1 6 1½	0 5 0	0 1 7	0 0 8
		July " ...	2 2 3½	0 5 0	0 1 4	0 0 6
		October " ...	2 16 0	0 5 0	0 1 4½	
		January, 1843	1 7 2½	0 5 0	0 1 7	0 0 7
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43.£	7 11 7½	1 0 0	0 5 10½	0 1 9
		Mubner	... J. Little	October, 1841	0 3 5½	
January, 1842	0 4 2½			0 2 6		
3 quarters...£	0 7 8			0 2 6		
April, 1842 ...	0 4 2			0 2 6	0 0 1	
July " ...	0 4 8			0 2 6		
October " ...	0 9 0			0 2 6	0 0 2	
January, 1843	0 6 1½			0 2 6	0 0 1	
1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43.£	1 3 11½			0 10 0	0 4 0	
Murray	... C. Biggar	July, 1841 ...	1 7 9	0 5 0	0 0 7½	0 0 6
		October " ...	1 8 5	0 5 0	0 1 3	0 0 3½
		January, 1842	1 2 5	0 5 0	0 0 9½	0 0 6
		3 quarters...£	3 18 7	0 15 0	0 2 8	0 1 3½
		April, 1842 ...	1 9 5	0 5 0	0 0 8½	0 0 3½
		July " ...	1 7 4½	0 5 0	0 1 0½	0 0 3½
		October " ...	1 4 1	0 5 0	0 0 10	0 0 3
		January, 1843	1 9 0	0 5 0	0 0 6	0 0 3
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43.£	5 9 10½	1 0 0	0 3 1	0 1 1
		Murray Bay	... E. Trambly	July, 1841 ...	1 2 10½	0 5 0
October " ...	1 6 5			0 5 0		
January, 1842	1 13 0½			0 5 0		
3 quarters £	4 2 4			0 15 0		
April, 1842 ...	2 4 5½			0 5 0		
July " ...	1 4 3½			0 5 0		
October " ...	1 3 0			0 5 0		
January, 1843	1 18 8½			0 5 0		
1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43 £	6 10 5½			1 0 0		
Mascouche	... P. Mount (1st quar.)			October, 1842	0 12 9½	0 2 6
		January, 1843	0 11 1	0 2 6		
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	1 3 10½	0 5 0		
Nanticoke	... J. Banfield	July, 1841 ...	0 12 0	0 2 6	0 7 2½	
		October " ...	0 15 5½	0 2 6	0 1 8	
		January, 1842	0 15 9½	0 2 6	0 1 6½	
		3 quarters £	2 3 3	0 7 6	0 10 5	
		April, 1842...	0 11 9	0 2 6	0 1 2	
		July, " ...	0 14 10½	0 2 6	0 1 5½	
		October, " ...	0 10 4½	...	0 1 2½	
		January, 1843	0 11 4	...	0 0 9	
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43 £	2 8 4	0 5 0	0 4 7	

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix (I.)

Appendix (I.)

13th December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Napanee	... A. M'Pherson ...	July, 1841 ...	4 9 9½	0 15 0	0 2 11	0 2 5	
		October " ...	4 6 3½	0 15 0	0 3 0	0 2 5	
		January, 1842	5 3 11	0 15 0	0 3 10	0 2 5	
		3 quarters...£	14 0 0	2 5 0	0 9 9	0 7 3	
		April, 1842 ...	4 16 8½	0 15 0	0 3 9	0 2 1½	
		July " ...	4 14 10	0 15 0	0 4 5	0 2 1½	
		October " ...	4 8 10½	0 15 0	0 3 7½	0 2 1½	
		January, 1843	5 7 6½	0 15 0	0 3 0	0 2 1½	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	19 7 11½	3 0 0	0 14 9½	0 8 6
		Napierville ...	L. Odell ...	July, 1841 ...	1 7 4½	0 2 6	0 2 8½	0 0 8
October " ...	1 0 8½			0 3 9	0 1 2½	0 0 7	
January, 1842	1 3 7½			0 2 6	0 0 11	0 0 3	
3 quarters...£	3 11 8½			0 8 9	0 4 10	0 1 6	
April, 1842 ...	1 2 6½			0 3 9	0 2 11½	0 0 4	
July " ...	1 2 5			0 3 9	0 1 5½	0 0 10	
October " ...	1 6 1½			0 2 6	0 1 7	0 0 8	
January, 1843	1 1 6½			0 2 6	0 1 8½	0 0 4	
1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£			4 12 7½	0 12 6	0 7 8½	0 2 2
Nasagaweya	... D. Black ...			July, 1841 ...	0 7 6	0 0 11½
		October " ...	0 11 10½	... ..	0 0 10	
		January, 1842	0 7 8	... ..	0 0 6½	
		3 quarters...£	1 7 0½	... ..	0 2 4	
		April, 1842 ...	0 10 0	... ..	0 0 0½	
		July " ...	0 9 3	... ..	0 0 11	
		October " ...	0 13 1½	... ..	0 0 8½	
		January, 1843	0 8 0½	... ..	0 0 2	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	2 0 5	0 1 10	
		Nelson ...	T. Cooper ...	July, 1841 ...	2 4 4	1 0 0	0 5 9½	0 2 6½
October " ...	2 3 5			1 0 0	0 2 5½	0 2 6½	
January, 1842	2 8 8½			1 0 0	0 2 5½	0 2 4	
3 quarters...£	6 16 5½			3 0 0	0 10 8½	0 7 5	
April, 1842 ...	2 19 7½			1 0 0	0 2 8	0 1 8	
July " ...	2 6 2½			1 0 0	0 3 5½	0 1 8	
October " ...	2 12 1			1 0 0	0 2 9	0 1 8	
January, 1843	2 12 7			1 0 0	0 1 9	0 1 4	
1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£			10 10 6	4 0 0	0 10 7½	0 6 4
Newboro	... B. Tett ...			July, 1841 ...	1 17 3	0 2 6	0 0 8	0 0 1
		October " ...	1 15 5	0 2 6	0 1 0½	0 0 1	
		January, 1842	1 15 8	0 2 6	0 0 11½	0 0 4	
		3 quarters...£	5 8 4	0 7 6	0 2 8	0 0 6	
		April, 1842 ...	1 16 7	0 2 6	0 0 10	0 0 10	
		July " ...	1 17 4½	0 2 6	0 1 5½	0 0 9	
		October " ...	2 9 9	0 2 6	0 1 5	0 0 10	
		January, 1843	2 9 0	0 2 6	0 1 3	0 1 1	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	8 12 8½	0 10 0	0 4 11½	0 3 6

Appendix
(I.)

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.,—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(I.)

13th December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New Carlisle	... H. Caldwell ...	July, 1841 ...	2 4 8½	0 12 6		
		October " ...	2 10 9½	0 12 6		
		January, 1842	2 8 1½	0 12 6		
		3 quarters... £	7 3 7½	1 17 6		
		April, 1842...	2 17 11	0 12 6		
		July, " ...	3 0 1½	0 12 6		
		October, " ...	2 14 1	0 12 6		
		January, 1843	3 5 1	0 12 6		
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43	£ 11 17 2½	2 10 0		
		New Glasgow	... J. Lloyd ...	July, 1841 ...	0 19 10½	0 2 6
October " ...	1 3 5			0 2 6		
January, 1842	0 19 9			0 2 6		
3 quarters... £	3 3 0½			0 7 6		
April, 1842 ...	1 0 10½			0 2 6		
July, " ...	1 3 1½			0 2 6		
October " ...	1 7 8			0 2 6	0 0 2½	0 0 6
January, 1843	1 3 4			0 2 6	... ..	0 0 5
1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43	£ 4 15 0			0 10 0	0 0 2½	0 0 11
New Ireland	... R. C. Porter ...			July, 1841 ...	0 10 10	... ..	0 0 1
		October " ...	0 9 9½	... ..	0 0 1	
		January, 1842	0 7 5	... ..	0 0 1	
		3 quarters... £	1 8 0½	... ..	0 0 2	
		April, 1842...	0 19 3½	... ..	
		July, " ...	0 14 8½	0 2 6		
		October " ...	0 17 9½	0 2 6		
		January, 1843	0 10 10	0 2 6		
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43	£ 3 2 7½	0 7 6		
		New Market	... Wm. Roc ...	July, 1841 ...	3 18 1½	0 7 6	0 12 8	0 8 4
October " ...	4 11 5½			0 7 6	0 9 0	0 9 2½
January, 1842	4 10 1			0 7 6	0 8 6	0 2 11
3 quarters... £	12 19 8			1 2 6	1 10 2	1 0 5½
April, 1842...	4 5 0½			0 7 6	0 6 3½	0 3 9½
July, " ...	5 2 1½			0 7 6	0 6 8½	0 5 10
October " ...	5 12 2			0 7 6	0 6 1	0 3 8
January, 1843	5 1 0			0 7 6	0 5 11	0 6 2
1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43	£ 20 0 4			1 10 0	1 5 0	0 19 5½
Niagara	... A. Davidson ... Salary & Commission			July, 1841 ...	30 11 10½	2 0 0	12 13 9	1 15 7
		October, " ...	33 8 11½	2 0 0	11 5 7	1 13 2
		January, 1842	37 17 6	2 0 0	12 7 7	1 13 6
		3 quarters... £	101 18 4	6 0 0	36 6 11	5 2 3
		April, " ...	38 2 5	2 0 0	15 2 1	2 2 3
		July, " ...	32 10 3	2 0 0	12 14 7	1 17 5
		October, " ...	36 2 2½	2 0 0	13 7 11	1 14 10
		January, 1843	37 15 8	2 0 0	12 12 10	2 2 0
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43	£ 144 10 6½	8 0 0	53 17 5	7 16 6
		Rent of Letter Boxes.				
£ s. d.						
3 2 6						
3 2 6						
3 2 6						
3 qrs. £9 7 6						
3 2 6						
3 2 6						
3 2 6						
1 year £12 10 0						

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix (I.)

Appendix (I.)

5th December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Nicolet ...	L. M. Cressé ...	July, 1841 ...	3 3 5½	0 10 0	0 1 5	0 1 9
		October, " ...	2 16 8	0 10 0	0 0 8	0 1 2
		January, 1842	3 5 0	0 10 0	0 1 4	0 1 9
		3 quarters...£	9 5 1½	1 10 0	0 3 5	0 4 8
		April, 1842...	2 17 5	0 10 0	0 1 4	0 2 1
		July, " ...	6 4 11	0 10 0	0 1 5	0 1 2
		October, " ...	5 11 11	0 10 0	0 0 6	0 1 0
		January, 1843	3 4 11	0 10 0	0 1 0	0 1 0½
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	17 19 2	2 0 0	0 4 3	0 5 3½
		North Augusta ...	S. J. Bellamy ...	July, 1841 ...	0 7 5½	...	0 0 2
October " ...	0 3 11			...	0 0 0½	0 1 9
January, 1842	0 6 3½			...	0 0 0½	0 1 9
3 quarters...£	0 17 8			...	0 0 2½	0 1 9
April, 1842...	0 5 11			...	0 0 1	0 0 5
July, " ...	0 7 6			...	0 0 3½	0 0 3½
October, " ...	0 7 4½			0 2 6	...	0 0 2
January, 1843	0 8 2			0 2 6	0 0 5	0 0 4
1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	1 8 11½			0 5 0	0 0 9½	0 1 2½
North Geo. Town	A. Reeves ...			July, 1841 ...	0 16 7	...	0 0 10	0 0 9½
		October, " ...	1 0 6½	...	0 1 5	0 0 7
		January, 1842	0 13 0	...	0 0 2	0 0 5
		3 quarters...£	2 10 1½	...	0 2 5	0 1 9½
		April, 1842...	0 16 7	...	0 0 8	0 0 10
		July " ...	0 16 8	...	0 0 11	0 0 5
		October, " ...	1 3 2	...	0 0 9	0 0 11½
		January, 1843	0 14 0½	...	0 0 4	0 0 5
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	3 10 5½	...	0 2 8	0 2 7½
		North Port ...	S. Solmes ...	July, 1841 ...	0 8 1½	...	0 0 4
October, " ...	0 8 8½			...	0 0 3	
January, 1842	0 10 7½			...	...	0 0 1
3 quarters...£	1 7 5½			...	0 0 7	0 0 1
April, 1842...	0 7 1½			0 2 6		
July, " ...	0 9 4			0 2 6		
October, " ...	0 11 6			0 2 6	0 0 1	
January, 1843	0 9 11			0 2 6	0 1 1½	
1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	1 17 10½			0 10 0	0 1 2½	
Norton Creek ...	T. Cantwell ...			July, 1841 ...	1 0 2½	0 2 6	...	0 0 5
		October, " ...	0 14 9½	0 2 6	...	0 0 1
		January, 1842	0 15 6	0 2 6	...	0 0 1
		3 quarters...£	2 10 6	0 7 6	...	0 0 7
		April, 1842...	0 17 1½	0 2 6	...	0 0 2
		July, " ...	0 13 3½	0 2 6	...	0 0 1½
		October, " ...	0 18 11½	0 2 6	...	0 0 1
		January, 1843	0 14 6½	0 2 6	...	0 0 2
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	3 3 11	0 10 0	...	0 0 6½

Appendix (I.)

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix (I.)

13th December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.		
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Norval ...	Wm. Clay ...	July, 1841 ...	1 0 10½	0 2 6	0 1 5	0 2 6		
		October " ...	1 4 2	0 2 6	0 1 2½	0 2 8		
		January, 1842	1 7 5	0 2 6	0 1 4	0 1 9		
		3 quarters...£	3 12 5½	0 7 6	0 3 11½	0 6 11		
		April, 1842...	1 11 3½	0 3 9	0 1 4	0 0 10½		
		July, " ...	1 4 4	0 3 9	0 2 6½	0 1 9		
		October " ...	1 13 3	0 3 9	0 2 2	0 1 9		
		January, 1843	1 14 6	0 3 9	0 1 7	0 1 1		
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	6 3 4½	0 15 0	0 7 7½	0 5 5½	
		Norwich ...	Thomas Wallan ...	July, 1841 ...	2 0 0	0 5 0	0 6 11½	0 5 0
October " ...	1 19 2½			0 5 0	0 4 10	0 3 9		
January, 1842	2 13 1½			0 5 0	0 6 0½	0 4 8		
3 quarters...£	6 12 4			0 15 0	0 17 10	0 13 5		
April, 1842...	2 5 11			0 5 0	0 5 1	0 3 9		
July, " ...	2 4 9			0 5 0	0 6 9	0 3 9		
October " ...	2 8 0			0 5 0	0 6 3½	0 3 9		
January, 1843	2 6 11			0 5 0	0 4 2	0 3 4		
1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£			9 5 7	1 0 0	1 2 3	0 14 7	
Nottawasaga ...	A. Campbell ...			October, " ...	0 8 7			
		January, 1842	0 7 0	... ..	... ..	0 0 2
		3 quarters...£	0 15 7	... ..	... ..	0 0 2
		April, 1842...	0 7 0	... ..	... ..	0 0 2
		July, " ...	0 6 9	... ..	... ..	0 0 0½
		October " ...	0 16 7½	... ..	0 1 1	0 0 0½	
		January, 1843	0 11 3½	0 2 6	0 0 2	0 0 0½		
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	2 1 8	0 2 6	0 1 3	0 0 3½	
		Normandale ...	J. Tolmie, 1st quarter	January, 1843	1 15 4½	0 3 6	0 0 10
		Oakland ...	J. Joyne ...	July, 1841 ...	0 15 4	0 2 6	0 1 0	0 1 0½
October " ...	0 16 5½			0 2 6	0 1 7	0 1 0		
January, 1842	0 19 9½			0 2 6	0 1 9	0 1 2		
3 quarters...£	2 11 7			0 7 6	0 4 :	0 3 2½		
April, 1842...	0 19 8			0 2 6	0 1 1	0 1 0½		
July, " ...	1 6 11			0 2 6	0 0 11	0 1 1		
October " ...	1 0 1½			0 3 0	0 1 7	0 1 0		
January, 1843	1 4 9			0 2 6	0 1 1	0 1 0		
1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£			4 11 5½	0 10 6	0 4 8	0 4 1½	
Oakville ...	R. R. Chisholm ...			July, 1841 ...	2 9 9½	0 5 0	0 3 7	0 2 5
		October " ...	2 9 11	0 5 0	0 3 2	0 2 7		
		January, 1842	2 17 3	0 5 0	0 1 9	0 2 8		
		3 quarters... £	7 16 11½	0 15 0	0 8 6	0 7 8		
		April, 1842...	3 1 2½	0 5 0	0 5 2	0 2 5		
		July, " ...	2 19 6½	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 4 1		
		October " ...	2 8 7½	0 5 0	0 2 7	0 4 1		
		January, 1843	2 14 2	0 5 0	0 2 9	0 4 4		
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	11 3 6½	1 0 0	0 13 6	0 14 11	

Appendix (I.)

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix (I.)

13th December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Orillia	G. Alley	July, 1841 ...	2 5 9	0 2 6	0 3 3	0 1 0	
		October, " ...	2 8 5	0 2 6	0 2 5	0 1 0	
		January, 1842	2 0 10½	0 2 6	0 1 9	0 1 0	
		3 quarters...£	6 15 0½	0 7 6	0 7 5	0 3 0	
		April, 1842...	2 10 2	0 2 6	0 1 9	0 1 2½	
		July, " ...	2 13 10½	0 2 6	0 2 1	0 2 2	
		October, " ...	2 12 7½	0 2 6	0 2 9½	0 2 6½	
		January, 1843	2 5 3½	0 5 0	0 1 8	0 2 0	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	10 1 11½	0 12 6	0 8 3½	0 7 11
		Ormstown ...	R. Cross	July, 1841 ...	1 6 2	...	...	0 0 3
October, " ...	1 6 10			...	...	0 0 1
January, 1842	1 9 2			...	...	0 0 1
3 quarters...£	4 2 2			...	...	0 0 5
April, 1842...	1 17 7			...	...	0 0 2
July, " ...	2 0 11½			...	...	0 0 1
October, " ...	1 19 3			...	...	0 0 1
January, 1843	2 2 6			...	...	0 0 1½
1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£			8 0 3½	0 0 5½
Oro	E. Ryall			July, 1841 ...	0 14 4	0 2 6	0 0 8	0 0 2½
		October, " ...	0 14 11	0 2 6	0 0 11	0 0 2½	
		January, 1842	0 12 9	0 2 6	0 0 5	0 0 2½	
		3 quarters...£	2 2 0	0 7 6	0 2 0	0 0 7½	
		April, 1842...	0 16 3½	0 2 6	...	0 0 11	
		July, " ...	0 15 1½	0 2 6	0 0 11	0 0 10½	
		October, " ...	0 16 3½	0 2 6	0 0 9	0 0 7	
		January, 1843	0 17 8	0 2 6	0 1 0	0 0 5	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	3 5 4½	0 10 0	0 2 8	0 2 9½
		Osgoode	D. Cameron ...	July, 1841...	1 5 4	...	0 0 6½
October, " ...	1 10 6			...	0 0 3		
January, 1842	1 2 9			...	0 0 1		
3 quarters...£	3 18 7			...	0 0 10½		
April, 1842...	1 13 0			...	0 0 2		
July, " ...	1 11 6½			0 2 6	0 0 6½		
October, " ...	1 17 6			0 2 6	0 0 5	0 0 1	
January, 1843	1 9 4			0 2 6	0 0 5	0 0 4	
1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£			6 11 4½	0 7 6	0 1 6½	0 0 5
Osnabruck ...	J. Bockus			July, 1841...	3 5 3½	0 5 0	0 2 9	0 3 2½
		October, " ...	2 15 4½	0 5 0	0 2 7	0 1 2	
		January, 1842	2 6 9	0 5 0	0 3 3½	0 1 6	
		3 quarters...£	8 7 5	0 15 0	0 8 7½	0 5 10½	
		April, 1842...	2 18 0½	0 5 0	0 2 9½	0 1 4	
		July, " ...	1 15 0	0 5 0	0 1 7	0 2 8	
		October, " ...	1 16 1½	0 5 0	0 3 8	0 2 2	
		January, 1843	2 0 6½	0 5 0	0 1 11½	0 1 0½	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	8 9 8½	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 7 2½

Appendix
(I.)

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(I.)

13th December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Otanabee ...	T. Carr ...	July, 1841 ...	1 9 9	0 2 6	0 1 7	0 1 2	
		October " ...	1 4 6	0 2 6	0 2 1	0 1 8	
		January, 1842	1 5 1	0 2 6	0 0 10	0 0 10	
		3 quarters...£	3 19 4	0 7 6	0 4 6	0 3 8	
		April, 1842 ...	1 7 5	0 2 6	0 0 9½	0 0 3	
		July " ...	1 4 3	0 2 6	0 0 11½	0 0 5	
		October " ...	1 12 7	0 2 6	0 0 8½	0 0 3	
		January, 1843	1 2 8	0 2 6	0 0 7	0 0 3	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	5 6 11	0 10 0	0 3 0½	0 1 2
		Otterville ...	J. W. Cornell ...	July, 1841 ...	1 4 0	0 2 6	0 2 2	0 1 7
October " ...	0 14 0			0 2 6	0 1 2	0 1 0	
January, 1842	0 14 0			0 2 6	0 1 7	0 1 5½	
3 quarters...£	2 12 0			0 7 6	0 4 11	0 4 0½	
April, 1842 ...	1 0 0			0 2 6	0 2 5	0 2 7	
July " ...	0 16 0			0 2 6	0 2 11	0 2 1	
October " ...	0 16 0			0 2 6	0 2 2	0 1 11	
January, 1843	0 16 0			0 2 6	0 1 6	0 2 1½	
1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£			3 8 0	0 10 0	0 9 0	0 8 8½
Oxford ...	J. Ingersoll ...			July, 1841 ...	3 9 8	0 10 0	0 6 8½	0 2 4
		October " ...	3 5 4½	0 10 0	0 3 7	0 2 11	
		January, 1842	3 10 9	0 10 0	0 4 5½	0 3 1½	
		3 quarters...£	10 5 9½	1 10 0	0 14 9	0 8 4½	
		April, 1842 ...	3 16 8	0 10 0	0 4 4	0 2 2	
		July " ...	4 5 8½	0 10 0	0 4 6	0 3 7½	
		October " ...	3 17 5	0 10 0	0 4 10½	0 2 9	
		January, 1843	3 9 11	0 10 0	0 3 6	0 2 10	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	15 9 8½	2 0 0	0 17 2½	0 11 4½
		Oshawa ...	E. Skac (1st quarter)	January, 1843	4 5 11	0 11 3	0 0 11	0 4 2
Pakenham ...	A. Dickson ...	July, 1841 ...	2 12 2	0 5 0	0 1 4		
		October " ...	2 4 1	0 5 0	0 1 5½		
		January, 1842	3 0 0	0 5 0	0 0 10		
		3 quarters...£	7 16 3	0 15 0	0 3 7½		
		April, 1842 ...	2 18 1½	0 5 0	0 1 11½	0 0 1	
		July " ...	2 18 8	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 2 0	
		October " ...	3 2 11	0 5 0	0 1 6	0 0 10	
		January, 1843	3 0 9½	0 5 0	0 1 5	0 0 9½	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	12 0 6	1 0 0	0 7 4½	0 3 8½
		Palermo ...	A. S. Newbury ...	July, 1841 ...	1 9 0½	0 2 6	0 1 1	0 0 5½
October " ...	1 10 0			0 2 6	0 0 5	0 0 7	
January, 1842	1 6 4½			0 2 6	0 1 0	0 0 5	
3 quarters...£	4 5 5			0 7 6	0 2 6	0 1 5½	
April, 1842 ...	1 12 0			0 2 6	0 1 5	0 0 3½	
July " ...	1 8 3			0 5 0	0 1 0½	0 0 8	
October " ...	1 11 4			0 5 0	0 1 1	0 0 8	
January, 1843	1 12 11			0 5 0	0 0 8	0 0 7	
1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£			6 4 6	0 17 6	0 4 2½	0 2 2½

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.,—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix (I.)

Appendix (I.)

13th December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Paris ...	G. M'Cartney ...	July, 1841 ...	3 0 5	0 2 6	0 9 8½	0 5 3	
		October " ...	4 13 4	0 2 6	0 8 1	0 6 7	
		January, 1842	5 7 5	0 2 6	0 10 8½	0 8 0	
		3 quarters...£	13 1 2	0 7 6	1 8 6	0 19 10	
		April, 1842 ...	4 3 6	0 2 6	0 11 5½	0 9 5	
		July, " ...	5 5 2½	0 2 6	0 8 6½	0 7 4	
		October " ...	6 11 4	0 2 6	0 8 5	0 8 5	
		January, 1843	4 17 8	0 2 6	0 5 11	0 8 5	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	20 17 8½	0 10 0	1 14 4	1 13 7
		PelhamJ. S. Price, 1 quarter ...	January, 1842	0 6 3	0 0 3	0 0 3
April, 1842 ...	0 13 6			... ..	0 1 7	0 2 5
July, " ...	0 17 4			... ..	... ..	0 2 2
October " ...	0 15 2			... ..	0 4 0½	0 2 0
January, 1843	0 12 8			... ..	0 2 6	0 2 5
1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£			2 18 8	0 8 1½	0 9 0
Penetanguishine ...	J. M. Hamilton...			July, 1841 ...	16 10 7	1 0 0	0 1 5	0 1 6
		October " ...	16 1 4	1 0 0	0 0 7½	0 1 6	
		January, 1842	18 19 6	1 0 0	0 0 9	0 1 4	
		3 quarters...£	51 11 5	3 0 0	0 2 9½	0 4 4	
		April, 1842 ...	18 4 11½	1 0 0	0 1 5	0 1 5	
		July, " ...	14 17 8½	1 0 0	0 0 9	0 1 3	
		October " ...	21 8 9	1 0 0	0 0 9½	0 1 8	
		January, 1843	24 5 11	1 0 0	0 1 8	0 1 9	
1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	78 17 4	4 0 0	0 4 7½	0 6 1		
Percy ...	J. S. Platt ...	July, 1841 ...	1 5 6	0 2 6	0 1 7	0 1 0	
		October " ...	0 15 10	0 2 6	0 1 0	0 0 6	
		January, 1842	1 8 6½	0 2 6	0 0 10	0 1 0	
		3 quarters...£	3 9 10½	0 7 6	0 3 5	0 2 6	
		April, 1842...£	1 19 11½	0 2 6	0 1 2	0 1 0	
		July, " ...	1 6 4	0 2 6	0 3 2½	0 1 0	
		October " ...	1 12 3½	0 2 6	0 2 5	0 0 6	
		January, 1843	1 4 4½	0 2 6	0 0 0	0 0 6	
1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	6 2 11½	0 10 0	0 7 3½	0 3 0		
Perth ...	...F. Allen ...	July, 1841 ...	18 16 0½	2 5 0	0 9 3	0 16 8
		October " ...	18 3 5½	2 5 0	0 10 11	0 16 10½	
		January, 1842	16 11 2½	2 5 0	0 11 0½	0 17 0	
		3 quarters...£	53 10 8½	6 15 0	1 11 2½	2 10 6½	
		April, 1842 ...	17 12 7½	2 5 0	0 10 6	1 8 0½	
		July, " ...	17 17 5½	2 5 0	0 12 7	1 8 8	
		October " ...	19 14 11½	2 5 0	0 10 0	1 8 9	
		January, 1843	17 5 2½	2 5 0	0 7 8½	1 8 9	
1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	72 10 3	9 0 0	2 0 10	5 14 2½		

Appendix
(I.)

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(I.)

13th December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Percé	... W. Annett ...	July, 1841 ...	1 4 7½	0 5 0			
		October " ...	1 3 9	0 10 0			
		January, 1842	1 10 0	0 5 0			
		3 quarters	£ 3 18 4½	1 0 0			
		April, 1842 ...	1 5 7	0 5 0			
		July " ...	1 11 9½	0 5 0			
		October " ...	1 14 4½	0 5 0			
		January, 1843	1 12 2½	0 5 0			
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43	£ 6 3 11½	1 0 0		
		Peterboro	... E. Sanford ...	July, 1841 ...	12 15 9	0 10 0	0 16 2	0 2 11
October " ...	13 8 11			0 10 0	0 13 7	0 2 6	
January, 1842	12 17 8			0 10 0	0 11 6	0 2 10	
3 quarters	£ 39 2 4			1 10 0	2 1 3	0 8 3	
April, 1842 ...	14 8 1½			0 10 0	0 16 0	0 3 7½	
July " ...	14 18 3			0 10 0	0 12 11½	0 5 0	
October " ...	16 16 0			0 10 0	0 12 10	0 5 4	
January, 1843	14 18 10			0 10 0	0 10 6½	0 4 0	
1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43			£ 61 1 2	2 0 0	2 12 4	0 17 11½
Petite Nation	... D. B. Papineau ...			July, 1841 ...	1 11 11½	0 2 6	0 1 10	0 0 9
		October " ...	1 4 10	0 2 6	0 1 8	0 1 0	
		January, 1842	1 4 3	0 2 6	0 1 2	0 1 2	
		3 quarters	£ 4 1 0½	0 7 6	0 4 8	0 2 11	
		April, 1842 ...	1 8 9	0 2 6	0 1 4	0 1 2	
		July " ...	0 17 11	0 2 6	0 1 7	0 1 6	
		October " ...	0 18 5	0 2 6	0 1 2	0 0 9½	
		January, 1843	1 8 9	0 2 6	0 1 3	0 0 9	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43	£ 4 13 10	0 10 0	0 5 4	0 4 2½
		Phillipsburgh	... W. Smith ...	July, 1841 ...	4 1 9½	1 0 0	0 3 1	0 1 4½
October, " ...	4 9 5			1 0 0	0 1 11½	0 1 7	
January, 1842	4 6 11			1 0 0	0 2 5	0 1 5½	
3 quarters...	£ 12 18 2			3 0 0	0 7 5½	0 4 5	
April, 1842 ...	4 8 11			1 0 0	0 2 6	0 1 7½	
July " ...	4 0 6			1 0 0	0 3 1	0 1 5½	
October " ...	3 17 6½			1 0 0	0 6 3	0 1 1	
January, 1843	3 5 1			1 0 0	0 5 6	0 1 2½	
1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43			£ 15 12 0½	4 0 0	0 17 4	0 5 4½
Pickering	... F. Leys ...			July, 1841 ...	3 3 2	0 5 0	0 6 5½	0 2 3
		October " ...	2 10 6½	0 10 0	0 3 9	0 2 4	
		January, 1842	2 19 4	0 10 0	0 4 2½	0 2 5	
		3 quarters	£ 8 13 0½	1 5 0	0 14 5	0 7 0	
		April, 1842 ...	2 13 10	0 10 0	0 3 9	0 0 7	
		July " ...	2 9 11	0 10 0	0 3 6	0 0 10	
		October " ...	2 16 3	0 10 0	0 4 1	0 0 10	
		January, 1843	3 4 11	0 10 0	0 3 3	0 1 1	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43	£ 11 4 11	2 0 0	0 14 7	0 3 4

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix (I.)

Appendix (I.)

13th December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Pike River	... A. L. Taylor	1st quarter ... July, 1842 ...	0 6 6				
		October " ...	0 16 0				
		January, 1843	0 11 6	... ..	... ..	0 0 2½
	1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£		1 14 0	... ..	... ..	0 0 2½
Picton	... Wm. Rorke ...	July, 1841 ...	9 7 4	1 0 0	0 15 10	0 7 2	
		October " ...	9 3 4	1 0 0	0 16 11½	0 8 8	
		January, 1842	9 14 4	1 0 0	0 16 8½	0 19 7	
		3 quarters...£	28 5 0	3 0 0	2 9 6	1 15 5	
		April, 1842 ...	11 8 1½	1 0 0	0 16 4	1 3 10	
		July " ...	10 2 2	1 0 0	0 0 11½	1 3 4	
		October " ...	10 4 4½	1 0 0	0 14 5½	0 5 11	
		January, 1843	10 14 3	1 0 0	0 13 9	1 9 10	
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£		42 8 11	4 0 0	2 5 6	4 2 11
		Plantagenet	... P. McMartin ...	July, 1841 ...	0 19 0	0 2 6	0 0 5
October " ...	1 0 5			0 2 6	0 0 2		
January, 1842	1 2 2½			0 2 6	0 0 6½		
3 quarters...£	3 1 7½			0 7 6	0 1 1½		
April, 1842 ...	1 0 7			0 2 6	0 0 4		
July " ...	1 3 6			0 2 6	0 0 4		
October " ...	0 15 0			0 2 6	0 0 2½		
January, 1843	0 13 9			0 2 6	0 0 0½		
1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£				3 12 10	0 10 0	0 0 11	
Point Abino	... J. Hawn ...			July, 1841 ...	0 5 1½	0 2 6	0 0 4	0 0 3
		October " ...	0 3 6½	0 2 6	0 0 2	0 0 3	
		January, 1842	0 6 5½	0 2 6	0 0 2½	0 0 1½	
		3 quarters...£	0 15 1½	0 7 6	0 0 8½	0 0 7½	
		April, 1842 ...	0 6 6½	0 2 6	0 0 3	0 0 4½	
		July " ...	0 5 0½	0 2 6	0 0 3	0 0 5½	
		October " ...	0 3 3½	0 2 6	0 0 2		
		January, 1843	0 3 4½	0 2 6	0 0 1	0 0 1½	
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£		0 18 3	0 10 0	0 0 11	0 0 11½
		Point à Cavaqual	P. P. C. Delesdernier	October, 1841	0 13 1		
January, 1842	0 13 9						
3 quarters...£	1 6 10						
April, 1842 ...	0 13 4						
July " ...	0 14 9						
October " ...	0 14 6						
January, 1843	0 13 0						
1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£		2 15 7					

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(I.)
13th December

Appendix
(I.)
13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Point St. Peter	H. B. Johnston	July, 1841	0 13 1	0 10 0			
		October " "	0 17 1	1 0 0			
		January, 1842	0 15 0	1 0 0			
		3 quarters	£ 2 5 2	2 10 0			
		April, 1842	0 17 0	1 0 0			
		July " "	0 17 0	1 0 0			
		October " "	1 8 9½	1 0 0			
		January, 1843	1 1 4½	1 0 0			
		1 year ending	5th Jan. '43.	£ 4 4 2	4 0 0		
		Port Burwell	J. P. Bellairs	July, 1841	1 1 5	0 3 9	0 1 0
October, " "	0 14 0			0 3 9	0 0 6		
January, 1842	0 12 1			0 3 9	0 1 2½	0 0 2½	
3 quarters	£ 2 7 6			0 11 3	0 2 8½	0 0 2½	
April, 1842	0 11 11½			0 3 9	0 0 10	0 0 3	
July " "	0 18 2½			0 3 9	0 0 8	0 0 3	
October " "	0 14 9			0 3 9	0 0 6		
January, 1843	0 9 8			0 3 9	0 0 5		
1 year ending	5th Jan. '43.			£ 2 14 7	0 15 0	0 2 5	0 0 6
Port Colborne	John Black			July, 1841	1 15 2	0 2 6	0 3 7	0 1 9
		October " "	1 11 11	0 2 6	0 2 10	0 1 2½	
		January, 1842	1 13 0	0 2 6	0 2 8	0 1 2½	
		3 quarters	£ 5 0 1	0 7 6	0 9 1	0 4 2	
		April, 1842	2 12 2½	0 2 6	0 2 10	0 1 2	
		July " "	1 12 8½	0 2 6	0 3 1½	0 1 2	
		October " "	1 11 3	0 2 6	0 1 11½	0 1 2	
		January, 1843	1 9 2	0 2 6	0 4 8½	0 1 10	
		1 year ending	5th Jan. '43.	£ 7 5 4	0 10 0	0 12 7½	0 5 4
		Port Dalhousie	N. Pauling	July, 1841	0 5 6	0 2 0	0 0 3
October " "	0 8 3			0 3 0	...		
January, 1842	0 7 1½			0 2 0	0 0 2½		
3 quarters	£ 1 0 10½			0 7 0	0 0 5½		
April, 1842	0 8 3			0 3 0	0 0 9½		
July " "	0 9 1½			0 2 0	0 0 11		
October " "	0 9 8½			0 2 0	0 1 0		
January, 1843	0 10 0½			0 2 0	0 0 3		
1 year ending	5th Jan. '43.			£ 1 17 1½	0 9 0	0 2 11½	
Port Dover	Robert Jenkins			July, 1841	0 19 11	0 5 0	0 2 2	0 1 0
		October " "	1 7 4½	0 5 0	0 2 1	0 1 0	
		January, 1842	1 0 7	0 5 0	0 2 3½	0 1 0	
		3 quarters	£ 3 7 10½	0 15 0	0 6 6½	0 3 0	
		April, 1842	1 12 7½	0 5 0	0 1 10	0 1 6	
		July, " "	1 13 3	0 5 0	0 3 2	0 1 6	
		October, " "	1 8 4	0 5 0	0 2 10	0 1 6	
		January, 1843	1 19 9	0 5 0	0 3 1	0 1 6	
		1 year ending	5th Jan. '43.	£ 6 13 11½	1 0 0	0 10 11	0 6 0

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix (I.)

Appendix (I.)

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Port Hope	... D. Smart ...	July, 1841 ...	10 1 11	0 10 0	0 18 5½	0 11 10
		October " ...	10 18 9	0 10 0	0 14 3	0 9 11
		January, 1842	13 8 8	0 10 0	0 16 3	0 11 7
		3 quarters... £	34 9 4	1 10 0	2 8 11	1 13 4
		April, 1842...	14 8 10	0 10 0	0 16 3	0 9 6
		July, " ...	11 16 7	0 10 0	0 11 2	0 9 11
		October, " ...	13 7 5	0 10 0	0 11 1	0 11 3½
		January, 1843	13 9 11	0 10 0	0 12 8	0 11 0½
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43 £	53 2 9	2 0 0	2 11 2	2 1 9
		Portneuf	... A. Gaudric ...	July, 1841 ...	0 17 4	... ..	0 0 2
October " ...	1 1 9			.. ..	0 0 7	
January, 1842	1 6 2½					
3 quarters... £	3 5 3½			... ..	0 0 9	
April, 1842 ...	1 6 6½			... ..	0 0 2½	
July, " ...	1 1 1½			... ..	0 0 3½	
October " ...	1 2 9½					
January, 1843	1 3 11			... ..	0 0 4	
1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43 £	4 14 4½			... ..	0 0 10	
Port Robinson	... D. McFarland ...			July, 1841 ...	0 16 6½	0 2 6	0 2 0	0 1 10
		October " ...	0 15 6	0 2 6	0 1 10	0 2 0
		January, 1842	0 19 7	0 2 6	0 1 9	0 1 6
		3 quarters... £	2 11 7½	0 7 6	0 5 7	0 5 4
		April, 1842...	1 1 10	0 5 0	0 1 8	0 0 8
		July, " ...	1 6 6½	0 5 0	0 1 3½	0 0 5
		October " ...	1 6 8	0 5 0	0 2 4	0 0 10
		January, 1843	0 17 4	0 5 0	0 1 1	0 1 1
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43 £	4 12 4½	1 0 0	0 6 4½	0 3 0
		Port St. Francis	... S. Leith ...	July, 1841 ...	1 2 3	0 2 6	0 0 4
October " ...	0 16 5			0 2 6	0 0 1	
January, 1842	0 18 5			0 2 6		
3 quarters... £	2 17 1			0 7 6	0 0 5	
April, 1842...	0 15 6½			0 2 6	0 0 1	
July, " ...	0 16 7½			0 2 6	0 0 1	
October " ...	0 13 3			0 2 6		
January, 1843	0 11 5			0 2 6	0 0 1	
1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43 £	2 16 10			0 10 0	0 0 3	
Port Sarnia	... G. Durand ...			July, 1841 ...	4 8 6	0 10 0	0 1 11	0 2 5
		October, " ...	3 6 10	0 10 0	0 0 10	0 0 9
		January, 1842	4 2 4	0 10 0	0 0 10	0 0 6
		3 quarters... £	11 17 8	1 10 0	0 3 7	0 3 8
		April, " ...	3 19 5	0 10 0	0 1 1	0 0 7
		July, " ...	4 2 10	0 10 0	0 0 7	0 0 4
		October, " ...	3 4 2	0 10 0	0 1 8	0 0 4
		January, 1843	3 3 9	0 10 0	0 0 10	0 0 3
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43 £	14 10 2	2 0 0	0 4 2	0 1 6

Appendix (I.)

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix (I.)

13th December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Port Stanley	J. Bostwick	July, 1841	1 16 4 ¹ / ₂	0 5 0	0 2 4	0 1 7
		October, " 1841	2 3 7 ¹ / ₂	0 5 0	0 2 8	0 2 9
		January, 1842	2 0 6	0 5 0	0 3 2	0 3 7
		3 quarters...£	6 0 6	0 15 0	0 8 2	0 7 11
		April, 1842...	2 4 5	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 3 3
		July, " 1842	2 15 4 ¹ / ₂	0 5 0	0 4 3	0 2 10
		October, " 1842	3 8 8	0 5 0	0 5 4	0 3 9
		January, 1843	3 13 11 ¹ / ₂	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 2 7
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	12 2 5	1 0 0	0 15 7	0 12 5
		Port Talbot	M. Burwell	July, 1841	0 13 7	0 3 9	0 1 2^{1}/_{2}	0 0 3
October " 1841	0 14 0			0 3 9	0 1 8	0 0 6
January, 1842	0 15 2			0 3 9	0 0 5 ¹ / ₂	0 0 5
3 quarters...£	2 2 9			0 11 3	0 3 4	0 1 2
April, 1842...	0 8 6			0 3 9	0 0 11 ¹ / ₂	0 0 5
July, " 1842	0 17 9 ¹ / ₂			0 3 9	0 0 8	0 0 3 ¹ / ₂
October, " 1842	0 13 1			0 3 9	0 1 3	0 0 3 ¹ / ₂
January, 1843	0 16 11			0 3 9	0 0 4	0 0 3 ¹ / ₂
1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	2 16 3 ¹ / ₂			0 15 0	0 3 2 ¹ / ₂	0 1 3 ¹ / ₂
Pointe Claire	P. C. Valois			July, 1841	0 6 1 ¹ / ₂	
		October, " 1841	0 5 3			
		January, 1842	0 3 6			
		3 quarters...£	0 14 10 ¹ / ₂			
		April, 1842...	0 3 1			
		July " 1842	0 5 1 ¹ / ₂	0 2 6		
		October, " 1842	0 4 2	0 2 6		
		January, 1843	0 2 7	0 2 6		
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	0 14 11 ¹ / ₂	0 7 6		
		Prescott	A. Jones	July, 1841	22 1 4 ¹ / ₂	1 10 0	8 11 5	0 10 11
October, " 1841	23 8 11			1 10 0	7 6 10	0 11 5
January, 1842	24 0 6			1 10 0	8 7 6	0 11 11
3 quarters...£	69 10 9 ¹ / ₂			4 10 0	24 5 9	1 14 3
April, 1842...	26 17 3			1 10 0	8 13 10	0 11 1
July, " 1842	24 10 3 ¹ / ₂			1 10 0	11 1 5	0 19 7
October, " 1842	25 3 10			1 10 0	12 0 7	0 11 6
January, 1843	25 3 2			1 10 0	11 12 7	0 10 4
1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	101 14 6 ¹ / ₂			6 0 0	43 8 5	2 12 6
Rent of Letter Boxes.	Salary & Commission					
£ s. d.						
2 5 0						
2 5 0						
2 5 0						
3 qrs...£6 15 0						
2 5 0						
2 5 0						
2 5 0						
1 year..£9 0 0						
Preston	A. Ferric	July, 1841	3 7 7	0 6 6	0 11 3	0 18 5
		October, " 1841	4 4 0	0 7 2	0 11 0	0 18 0
		January, 1842	4 9 2 ¹ / ₂	0 8 6	0 12 8	0 19 8
		3 quarters...£	12 0 9 ¹ / ₂	1 2 2	1 14 11	2 16 1
		April, 1842...	4 17 7 ¹ / ₂	0 9 6	0 15 2	0 15 10
		July, " 1842	4 2 0 ¹ / ₂	0 8 0	0 9 7	0 17 9 ¹ / ₂
		October, " 1842	4 7 2 ¹ / ₂	0 10 0	0 12 6	0 15 9
		January, 1843	2 17 4	0 8 6	0 7 3	0 7 6
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	16 4 2 ¹ / ₂	1 16 0	2 4 6	2 16 10 ¹ / ₂

13th December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.
			£. s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Princeton	... W. Grinton ...	July, 1841 ...	1 4 5	0 5 9	0 0 3	0 0 2
		October " ...	0 19 7	0 2 6	0 0 4	0 0 7
		January, 1842	1 0 8½	0 2 6	0 0 6	0 0 10½
		3 quarters...£	3 4 8½	0 10 9	0 1 1	0 1 7½
		April, 1842 ...	0 19 4	0 2 6	0 0 5	0 0 10
		July " ...	1 6 9	0 2 6	... ..	0 1 0
		October " ...	0 18 3	0 2 6	0 0 7	0 1 0½
		January, 1843	1 1 2	0 2 6	0 0 9½	0 1 3
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	4 5 6	0 10 0	0 1 9½	0 4 1½
		Petersburg ...	J. Earnst (1st quarter)	January, 1843	0 10 3	... ..	0 2 3
Port Credit ...	... W. R. Raines (1st qr.)	January, 1843	0 9 1½	0 2 6		
Port Rowan	A. M'Lennan (1st qr.)	January, 1843	0 15 9½	0 2 6	... ..	0 0 11
Queenston	... J. Stayner ... Salary ...	July, 1841 ...	12 10 0	5 0 0	112 8 3	0 6 10
		October " ...	12 10 0	5 0 0	99 3 2	0 6 5
		January, 1842	12 10 0	5 0 0	96 10 8	0 5 6
		3 quarters...£	37 10 0	15 0 0	308 2 1	0 18 9
		April, 1842 ...	12 10 0	5 0 0	101 9 3	0 8 3
		July " ...	12 10 0	5 0 0	113 18 8	0 4 5
		October " ...	12 10 0	5 0 0	118 15 2	0 5 9
		January, 1843	12 10 0	5 0 0	113 17 0	0 9 0
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	50 0 0	20 0 0	448 0 1	1 7 5
		Rainham C. Williams ...	January, 1842	0 3 1	
April, 1842 ...	0 7 0			0 1 3	0 0 4	
July " ...	0 7 3			0 1 3	0 0 7	
October " ...	0 5 10			... ..	0 0 9	
January, 1843	0 4 3			0 2 6	0 0 6	
1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	1 4 4½			0 5 0	0 2 2	
Raleigh	... J. Read ...	July, 1841 ...	24 19 7½	1 5 0	0 10 10	0 10 9½
		October " ...	30 14 6½	1 5 0	0 9 7	1 12 0½
		January, 1842	27 9 7½	1 5 0	0 10 9	1 11 7
		3 quarters...£	83 3 9½	3 15 0	1 11 2	3 14 5
		April, 1842 ...	34 18 0½	1 5 0	0 15 6	1 15 7
		July " ...	29 15 5½	1 5 0	0 10 7	1 15 11½
		October " ...	36 13 10½	1 5 0	0 9 0	1 11 4½
		January, 1843	30 11 11	1 5 0	0 3 10	1 11 1
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	131 19 3½	5 0 0	1 18 11	6 14 0
		Ramsay J. Wylie ...	July, 1841 ...	2 16 4	0 2 6	0 1 2	0 1 7
October " ...	2 19 2½			0 2 6	0 3 8	0 1 9½
January, 1842	2 19 3			0 2 6	0 1 4	0 1 2
3 quarters...£	8 14 9			0 7 6	0 6 2	0 4 6½
April, 1842 ...	3 0 7			0 2 6	0 2 3½	0 0 9½
July " ...	2 17 4½			0 2 6	0 2 5½	0 0 6
October " ...	3 6 10			0 2 6	0 4 1	0 0 5½
January, 1843	3 0 2½			0 2 6	0 3 5	0 0 6
1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	12 5 0			0 10 0	0 12 3	0 2 3

Appendix
(I.)

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(I.)

13th December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Rawdon, C. W. ...	E. Fidler ...	July, 1841 ...	0 17 0	0 3 9	0 0 8		
		October " ...	0 16 4½	0 3 9	0 0 10		
		January, 1842	0 19 8	0 3 9	0 0 8	0 0 1½	
		3 quarters...£	2 13 0½	0 11 3	0 2 2	0 0 1½	
		April, 1842...	1 3 4½	0 3 9	0 1 1	0 1 2	
		July, " ...	1 1 7	0 3 9	0 0 5	0 0 9	
		October " ...	0 18 11½	0 3 9	0 0 6	0 0 5½	
		January, 1843	0 16 1½	0 3 9	0 0 5	0 0 8	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	4 0 0½	0 15 0	0 2 5	0 3 0½
		Rawdon, C. E. ...	Thos. Griffith ...	July, 1841 ...	1 3 5	0 2 6	0 2 2	0 0 7½
October " ...	1 0 0			0 2 6	0 1 5	0 0 7	
January, 1842	0 19 1			0 2 6	0 1 5½	0 0 5	
3 quarters...£	3 2 6			0 7 6	0 5 0½	0 1 7½	
April, 1842...	0 18 1½			0 2 6	0 1 9½	0 1 6½	
July, " ...	1 4 7½			0 2 6	0 1 7	0 0 10	
October " ...	1 5 11½			0 2 6	0 2 1	0 0 9½	
January, 1843	0 18 11			0 2 6	0 0 11½	0 0 7	
1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£			4 7 7½	0 10 0	0 6 5	0 3 9
Reach ...	J. Leitch ...			July, 1841 ...	0 7 9½	...	0 0 6	0 0 1½
		October, " ...	0 12 11	...	0 1 1	0 0 6	
		January, 1842	0 13 7	...	0 0 11	0 0 2½	
		3 quarters...£	1 14 3½	...	0 2 6	0 0 10	
		April, 1842...	0 14 7	...	0 0 6	0 0 2	
		July, " ...	0 15 4½	...	0 2 0½	0 1 11	
		October " ...	0 13 8½	...	0 1 2	0 1 2	
		January, 1843	0 14 4½	0 2 6	0 1 2		
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	2 18 0½	0 2 6	0 4 10½	0 3 3
		Repentigny ...	A. E. Deschamps ... Salary ...	July, 1841 ...	1 5 0		
October " ...	1 5 0						
January, 1842	1 5 0						
3 quarters...£	3 15 0						
April, 1842...	1 5 0						
July, " ...	1 5 0						
October " ...	1 5 0						
January, 1843	1 5 0						
1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£			5 0 0			
Richmond, C. W.	G. Lyon ...			July, 1841 ...	3 1 7½	0 7 6	0 2 6	0 0 3
		October " ...	3 18 10	0 7 6	0 2 2	0 0 3	
		January, 1842	3 19 1	0 7 6	0 2 3	0 0 1	
		3 quarters... £	10 19 6½	1 2 6	0 6 11	0 0 7	
		April, 1842...	3 4 6½	0 7 6	0 2 6½	0 0 3	
		July, " ...	3 10 9	0 7 6	0 6 2	0 0 3½	
		October " ...	3 2 9	0 7 6	0 5 5½	0 0 3	
		January, 1843	3 8 5½	0 7 6	0 1 6	0 0 4	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	13 6 6	1 10 0	0 15 8	0 1 1½

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix (I.)

Appendix (I.)

13th December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Richmond, C. E.	G. K. Foster ...	July, 1841 ...	1 10 3½	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 1 6	
		October, " ...	0 19 3	0 5 0	0 3 8	0 1 3	
		January, 1842	0 17 2	0 5 0	0 3 8	0 1 8	
		3 quarters...£	3 6 8½	0 15 0	0 12 4	0 4 5	
		April, 1842...	0 18 0	0 5 0	0 4 7	0 1 9½	
		July, " ...	1 6 5	0 5 0	0 4 5	0 1 5	
		October, " ...	1 2 5	0 5 0	0 5 2	0 1 7	
		January, 1843	0 18 6	0 5 0	0 6 10	0 1 2	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	4 5 4	1 0 0	1 1 0	0 5 11½
		Richmond Hill ...	J. Sinclair ...	July, 1841 ...	1 19 4	0 7 6	0 2 3	0 1 3
October, " ...	2 6 4			0 7 6	0 2 1	0 1 6	
January, 1842	2 5 8			0 7 6	0 1 5	0 1 11½	
3 quarters...£	6 11 4			1 2 6	0 5 9	0 4 8½	
April, 1842...	2 5 10			0 7 6	0 2 2	0 1 6	
July, " ...	2 2 5			0 7 6	0 2 2½	0 1 6	
October, " ...	2 14 2			0 7 6	0 2 3	0 1 6	
January, 1843	2 3 10			0 7 6	0 1 8½	0 1 9	
1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£			9 6 3	1 10 0	0 8 4	0 6 3
Rigaud ...	S. Fournier ...			July, 1841 ...	1 0 0	0 2 6	
		October, " ...	0 17 0	0 2 6			
		January, 1842	0 18 6	0 2 6			
		3 quarters...£	2 15 6	0 7 6			
		April, 1842...	0 16 6	0 2 6			
		July, " ...	0 17 11	0 2 6			
		October, " ...	0 19 6½	0 2 6			
		January, 1843	0 18 8	0 2 6			
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	3 12 7½	0 10 0		
		Rimouski ...	P. Gauvreau ...	July, 1841...	1 11 4½	0 4 0	
October, " ...	2 0 3½			0 4 0			
January, 1842	2 0 0			0 4 0			
3 quarters...£	5 11 8			0 12 0			
April, 1842...	1 14 8			0 4 0			
July, " ...	1 7 9½			0 4 0			
October, " ...	2 2 2			0 4 0			
January, 1843	1 6 5			0 4 0			
1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£			6 11 0½	0 16 0		
Riviere du Loup	J. L. Chalon ...			July, 1841...	2 9 5½	0 5 0	0 1 9	0 0 10
		October, " ...	2 6 6½	0 5 0	0 2 3	0 1 5	
		January, 1842	2 15 5	0 5 0	0 1 8	0 1 0½	
		3 quarters...£	7 11 5	0 15 0	0 5 8	0 3 4	
		April, 1842...	3 9 10	0 5 0	0 2 1	0 1 3½	
		July, " ...	2 19 3½	0 5 0	0 1 4½	0 0 10	
		October, " ...	2 16 6	0 5 0	0 1 4½	0 0 2½	
		January, 1843	2 19 3½	0 5 0	0 2 4	0 0 11½	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	12 4 11	1 0 0	0 7 2	0 3 3½

Appendix
(I.)

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(I.)

13th December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Riviere du Loup (<i>en bas</i>)	H. Davidson ...	July, 1841 ...	8 17 2½				
		October " ...	10 15 11				
		January, 1842	9 16 1	1 0 0			
		3 quarters...£	29 9 2½	1 0 0			
		April, 1842 ...	9 7 6½	1 0 0			
		July " ...	9 7 0	1 0 0			
		October " ...	9 13 7½	1 0 0			
		January, 1843	2 11 9½	1 0 0			
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43.£	30 19 11½	4 0 0		
		Riviere Ouelle ...	C. H. Tetu ...	July, 1841 ...	1 5 11		
October, " ...	1 6 8						
January, 1842	1 13 0½						
3 quarters...£	4 5 7½						
April, 1842 ...	1 8 4½						
July " ...	1 11 1½						
October " ...	0 18 4						
January, 1843	1 6 11						
1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43.£			5 4 9			
Robinson	...L. Pope ...			July, 1841 ...	0 11 0	0 0 7
		October " ...	0 9 6	... ..	0 0 10	
		January, 1842	0 7 0	... ..	0 0 2	
		3 quarters...£	1 7 6	... ..	0 1 7	
		April, 1842 ...	0 10 8½	... ..	0 0 3	
		July " ...	0 8 6	... ..	0 0 3½	
		October " ...	0 13 7	0 12 6			
		January, 1843	0 7 5½	0 2 6			
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43.£	2 0 3	0 15 0	0 0 6½	
		Romney	...T. Kenwick ...	July, 1841 ...	0 3 6½	0 2 6	
October " ...	0 3 6			0 2 6			
January, 1842	0 2 10½			0 2 6			
3 quarters...£	0 9 11			0 7 6			
April, 1842 ...	0 5 3			0 2 6			
July " ...	0 3 1			0 2 6			
October " ...	0 5 5½			0 2 6			
January, 1843	0 2 5			0 2 6			
1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43.£			0 16 2½	0 10 0		
Russelltown	...A. M'Fee ...			July, 1841 ...	0 17 0	0 2 6	0 0 2
		October " ...	0 16 10	0 2 6	0 0 10½		
		January, 1842	1 5 4	0 2 6	0 0 3		
		3 quarters...£	2 19 2	0 7 6	0 1 3½		
		April, 1842...	0 16 0	0 2 6	0 0 1		
		July, " ...	0 19 4½	0 2 6	0 0 1		
		October, " ...	0 19 11	0 2 6	0 0 0½		
		January, 1843	0 16 3	0 2 6	0 0 3½		
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43.£	3 11 6½	0 10 0	0 0 6	

13th December

18th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
River Trent	J. Cumming	July, 1841	5 13 11½	0 12 6	0 9 5	0 3 1	
		October " "	4 5 1½	0 12 6	0 4 3	0 3 1	
		January, 1842	5 7 5½	0 12 6	0 6 8	0 0 2½	
		3 quarters...£	15 6 6½	1 17 6	1 0 4	0 6 4½	
		April, 1842	6 16 6½	0 12 6	0 7 11	0 2 0½	
		July " "	4 18 3	0 12 6	0 2 11	0 2 0½	
		October " "	3 19 5½	0 12 6	0 9 0	0 2 5½	
		January, 1843	5 0 7½	0 12 6	0 5 6	0 0 9½	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	20 14 10½	2 10 0	1 5 4	0 7 4
		St. Andre	E. Michaud	July, 1841	0 6 8½		
October " "	0 9 3						
January, 1842	0 5 7½						
3 quarters...£	1 1 7						
April, 1842	0 12 2			0 1 0			
July " "	0 4 4						
October " "	0 3 10½						
January, 1843	0 5 11						
1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£			1 6 3½	0 1 0		
St. Andrews, C.W.	D. McDonell			July, 1841	0 16 8½	0 2 6	0 1 8½	0 2 6
		October " "	1 5 7	0 2 6	0 2 5½		
		January, 1842	1 1 10	0 2 6	0 2 2½		
		3 quarters...£	3 4 1½	0 7 6	0 6 4½	0 2 6	
		April, 1842	0 15 4½	0 2 6	0 2 9½		
		July " "	1 0 1	0 2 6	0 0 6½		
		October " "	0 19 5	0 2 6	0 0 11		
		January, 1843	0 19 2½	0 2 6	0 0 6		
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	3 14 1	0 10 0	0 4 9	
		St. Andrews, C. E.	W. G. Blanchard	July, 1841	3 7 11	0 7 6	0 4 2	0 2 8
October " "	3 3 0			0 7 6	0 4 8	0 2 0	
January, 1842	3 10 10			0 7 6	0 2 6	0 2 3	
3 quarters...£	10 1 9			1 2 6	0 11 4	0 6 11	
April, 1842	4 15 0			0 7 6	0 3 7	0 4 4	
July " "	4 0 5			0 7 6	0 3 10	0 3 4	
October " "	3 16 9			0 7 6	0 2 7	0 2 3	
January, 1843	4 18 9			0 7 6	0 3 1	0 2 0	
1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£			17 10 11	1 10 0	0 13 1	0 11 11
St. Anne la Parade	L. F. Chaperon			July, 1841	1 18 8	0 3 9	0 0 8
		October " "	1 19 1	0 3 0	0 0 5	0 1 2	
		January, 1842	2 4 3	0 3 0	0 0 8½	0 1 2½	
		3 quarters...£	6 2 0	0 9 9	0 1 9½	0 2 4½	
		April, 1842	3 1 1	0 3 0	0 0 11	0 1 2	
		July " "	2 1 7½	0 3 0	0 0 7	0 1 3	
		October " "	1 12 9½	0 3 0	0 0 9	0 0 9½	
		January, 1843	2 11 2	0 3 0	0 0 8	0 1 1	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	9 6 8	0 12 0	0 2 11	0 4 3½

Appendix (I.)

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.,—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix (I.)

13th December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.		
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
St. Anne la Pocatiere	R. Pinze ...	July, 1841 ...	0 9 6½					
		October " ...	0 6 2½					
		January, 1842	0 11 8½					
		3 quarters	£ 1 7 5½					
		April, 1842 ...	0 10 4½					
		July " ...	0 14 0					
		October " ...	0 8 0					
		January, 1843	0 16 8					
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43	£ 2 9 0½				
		St. Anne Bout del'Isle	E. M'Naughten ...	July, 1841 ...	0 12 2			
October " ...	0 12 0							
January, 1842	1 1 0							
3 quarters	£ 2 5 2							
April, 1842 ...	0 17 6							
July " ...	0 14 10							
October " ...	0 19 6½							
January, 1843	1 6 8							
1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43			£ 3 18 6½				
St. Antoine	... R. T. Noel ...			July, 1841 ...	0 8 5			
		October " ...	0 4 4½					
		January, 1842	0 5 3					
		3 quarters	£ 0 18 0½					
		April, 1842 ...	0 6 1	0 3 0				
		July " ...	0 5 6½					
		October " ...	0 5 11					
		January, 1843	0 5 1	0 1 3				
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43	£ 1 2 7½	0 4 3			
		St. Benoit	... P. H. Lemaire ...	October, 1841	0 11 6½	0 2 6		
January, 1842	0 12 4			0 2 6				
3 quarters...	£ 1 3 10½			0 5 0				
April, 1842 ...	0 9 4½			0 2 6				
July " ...	0 5 8			0 2 6				
October " ...	0 12 10½			0 2 6				
January, 1843	0 10 11½			0 2 6				
1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43			£ 1 18 10½	0 10 0			
St. Catharines	... W. H. Merritt ...			July, 1841 ...	16 16 2½	1 0 0	2 17 7	1 11 2
				October " ...	17 10 2½	1 0 0	2 4 2½	1 10 9½
		January, 1842	19 13 5	1 0 0	2 16 1	1 9 6		
		3 quarters	£ 53 19 10	3 0 0	7 17 10½	4 11 5½		
		April, 1842 ...	23 2 11½	1 0 0	3 15 1	1 2 7		
		July " ...	22 17 7½	1 0 0	2 18 0	1 3 3		
		October " ...	26 11 5½	1 0 0	3 1 6	1 2 11		
		January, 1843	26 10 5	1 0 0	2 15 1	0 19 6		
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43	£ 99 2 5½	4 0 0	12 9 8	4 8 3	

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix (I.)

Appendix (I.)

13th December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
St. Cesaire	W. H. Chaffres	July, 1841	0 19 0	...	0 1 11½		
		October " "	0 16 6	...	0 1 2		
		January, 1842	1 2 5½	...	0 1 8½	0 0 4	
		3 quarters...£	2 17 11½	...	0 4 10	0 0 4	
		April, 1842...	1 1 9	0 5 0	0 1 11	0 0 2	
		July, " "	1 2 4½	...	0 1 9½	0 0 3	
		October " "	0 17 9	...	0 2 1	0 0 5	
		January, 1843	1 1 8½	0 5 0	0 1 5½	0 0 5	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	4 3 7	0 10 0	0 7 3	0 1 3
		St. Charles	P. Chevallier	July, 1841	1 6 4	...	0 2 9	0 1 11
October " "	1 6 9			...	0 1 11½	0 2 0	
January, 1842	1 12 9			...	0 1 2½	0 2 9	
3 quarters...£	4 5 10			...	0 5 11	0 6 8	
April, 1842...	1 16 3½			...	0 1 4	0 2 3	
July, " "	1 19 2			...	0 1 7	0 1 9	
October " "	2 15 9			0 5 0	0 1 2½		
January, 1843	2 12 0			0 5 0	0 1 0		
1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£			9 3 2½	0 10 0	0 5 1½	0 4 0
St. Croix	M. Couture			July, 1841	0 5 10	0 1 5	
		October, " "	0 4 1	...			
		January, 1842	0 4 9	0 5 0			
		3 quarters...£	0 4 8	0 6 5			
		April, 1842...	0 6 1	0 2 6			
		July, " "	0 7 5½	0 2 6			
		October " "	0 6 6	0 2 6			
		January, 1843	0 4 11	0 2 6			
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	1 4 11½	0 10 0		
		St. Denis	O. Shamard	July, 1841	1 18 10	0 5 0	0 1 5	0 0 8
October " "	1 17 6			0 5 0	0 1 5½	0 0 8	
January, 1842	2 2 7½			0 5 0	0 0 10	0 0 8	
3 quarters...£	5 18 11½			0 15 0	0 3 8½	0 2 0	
April, 1842...	1 17 10½			0 5 0	0 3 4	0 0 6	
July, " "	1 16 8½			0 5 0	0 1 9½	0 0 6	
October " "	1 13 3			0 5 0	0 0 9	0 0 9	
January, 1843	2 7 8½			0 5 0	0 0 8½	0 0 0	
1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£			7 15 6½	1 0 0	0 6 7	0 1 9
St. Elizabeth	C. P. D. O. Girardin			July, 1841	0 7 11	0 2 6	0 0 9½	0 0 6
		October " "	0 8 11	0 2 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	
		January, 1842	0 16 8	0 2 6	0 0 8½	0 0 6	
		3 quarters...£	1 13 6	0 7 6	0 2 0	0 1 6	
		April, 1842...	0 15 3	0 2 6	0 1 1	0 0 1½	
		July, " "	0 19 3½	0 2 6	0 0 5	0 0 1	
		October " "	0 12 10	0 2 6	0 0 3½		
		January, 1843	0 9 9	0 2 6	0 0 5½	0 0 0½	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	2 17 1½	0 10 0	0 2 3	0 0 3

13th December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
St. Eustache	...D. Mitchell ...	July, 1841 ...	1 17 5	0 10 0	0 0 7	0 0 8	
		October " ...	2 4 7	0 10 0	0 0 11½	0 0 7	
		January, 1842	1 10 9½	0 10 0	0 1 5	0 0 6	
		3 quarters... £	5 12 9½	1 10 0	0 2 11½	0 1 9	
		April, 1842...	1 16 0	0 10 0	0 1 5½	0 0 9	
		July, " ...	1 16 2	0 10 0	0 1 8	0 0 11	
		October, " ...	1 15 9½	0 10 0	0 1 5½	0 0 7	
		January, 1843	1 10 8	0 10 0	0 0 6½	0 0 7	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43 £	6 18 7½	2 0 0	0 5 1½	0 2 10
		St. Francis...	J. Gill ...	July, 1841 ...	2 8 7	0 2 6	0 0 3	0 3 1
October " ...	1 18 6			0 2 6	0 0 5	0 2 10	
January, 1842	1 8 9			0 2 6	0 0 3	0 1 2	
3 quarters... £	5 15 10			0 7 6	0 0 11	0 7 1	
April, 1842 ...	1 5 7			0 2 6	0 0 2	0 0 8½	
July, " ...	1 14 11			0 2 6	0 0 2½	0 0 7½	
October " ...	1 16 9			0 2 6	0 0 1	0 1 3	
January, 1843	1 6 4½			0 2 6	0 0 1	0 0 10½	
1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43 £			6 3 7½	0 10 0	0 0 6½	0 3 5½
St. George	...G. Stanton ...			July, 1841 ...	1 11 0	0 2 6	0 2 2	0 2 5
		October " ...	1 11 2½	0 2 6	0 2 8	0 2 5	
		January, 1842	1 16 8	0 2 6	0 1 10	0 3 1	
		3 quarters... £	4 18 10½	0 7 6	0 6 8	0 7 11	
		April, 1842...	1 12 3	0 2 6	0 2 3	0 1 9	
		July, " ...	1 7 9	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 1 4	
		October " ...	1 12 4	0 2 6	0 1 11½	0 1 3½	
		January, 1843	1 10 2	0 2 6	0 1 0½	0 1 3½	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43 £	6 2 6	0 10 0	0 7 9	0 5 8
		St. Hilaire	...H. Derouville ...	July, 1841 ...	1 6 8½	0 2 6	0 3 1
October " ...	1 4 6			0 2 6	0 1 1		
January, 1842	1 2 2			0 2 6	0 1 5½		
3 quarters... £	3 13 4½			0 7 6	0 5 7½		
April, 1842...	1 1 10½			0 2 6	0 1 3		
July, " ...	1 1 2			0 2 6	0 1 2		
October " ...	0 18 0			0 2 6	0 1 1		
January, 1843	1 3 4½			0 2 6	0 1 2		
1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43 £			4 4 5	0 10 0	0 4 8	
St. Hyacinthe	...Wm. Honey ...			July, 1841 ...	3 5 6½	0 5 0	0 4 8½
		October, " ...	3 7 11	0 5 0	0 4 5½		
		January, 1842	3 15 1½	0 5 0	0 4 4		
		3 quarters...£	10 8 7	0 15 0	0 13 6		
		April, 1842...	4 5 9½	0 5 0	0 4 9		
		July, " ...	4 15 10½	0 5 0	0 4 1		
		October, " ...	3 14 0	0 5 0	0 4 2		
		January, 1843	5 5 5½	0 5 0	0 5 0		
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43 £	18 1 1½	1 0 0	0 18 0	

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix (I.)

Appendix (I.)

13th December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.
			£. s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
St. Jacques	J. Dufresne	July, 1841	0 13 9½	... ..	0 0 2½	
		October "	0 10 6			
		January, 1842	0 12 5½		0 0 1	
		3 quarters...£	1 16 9		0 0 3½	
		April, 1842	0 18 9½			
		July "	0 14 2			
		October "	0 17 3			
		January, 1843	0 17 2	0 2 6		
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	3 7 4½	0 2 6		
		St. Jean Pt. Joli	S. Fraser	July, 1841	0 8 10	
October "	0 7 9					
January, 1842	0 7 10					
3 quarters...£	1 4 5					
April, 1842	0 9 3½					
July "	0 11 8					
October "	0 7 8½					
January, 1843	0 6 11½					
1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	1 15 7½					
St. Johns, C. W.	J. Davis			July, 1841	0 11 6	... ..	0 3 7	0 4 4½
		October "	0 16 8	... ..	0 3 8	0 4 6½
		January, 1842	0 0 1½	... ..	0 3 5½	0 4 9½
		3 quarters...£	1 8 3½	... ..	0 10 8½	0 13 8½
		April, 1842	0 11 1½	... ..	0 1 10½	0 2 2
		July "	0 7 11½	... ..	0 2 11	0 9 0½
		October "	0 10 11	... ..	0 2 1	0 0 11½
		January, 1843	0 7 10½	0 10 0	0 1 10½	0 1 0
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	1 17 10½	0 10 0	0 8 9	0 13 2
		St. John's, C. E.	C. Patte	July, 1841	18 17 2	2 10 0	1 2 6	0 7 3
October "	16 10 10			2 10 0	1 1 3	0 8 11½
January, 1842	18 12 7			2 10 0	1 3 0	0 9 7
3 quarters...£	54 0 7			7 10 0	3 6 9	1 5 9½
April, 1842	20 12 5			2 10 0	1 5 0	0 11 10½
July "	18 0 1½			2 10 0	1 4 0	0 12 0½
October "	20 11 4½			2 10 0	1 3 7	0 11 1
January, 1843	20 3 8			2 10 0	1 5 0	0 6 8
1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	79 7 7			10 0 0	4 17 7	2 1 8
St. Laurent	D. McDonald			July, 1841	0 11 11½	
		October "	0 14 3½			
		January, 1842	0 12 0			
		3 quarters...£	1 18 3			
		April, 1842	0 9 3			
		July "	0 10 11½			
		October "	0 11 6			
		January, 1843	0 13 6			
1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	2 5 2½					

Appendix
(I.)

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(I.)

13th December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
St. Luce ...	A. E. Gauvreau ...	July, 1841 ...	0 5 3½				
		October " ...	0 13 4				
		January, 1842	0 7 10½				
		3 quarters...£	1 6 6				
		April, 1842 ...	0 4 3				
		July, " ...	0 7 11½				
		October " ...	0 9 10				
		January, 1843	0 11 10½				
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	1 13 11			
		Ste. Marie de Monoir	F. H. Gaticn ...	July, 1841 ...	0 14 8		
October " ...	0 12 2					0 0 4½	
January, 1842	0 14 3			... ..	... ..	0 0 4½
3 quarters...£	2 1 1			... ..	... ..	0 0 4½
April, 1842 ...	0 11 8			... ..	... ..	0 0 10½
July, " ...	0 13 7			... ..	... ..	0 0 10
October " ...	0 12 4½			... ..	... ..	0 0 10½
January, 1843	0 13 0½			... ..	... ..	0 0 8½
1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£			2 10 8	0 3 3½
St. Martin ...	C. Smallwood ...			July, 1841 ...	0 9 1		
		October " ...	0 12 2				
		January, 1842	0 12 1½				
		3 quarters...£	1 13 4½				
		April, 1842 ...	0 9 7				
		July, " ...	0 6 6				
		October " ...	0 8 11				
		January, 1843	0 11 3½				
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	1 16 3½			
		Ste. Martine ...	C. M. Le Brunn...	July, 1841 ...	0 12 3	0 1 3	0 0 2
October " ...	0 12 11			0 1 3	0 0 3		
January, 1842	0 12 9			0 1 3	0 0 5		
3 quarters...£	1 17 11			0 3 9	0 0 10		
April, 1842...£	1 0 8			0 1 3	0 0 3		
July, " ...	0 16 10			0 1 3	0 0 2		
October " ...	0 12 1			0 1 3			
January, 1843	0 11 6½			0 1 3			
1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£			3 1 1½	0 5 0	0 0 5	
St. Michel ...	M. Bacquet...			October, 1841	0 1 8		
		January, 1842	0 3 5½				
		3 quarters...£	0 5 1½				
		April, 1842 ...	0 10 6	0 2 6			
		July, " ...	0 7 10½	0 2 6			
		October " ...	0 6 4	0 2 6			
		January, 1843	0 9 3½	0 2 6			
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	1 14 0	0 10 0		

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix (I.)

Appendix (I.)

13th December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
St. Nicolas	... M. Scott ...	July, 1841 ...	0 4 11				
		October, " ...	0 4 5				
		January, 1842	0 3 0				
		3 quarters...£	0 12 4				
		April, 1842...	0 7 11½				
		July, " ...	0 8 6	1 0 0			
		October, " ...	0 6 5½	0 5 0			
		January, 1843	0 10 5½	0 5 0			
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	1 13 4½	1 10 0		
		St. Ours	... J. B. Maranda ... Salary	July, 1841 ...	2 0 0	0 5 0	0 0 6½
October " ...	2 0 0			0 5 0	0 0 10		
January, 1842	1 16 2½			0 5 0	0 1 5½		
3 quarters...£	5 16 2½			0 15 0	0 2 10		
April, 1842...	1 11 9			0 5 0	0 1 0		
July, " ...	1 8 8			0 5 0	0 0 5		
October, " ...	1 2 4			0 5 0	0 0 10		
January, 1843	1 19 6½			0 5 0	0 0 10		
1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£			6 2 3½	1 0 0	0 3 1	
St. Paul's Bay	... John Kane ...			July, 1841 ...	0 10 9	0 2 6	
		October, " ...	0 11 9	0 2 6			
		January, 1842	0 14 0	0 2 6			
		3 quarters...£	1 16 6	0 7 6			
		April, 1842...	0 15 0	0 2 6			
		July " ...	0 12 4	0 2 6			
		October, " ...	0 10 9½	0 2 6			
		January, 1843	0 10 4	0 2 6			
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	2 8 5½	0 10 0		
		St. Pie	... G. Bridgeman ...	July, 1841 ...	1 0 9	0 2 6	0 3 1½	0 1 10
October, " ...	0 17 10			0 2 6	0 4 5½	0 1 6	
January, 1842	1 0 3			0 2 6	0 3 9½	0 1 7	
3 quarters...£	2 18 10			0 7 6	0 11 4½	0 4 11	
April, 1842...	1 6 6			0 2 6	0 3 10	0 1 7	
July, " ...	0 19 4			0 2 6	0 3 3	0 1 6	
October, " ...	0 16 4			0 2 6	0 3 3	0 2 0	
January, 1843	1 3 1½			0 2 6	0 3 1	0 1 2	
1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£			4 5 3½	0 10 0	0 13 5	0 6 3
St. Pierre les Bequets	... A. P. Methot ...			July, 1841 ...	1 3 9½	0 0 1
		October, " ...	0 19 5				
		January, 1842	1 0 6				
		3 quarters...£	3 3 8½	... ..	0 0 1	
		April, 1842...	1 12 2	0 6 6	0 0 1		
		July, " ...	1 4 8½	... ..	0 0 1	
		October, " ...	0 18 9				
		January, 1843	1 4 3½				
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	4 19 11	0 6 6	0 0 2	

Appendix
(I.)

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.,—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(I.)

13th December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
St. Roc des Aunais	A. Morin ...	July, 1841 ...	0 10 4 $\frac{1}{2}$			
		October " ...	0 12 4 $\frac{1}{2}$			
		January, 1842	0 9 8 $\frac{1}{2}$			
		3 quarters...£	1 12 5 $\frac{1}{2}$			
		April, 1842 ...	0 11 11			
		July " ...	0 10 2 $\frac{1}{2}$			
		October " ...	0 5 11 $\frac{1}{2}$			
		January, 1843	0 12 6			
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43	£ 2 0 7			
		St. Roc l'Achagau	L. Archambault ...	July, 1841 ...	0 10 4	0 10 0
October " ...	0 8 10			0 2 6		
January, 1842	0 12 3			0 2 6		
3 quarters...£	1 11 5			0 15 0		
April, 1842 ...	0 10 5 $\frac{1}{2}$			0 2 6		
July " ...	0 8 1			0 2 6		
October " ...	0 6 6 $\frac{1}{2}$			0 2 6		
January, 1843	0 7 2			0 2 6		
1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43	£ 1 12 3			0 10 0		
St. Scholastique ...	O. Barcelo ...			January, 1842	1 2 7	
		October, 1842	0 13 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 2 6		
		January, 1843	0 6 9	0 2 6		
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43	£ 0 19 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5 0		
St. Stanislaus ...	F. Lafleche ...	July, 1841 ...	0 12 7	0 2 6		
		October " ...	0 12 0	0 2 6		
		January, 1842	0 9 8	0 2 6		
		3 quarters...£	1 14 3	0 7 6		
		April, 1842 ...	0 16 3	0 2 6		
		July " ...	0 16 5	0 2 6		
		October " ...	0 10 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 2 6		
		January, 1843	0 9 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 2 6		
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43	£ 2 11 11	0 10 0		
		St. Sylvester ...	T. Mackie ...	July, 1841 ...	0 18 1	
October " ...	1 3 0					
January, 1842	0 18 10					
3 quarters...£	2 19 11					
April, 1842 ...	1 3 2					
July " ...	1 5 3 $\frac{1}{2}$					
October " ...	1 7 9					
January, 1843	1 4 10					
1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43	£ 5 1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$					

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(I.)Appendix
(I.)

13th December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.		
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
St. Therese de Blainville	J. Morris ...	July, 1841 ...	1 3 9½	0 5 0	... ..	0 0 8	
		October, " ...	0 16 5½	0 5 0	... ..	0 0 3	
		January, 1842	0 15 7	0 5 0	... ..	0 0 8	
		3 quarters...£	2 15 10	0 15 0	... ..	0 1 7	
		April, 1842...	0 14 6½	0 5 0	... ..	0 0 6	
		July, " ...	0 16 9	0 5 0	... ..	0 0 4½	
		October, " ...	0 18 2	0 5 0	... ..	0 0 5	
		January, 1843	1 4 7½	0 5 0	... ..	0 0 11	
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	3 14 1	1 0 0	... ..	0 2 2½	
		St. Thomas, C. W.	E. Ermatinger...	July, 1841 ...	10 16 10	2 0 0	0 19 5½	0 10 2
October, " ...	11 3 1½			2 0 0	0 12 0	0 11 1		
January, 1842	12 16 11			2 0 0	0 15 7	0 10 11½		
3 quarters...£	34 16 10½			6 0 0	2 7 0½	1 12 2½		
April, 1842...	10 17 1			2 0 0	0 16 8	0 10 6		
July, " ...	11 8 4½			2 0 0	0 16 5	0 14 5		
October, " ...	11 5 0			2 0 0	0 11 9	0 13 1		
January, 1843	11 12 4			2 0 0	0 14 6	0 11 6		
1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	45 2 9½			8 0 0	2 19 4	2 9 6		
St. Thomas, C. E.	E. P. Taché ...			July, 1841 ...	1 1 3			
		October, " ...	1 0 0					
		January, 1842	0 12 2					
		3 quarters...£	2 13 5					
		April, 1842...	1 2 4½					
		July, " ...	1 0 0					
		October, " ...	1 0 7½					
		January, 1843	1 2 7					
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	4 5 7					
		St Vincent	... W. Stephenson ...	October, 1841	0 6 0½			
January, 1842	0 10 4							
3 quarters...£	0 16 4½							
April, 1842...	0 11 2½							
July, " ...	0 17 10½							
October, " ...	0 19 9			0 2 6				
January, 1843	1 1 10			0 2 6				
1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	3 10 8			0 5 0				
St. Vincent de Paul	C. Germain ...			July, 1841...	0 2 3½			
				October, " ...	0 14 5½			
		January, 1842	0 4 2					
		3 quarters...£	1 0 11					
		April, 1842...	0 2 10					
		July, " ...	0 4 0					
		October, " ...	0 3 2					
		January, 1843	0 2 9					
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	0 12 9					

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix (I.) 13th December		No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)							Appendix (I.) 13th December					
Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.			Stationery Allowance.		Commission on U. S. Postage.			Commission on Newspaper Postage.			
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sand Hill	... H. Yeoman	October, 1841	0	6	4½									
		January, 1842	0	3	8	0	2	6						
		3 quarters...£	0	10	0½	0	2	6						
		April, 1842 ...	0	8	6½	0	2	6						
		July " ...	0	6	3	0	2	6						
		October " ...	0	13	1	0	2	6						
		January, 1843	0	11	4½	0	2	6	...	...	...	0	0	2
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43.£	1	19	3	0	10	0	...	...	...	0	0	2
Sandwich ...	E. Holland	July, 1841 ...	9	0	3½	2	10	0	0	6	11½	1	4	8
		October, " ...	9	16	10	2	10	0	0	3	9	1	4	10
		January, 1842	15	10	3	2	10	0	0	4	2	1	8	2
		3 quarters...£	34	7	4½	7	10	0	0	14	10½	3	17	8
		April, 1842 ...	22	4	0	2	10	0	0	4	1	1	6	3
		July " ...	15	8	2	2	10	0	0	5	0½	1	8	9
		October " ...	14	12	2	2	10	0	0	2	11	1	10	2
		January, 1843	13	6	2½	2	10	0	0	2	7	0	9	10
1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43.£	65	10	6½	10	0	0	0	14	7½	4	15	0		
Scarboro	... A. M'Lean ...	July, 1841 ...	1	5	7	0	2	6	0	2	8	0	0	6
		October " ...	1	4	11	0	2	6	0	1	9	0	1	1
		January, 1842	1	10	6	0	2	6	0	1	11	0	0	10
		3 quarters...£	4	1	0	0	7	6	0	6	4	0	2	5
		April, 1842 ...	1	11	9	0	2	6	0	2	2	0	1	3
		July " ...	1	15	5	0	2	6	0	1	11½	0	1	0
		October " ...	1	10	6	0	2	6	0	1	5½	0	1	6
		January, 1843	1	18	10	0	2	6	0	1	5½	0	0	11
1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43.£	6	16	6	0	10	0	0	7	0½	0	4	8		
Seneca ...	James Little ...	July, 1841 ...	1	9	8	0	2	6	0	2	4	0	0	5
		October " ...	1	8	10	0	2	6	0	2	2½	0	0	11
		January, 1842	1	14	8	0	2	6	0	1	10	0	2	6
		3 quarters...£	4	13	2	0	7	6	0	6	4½	0	3	10
		April, 1842 ...	2	8	4½	0	2	6	0	1	10	0	2	6
		July " ...	1	17	9	0	2	6	0	2	5	0	1	6
		October " ...	1	15	5	0	2	6	0	1	9	0	0	11
		January, 1843	1	18	5½	0	2	6	0	0	11½	0	1	3
1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43.£	8	0	0	0	10	0	0	6	11½	0	6	2		
Seymour East	... J. Rainie ...	July, 1841 ...	1	4	8	...	...	...	0	2	2	0	1	2
		October " ...	1	1	1½	0	5	0	0	1	7½	0	1	0
		January, 1842	1	4	0	0	5	0	0	2	1	0	0	9
		3 quarters...£	3	9	9½	0	10	0	0	5	10½	0	2	11
		April, 1842...£	1	5	3½	0	5	0	0	2	6	0	1	0
		July, " ...	1	4	3½	0	5	0	0	1	9½	0	0	9
		October, " ...	1	4	5	0	5	0	0	0	9	0	0	10
		January, 1843	2	0	2	0	5	0	0	1	6	0	0	10
1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43.£	5	14	2	1	0	0	0	6	6½	0	3	5		

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix (1.)

Appendix (1.)

13th December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Seymour West	H. L. Rowed	July, 1841	0 17 9	0 5 0	0 0 3	
		October " "	0 19 3	0 5 0	0 0 7	
		January, 1842	0 14 6	0 5 0	0 0 3½	0 0 9½
		3 quarters...£	2 11 6	0 15 0	0 1 1½	0 0 9½
		April, 1842	0 18 4	0 5 0	0 0 9	0 1 0
		July " "	0 14 4	0 5 0	0 0 6	0 0 5
		October " "	0 16 8	0 5 0	0 0 2	0 0 5
		January, 1843	0 14 11½	0 5 0	0 0 3	0 0 5½
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	3 4 3½	1 0 0	0 1 8	0 2 3½
		Shannonville	R. M'Michael...	July, 1841	0 18 4½	0 2 6	0 1 2
October " "	0 15 3½			0 2 6	0 0 7	
January, 1842	1 3 8½			0 2 6	0 1 6½	
3 quarters...£	2 17 4½			0 7 6	0 3 3½	
April, 1842	0 17 1½			0 2 6	0 2 3½	
July " "	0 16 8½			0 2 6	0 2 6	
October " "	1 2 6			0 2 6	0 2 9	
January, 1843	1 1 10			0 2 6	0 3 6	
1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	3 18 2			0 10 0	0 11 0½	
Sharon...	J. Hogaboom			July, 1841	0 14 10	0 2 6	0 0 2	0 0 7
		October " "	0 16 6½	0 2 6	0 0 6½	0 0 10
		January, 1842	0 16 8½	0 2 6	0 1 0½	0 1 1
		3 quarters...£	2 8 1	0 7 6	0 1 9	0 2 6
		April, 1842	1 0 2½	0 2 6	0 1 8	0 1 4
		July " "	0 14 3	0 2 6	0 1 5½	0 1 6½
		October " "	0 18 7½	0 2 6	0 1 0½	0 1 9
		January, 1843	1 1 0½	0 2 6	0 1 1	0 1 1
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	3 14 1½	0 10 0	0 5 3	0 5 8½
		Sheffield...	W. Churchill...	July, 1841	1 3 0	0 4 0	0 1 1	0 0 7
October " "	0 16 4½			0 4 0	0 0 11½	
January, 1842	0 15 7			0 4 0	0 0 2	0 0 7½
3 quarters...£	2 14 11½			0 12 0	0 2 2½	0 1 2
April, 1842	0 17 9½			0 4 3	0 0 9	
July " "	0 19 4½			0 4 3	0 0 5½	
October " "	1 3 7			0 4 3	0 0 6	0 0 2½
January, 1843	0 14 3½			0 4 6	0 0 8½	0 0 9½
1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	3 15 0½			0 17 3	0 2 5	0 1 0
Sherbrooke	W. Brookes...			July, 1841	8 3 0	2 0 0	4 15 3	0 15 11
		October " "	7 14 5½	2 0 0	4 15 3	0 15 5½
		January, 1842	8 16 6	2 0 0	5 0 6	0 16 10½
		3 quarters...£	24 13 11½	6 0 0	14 11 0	2 8 3
		April, 1842	9 10 6	2 0 0	5 0 7	0 14 7
		July " "	8 14 3	2 0 0	5 0 6	0 16 4
		October " "	10 2 7	2 0 0	4 10 1	0 15 5
		January, 1843	8 4 7	2 0 0	4 15 2	0 15 7
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	36 11 11	8 0 0	19 6 4	3 1 11

Appendix
(I.)
13th December

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(I.)
13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.			Stationery Allowance.			Commission on U. S. Postage.			Commission on Newspaper Postage.			
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Simcoe ...	D. Campbell ...	July, 1841 ...	8	14	6	1	5	0	0	13	11½	0	17	5½	
		October " ...	9	14	3	1	5	0	0	14	2	0	17	2	
		January, 1842	9	8	4	1	5	0	0	14	2½	1	0	0	
		3 quarters... £	27	17	1	3	15	0	2	2	4	2	14	7½	
		April, 1842...	9	7	10½	1	5	0	0	19	5½	1	0	10	
		July, " ...	9	6	5	1	5	0	0	11	2½	1	6	5	
		October, " ...	9	17	4	1	5	0	0	13	6	1	1	8	
		January, 1843	10	11	9	1	5	0	0	11	10	1	0	7	
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43	£	39	3	4½	5	0	0	2	16	0	4	9	6
		Smith's Falls ...	G. C. Mittleberger	July, 1841 ...	4	10	7	0	4	0	0	3	8	0	5	0½
October " ...	4			4	2	0	4	0	0	4	4	0	5	2	
January, 1842	4			15	2½	0	4	0	0	3	2	0	3	2	
3 quarters... £	13			9	11½	0	12	0	0	11	2	0	13	4½	
April, 1842 ...	4			10	4	0	4	0	0	2	11½	0	2	7	
July, " ...	4			10	7	0	4	0	0	2	1	0	5	0	
October " ...	5			1	7	0	4	0	0	3	6	0	2	11	
January, 1843	5			16	5½	0	4	0	0	3	0½	0	3	1	
1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43	£			19	18	11½	0	16	0	0	11	7	0	13	7
Smithville ...	Joseph Forsyth ...			July, 1841 ...	0	17	0	0	1	7	0	2	0
		October " ...	0	12	11	...	...	...	0	1	4	0	1	7
		January, 1842	0	17	7½	...	...	...	0	1	11½	0	1	3
		3 quarters... £	2	7	6½	...	...	...	0	4	10½	0	4	10
		April, 1842...	0	18	7	...	...	...	0	2	3	0	1	8
		July, " ...	0	16	7	...	...	...	0	2	11	0	1	4
		October " ...	0	14	2	...	...	...	0	1	9	0	1	9
		January, 1843	0	13	11½	...	...	...	0	1	9	0	1	11
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43	£	3	3	3½	0	8	8	0	6	8
		South Potton ...	L. A. Coit	July, 1841 ...	0	2	5	0	0	5	0	0	0
October " ...	0			3	6	...	...	...	0	0	1	0	0	2
January, 1842	0			2	3½	...	...	...	0	0	7½	0	0	4½
3 quarters... £	0			8	2½	...	...	...	0	1	1½	0	0	6½
April, 1842...	0			4	3	...	...	...	0	0	3	0	0	2
July, " ...	0			4	6	...	...	...	0	0	1	0	0	2
October " ...	0			4	5½	...	...	...	0	0	4	0	0	7
January, 1843	0			5	9	...	...	...	0	0	4	0	0	2
1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43	£			0	18	11½	0	1	0	0	1	1
South Gower ...	W. Bower			July, 1841 ...	1	7	2	0	0	4	0	1	4½
		October, " ...	1	5	10	...	...	...	0	0	5½	0	0	0
		January, 1842	1	0	3½	...	...	...	0	0	9½	0	0	9
		3 quarters... £	3	13	3½	...	...	...	0	1	7	0	2	1½
		April, 1842...	1	3	10½	...	...	...	0	0	10	0	0	11
		July, " ...	1	2	4½	...	...	...	0	0	10	0	0	9½
		October, " ...	1	9	8	...	...	...	0	0	5½	0	0	7
		January, 1843	1	8	10½	...	...	...	0	0	8	0	0	9
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43	£	5	4	9½	0	2	9½	0	3	0½

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix (1.)

Appendix (1.)

13th December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.		
			£. s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Sparta ...	D. Wilson ...	October 1841	0 8 5½	... ..	0 0 3½		
		January, 1842	0 10 0	... ..	0 1 4	0 1 7½	
		3 quarters...£	0 18 5½	... ..	0 1 7½	0 1 7½	
		April, 1842 ...	0 16 11½	... ..	0 1 5½	0 1 8	
		July " ...	0 12 10	... ..	0 1 11	0 2 5½	
		October " ...	0 15 5½	... ..	0 1 11½	0 0 9	
		January, 1843	0 13 3½	... ..	0 1 1	0 2 1	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	2 18 6½	0 6 5	0 6 11½	
		Stanbridge East ...	E. J. Briggs ...	July, 1841 ...	0 12 6	0 2 6	0 1 9	0 1 11
				October " ...	0 11 9	0 2 6	0 1 1½	0 1 6
January, 1842	0 11 11			0 2 6	0 1 9	0 1 0		
3 quarters...£	1 16 2			0 7 6	0 4 7½	0 4 5		
April, 1842 ...	0 16 10½			0 2 6	0 1 9	0 1 2½		
July " ...	0 13 0½			0 2 6	0 4 0½	0 1 2		
October " ...	0 17 2			0 2 6	0 2 11½	0 0 9		
January, 1843	0 17 3			0 2 6	0 2 4	0 1 4		
1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£			3 4 4	0 10 0	0 11 1	0 4 5½	
Stanley's Mills ...	R. Woodill ...			July, 1841 ...	1 9 1½	0 2 2	0 1 7½
		October " ...	1 6 9	... ..	0 1 5½	0 1 0½	
		January, 1842	1 7 6½	... ..	0 1 3	0 1 0	
		3 quarters...£	4 3 5	... ..	0 4 10½	0 3 8	
		April, 1842 ...	1 3 10½	... ..	0 1 8½	0 1 1	
		July " ...	1 9 7½	... ..	0 2 4	0 1 0½	
		October " ...	1 8 4	... ..	0 1 10	0 0 11½	
		January, 1843	1 4 5½	... ..	0 1 3	0 0 8	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	5 6 3½	0 7 1½	0 3 9	
		Stanstead ...	P. Hubbard ... Salary ...	July, 1841 ...	10 0 0	1 5 0	15 18 9	0 4 2
October " ...	10 0 0			1 5 0	14 10 10	0 4 8		
January, 1842	10 0 0			1 5 0	16 1 6	0 4 5		
3 quarters...£	30 0 0			3 15 0	46 11 1	0 13 3		
April, 1842 ...	10 0 0			1 5 0	15 16 6	0 4 5		
July " ...	10 0 0			1 5 0	15 5 5	0 5 3		
October " ...	10 0 0			1 5 0	15 11 3	0 8 5		
January, 1843	10 0 0			1 5 0	14 18 1	0 5 11		
1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£			40 0 0	5 0 0	61 11 3	1 4 0	
Stoney Creek ...	J. Williamson ...			July, 1841 ...	1 4 3½	0 10 0	0 3 6	0 1 9½
		October " ...	1 9 11	0 10 0	0 2 5½	0 1 10		
		January, 1842	1 10 6½	0 10 0	0 2 9½	0 1 9½		
		3 quarters...£	4 4 9	1 10 0	0 8 9	0 5 5		
		April, 1842 ...	1 12 7	0 10 0	0 3 2	0 2 1		
		July " ...	1 11 4	0 10 0	0 2 5	0 1 1		
		October " ...	1 11 8	0 10 0	0 2 8	0 1 2		
		January, 1843	1 12 1	0 10 0	0 2 6	0 1 1½		
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	6 7 8	2 0 0	0 10 9	0 5 5½	

Appendix
(I.)
13th December

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(I.)
13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Stouffville	... J. Boyer ...	October, 1841	0 6 0			
		January, 1842	0 7 4½			
		3 quarters...£	0 13 4½			
		April, 1842...	0 11 8½			
		July, " ...	0 11 0½			
		October " ...	0 12 0			
		January, 1843	0 12 8½			
1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	2 7 5½				
Stratford	... J. C. W. Daly ...	July, 1841 ...	2 6 3	0 2 6	0 4 4	
		October " ...	2 6 9	0 5 0	0 2 11½	0 0 2
		January, 1842	1 18 0	0 5 0	0 1 9	0 0 1½
		3 quarters...£	6 11 0	0 12 6	0 9 0½	0 0 3½
		April, 1842 ...	2 0 8	0 5 0	0 1 8	0 0 3
		July, " ...	2 3 7	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 0 1
		October " ...	2 10 5½	0 5 0	0 1 8	
January, 1843	3 1 6½	0 5 0	0 2 9½	0 0 1		
1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	9 16 3	1 0 0	0 9 1½	0 0 5	
Streetsville	... W. H. Patterson ...	July, 1841 ...	2 2 10	0 7 6	0 3 7	0 3 8
		October " ...	3 4 10	0 7 6	0 4 7	0 3 4½
		January, 1842	3 0 1½	0 7 6	0 1 11	0 3 4½
		3 quarters...£	8 7 9½	1 2 6	0 10 1	0 10 5
		April, 1842 ...	3 8 2	0 7 6	0 5 2½	0 3 8
		July, " ...	3 14 7	0 7 6	0 4 2½	0 3 10½
		October " ...	2 14 5½	0 7 6	0 3 5	0 3 5½
January, 1843	3 5 8	0 7 6	0 3 8	0 3 8		
1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	13 2 10½	1 10 0	0 16 6	0 14 8	
Stukely	... S. Godard ...	July, 1841 ...	0 7 10½	0 1 0	0 0 10	0 1 0
		October " ...	0 8 0	0 1 0	0 1 1	0 1 0
		January, 1842	0 6 11	0 1 0	0 1 1	0 0 8
		3 quarters...£	1 2 9½	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 2 8
		April, 1842...	0 8 4½	0 1 0	0 1 5½	0 0 7½
		July, " ...	0 7 4	0 1 0	0 0 9	0 1 3
		October " ...	0 4 10½	0 1 0	0 0 9	0 0 10
January, 1843	0 4 2	0 1 0	0 0 9	0 0 9		
1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	1 4 9	0 4 0	0 3 8½	0 3 5½	
Sunnidale	... A. Gillespie ...	October, 1841	0 2 7½			
		January, 1842	0 3 2½			
		3 quarters...£	0 5 10			
		April, 1842 ...	0 3 8½			
		July, " ...	0 3 7½			
		October " ...	0 4 5			
January, 1843	0 6 1					
1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	0 17 10				

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(I.)

Appendix
(I.)

13th December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sutton ...	G. C. Dyer ...	July, 1841 ...	... ..	... ..	0 0 3½	
		October " ...	0 4 5	0 2 6	0 0 1		
		January, 1842	0 3 7	0 5 0	0 0 3		
		3 quarters...£	0 8 0	0 7 6	0 0 7½		
		April, 1842...	0 3 7	... ..	0 0 1	
		July, " ...	0 5 1½	0 2 3	0 0 2½		
		October " ...	0 5 3	0 2 0	0 0 2		
		January, 1843	0 3 10	0 2 0	0 0 3½	0 0 2½	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	0 17 9½	0 6 3	0 0 9	0 0 2½
		Tecumseh ...	D. Evans ...	January, 1842	0 0 9½	0 2 6	
April, 1842...	0 2 10			0 2 6			
July, " ...	0 6 4			0 2 6			
October " ...	0 5 6			0 2 6			
January, 1843	0 8 9½			0 2 6			
1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£			1 3 5½	0 10 0		
Temiscouata ...	G. Chapman ...			July, 1841 ...	2 15 4	0 10 0	
		October, " ...	5 2 7	1 2 6			
		January, 1842	6 9 7	1 7 6			
		3 quarters...£	14 7 6	3 0 0			
		April, 1842...	5 6 1	1 2 6			
		July, " ...	6 0 2½	1 5 0			
		October " ...	6 11 1½	1 2 6			
		January, 1843	1 14 7	0 12 6			
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	19 12 0	4 2 6		
		Terrebonne ...	J. McKenzie ...	July, 1841 ...	1 17 1	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 1 10½
October " ...	1 9 5½			0 2 6	0 1 2	0 1 9½	
January, 1842	1 13 5			0 2 6	0 1 1	0 1 8½	
3 quarters...£	4 19 11½			0 7 6	0 4 9	0 5 4½	
April, 1842...	1 16 2			0 2 6	0 1 1	0 1 7	
July, " ...	1-16 6½			0 2 6	0 1 1½	0 1 8	
October " ...	1 2 0½			0 2 6	0 0 9	0 0 7	
January, 1843	1 2 5½			0 2 6	0 0 3½	0 1 0	
1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£			5 17 2½	0 10 0	0 3 3	0 4 10
Thamesville ...	N. Cornwall ...			July, 1841 ...	0 12 5	0 0 5½
		October " ...	0 7 9	... ..	0 0 3½	
		January, 1842	0 9 8	... ..	0 0 9	
		3 quarters...£	1 9 10	... ..	0 1 6	
		April, 1842...	0 13 8	... ..	0 0 7½	
		July, " ...	0 13 11½	... ..	0 0 11½	
		October " ...	0 10 7	... ..	0 1 4½	
		January, 1843	0 9 4	... ..	0 0 5½	
1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	2 7 6½	... ..	0 3 5		

Appendix
(I.)

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.,—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(I.)

13th December

13th Decem

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Thornhill	W. Parsons	July, 1841	3 3 8	0 7 6	0 4 10½	0 1 11	
		October " "	4 0 7	0 7 6	0 3 7	0 1 9	
		January, 1842	3 3 0½	0 7 6	0 2 9½	0 1 7	
		3 quarters...£	10 7 3½	1 2 6	0 11 3	0 5 3	
		April, 1842	3 7 10½	0 7 6	0 2 6½	0 1 6	
		July " "	3 13 5	0 7 6	0 4 1	0 1 7	
		October " "	3 11 7	0 7 6	0 3 8½	0 1 6	
		January, 1843	3 12 8	0 7 6	0 2 3	0 1 8	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43	£ 14 5 6½	1 10 0	0 12 7	0 6 3
		Thorold	S. Keefer	July, 1841	1 9 2½	0 5 0	0 6 2	0 1 9½
October " "	2 2 0½			0 5 0	0 5 1	0 1 4½	
January, 1842	1 13 2½			0 5 0	0 6 0½	0 1 4	
3 quarters...£	5 4 5½			0 15 0	0 17 3½	0 4 6	
April, 1842	1 12 9½			0 5 0	0 3 11½	0 1 4	
July " "	1 17 2			0 5 0	0 2 10	0 1 7	
October " "	3 3 1			0 5 0	0 6 6	0 1 5	
January, 1843	3 16 1½			0 5 0	0 6 1	0 1 5½	
1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43			£ 10 9 2	1 0 0	0 19 4½	0 5 9½
Three Rivers	J. Robertson			Salary ...	July, 1841	22 10 0	2 0 0	0 9 0	0 2 0½
		Letter Carrier ...	" "	1 12 6			
		" " ...	October " "	22 10 0	2 0 0	0 10 0	0 2 0
		" " ...	" "	1 10 0			
		" " ...	January, 1842	22 10 0	2 0 0	0 10 0	0 2 4
		" " ...	" "	1 12 11			
		3 quarters...£		72 5 5	6 0 0	1 9 0	0 6 4½
		" " ...	April, 1842	22 10 0	2 0 0	0 11 0	0 2 0
		" " ...	" "	1 15 0			
		" " ...	July " "	22 10 0	2 0 0	0 11 0	0 2 0
" " ...	" "	1 9 2					
" " ...	October " "	22 10 0	2 0 0	0 12 0	0 2 0		
" " ...	" "	1 10 0					
" " ...	January, 1843	22 10 0	2 0 0	0 12 0	0 2 0		
" " ...	" "	1 11 3					
1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43	£ 96 5 10	8 0 0	2 6 0	0 8 0		
Trafalgar	A. Proudfoot	July, 1841	1 7 8½	0 10 0	0 4 1½	0 1 1	
		October " "	1 6 9½	0 10 0	0 3 2½	0 1 1	
		January, 1842	1 2 3	0 10 0	0 3 9	0 1 1	
		3 quarters...£	3 16 9	1 10 0	0 11 1	0 3 3	
		April, 1842	1 9 10	0 10 0	0 4 6	0 1 1	
		July " "	0 18 9	0 10 0	0 4 5	0 1 1	
		October " "	1 5 2	0 10 0	0 3 1	0 1 1	
		January, 1843	1 2 3	0 10 0	0 1 6½	0 1 1	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43	£ 4 16 0	2 0 0	0 13 6½	0 4 4

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix (I.)		Appendix (I.)						
13th December		13th December						
Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.		
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Trois Pistoles	... F. Tetu	July, 1841 ...	1 0 1	0 2 0				
		October, " ...	1 2 7½	0 2 0				
		January, 1842	1 1 3	0 2 0				
		3 quarters...£	3 3 11½	0 6 0				
		April, 1842...	0 11 8½	0 2 0				
		July, " ...	0 19 0	0 2 0				
		October, " ...	1 1 11½	0 2 0				
		January, 1843	1 0 1½	0 2 0				
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	3 12 9½	0 8 0			
		Tuckersmith	... R. Thwaites, 1st quarter	January, 1842	0 10 9	0 2 6	0 0 2
April, 1842...	0 13 7			0 2 6	... ..	0 0 2½	
July, " ...	0 13 1			0 2 6	... ..	0 0 2½	
October, " ...	0 14 10			0 2 6	... ..	0 0 3	
January, 1843	0 10 4½			0 2 6	... ..	0 0 3½	
1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£			2 11 10½	0 10 10	0 0 11½	
Tyrconnell	... L. Patterson			July, 1841 ...	0 6 2	0 2 6	0 0 2	
				October, " ...	0 4 0	0 2 6	0 0 2	
				January, 1842	0 3 4½	0 0 1	0 0 2½
				3 quarters...£	0 13 6½	0 5 0	0 0 5	0 0 2½
		April, 1842...	0 6 2	0 2 6	0 0 1	0 0 2½		
		July " ...	0 10 6½	0 2 6	0 0 4	0 0 2½		
		October, " ...	0 6 0	0 2 6	0 0 1	0 0 3		
		January, 1843	0 4 8	0 2 6	0 0 1	0 0 2½		
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	1 7 4½	0 10 0	0 0 7	0 0 10½	
		Uxbridge	... J. Bascon	July, 1841 ...	0 9 5½	0 0 4	0 0 0½
October, " ...	0 7 8			... ..	0 0 8½		
January, 1842	0 9 4½			... ..	0 0 6½	0 0 2	
3 quarters...£	1 6 6½			... ..	0 1 7	0 0 2½	
April, 1842...	0 8 7			... ..	0 0 6	0 0 1½	
July, " ...	0 9 7			... ..	0 0 5	0 0 1	
October, " ...	0 8 11			... ..	0 0 5	0 0 1	
January, 1843	0 10 2			... ..	0 0 6	0 0 1	
1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£			1 17 3	0 1 10	0 0 4½	
Vankleekhill	... N. Stewart			July, 1841 ...	1 7 5	0 0 2½	0 0 4
		October, " ...	1 7 3½	... ..	0 0 8	0 0 4	
		January, 1842	1 18 6½	... ..	0 0 3½	0 0 4	
		3 quarters...£	4 13 3	... ..	0 1 2	0 1 0	
		April, 1842...	1 8 10½	... ..	0 0 8½	0 0 5	
		July, " ...	1 14 3½	... ..	0 0 9	0 0 4	
		October, " ...	1 18 7½	... ..	0 0 3½	0 0 5	
		January, 1843	1 12 7	... ..	0 0 4	0 0 4	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	7 4 4½	0 2 1	0 1 6	

Appendix (I.)

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix (I.)

13th December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Varenes...	...Jos. Marceau...	July, 1841 ...	0 15 6				
		October, " ...	0 10 6				
		January, 1842	0 18 0				
		3 quarters...£	2 4 0				
		April, 1842...	0 16 0				
		July, " ...	0 12 1	... ..	0 0 1	
		October, " ...	0 13 3½				
		January, 1843	0 19 1				
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	3 0 5½	0 0 1	
		Vaudreuil J. O. Bastien ...	July, 1841 ...	1 3 10	0 0 11
October, " ...	0 15 2			... ..	0 1 1½	
January, 1842	0 19 1½			... ..	0 0 8½	
3 quarters...£	2 18 1½			... ..	0 2 9	
April, 1842...	0 18 0			... ..	0 1 11½	
July, " ...	0 12 6			... ..	0 0 11	
October, " ...	0 14 1			... ..	0 0 6	
January, 1843	0 7 4½			... ..	0 0 9	
1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£			2 11 11½	0 4 1½	
Vaughan...	...G. Stegman ...			July, 1841 ...	0 16 0	0 2 6	0 2 0	0 1 5
		October, " ...	0 19 6	0 2 6	0 1 3	0 1 5	
		January, 1842	0 13 9½	0 2 6	0 0 9	0 1 5	
		3 quarters...£	2 9 3½	0 7 6	0 4 0	0 4 3	
		April, 1842...	1 0 10	0 2 6	0 2 1	0 0 8	
		July, " ...	1 2 0	... ..	0 1 5	0 0 7½
		October, " ...	1 4 11½	0 2 6	0 2 11	0 0 8½	
		January, 1843	1 6 7½	0 2 6	0 3 11½	0 0 7	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	4 14 5	0 7 6	0 10 4½	0 2 7
		Vercheres J. Dausereau ...	April, 1841...	1 2 7½		
October, " ...	0 14 8						
January, 1842	1 0 0			... ..	0 0 2	
3 quarters...£	2 17 3½			... ..	0 0 2	
April, 1842...	0 16 7						
July, " ...	1 0 8						
October, " ...	0 15 4						
January, 1843	1 5 6						
1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£			3 18 1			
ViennaJ. Saxon ...			July, 1841...	1 0 8	0 3 6	0 1 9
		October, " ...	1 1 6	0 3 6	0 1 3½	0 2 10½	
		January, 1842	0 19 9½	0 3 6	0 1 1	0 0 7	
		3 quarters...£	3 1 11½	0 10 6	0 4 1½	0 3 5½	
		April, 1842...	1 15 2	0 3 6	0 2 0½	0 0 5	
		July, " ...	1 8 8	0 3 6	0 1 8½		
		October, " ...	1 0 4	0 3 6	0 0 11		
		January, 1843	1 7 7½	0 3 6	0 0 8		
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	5 11 9½	0 14 0	0 5 4	0 0 5

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix (I.)

Appendix (I.)

3th December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Vittoria ...	S. McCall ...	July, 1841 ...	3 6 2	0 7 6	0 4 5	0 4 9
		October " ...	3 3 0	0 7 6	0 4 6½	0 4 11
		January, 1842	3 19 9	0 7 6	0 4 3½	0 4 11½
		3 quarters...£	10 8 11	1 2 6	0 13 3	0 14 7½
		April, 1842 ...	4 3 6½	0 7 6	0 5 8½	0 5 0
		July " ...	3 19 6½	0 7 6	0 4 3½	0 3 11
		October " ...	4 10 5	0 7 6	0 3 7	0 4 10
		January, 1843	3 0 1½	0 7 6	0 3 6	0 3 7
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43.£	15 13 7½	1 10 0	0 17 1	0 17 4
		Wallaceburg ...	L. H. Johnson ...	July, 1841 ...	0 12 0½	0 2 6	0 0 7½	0 0 6
October, " ...	0 9 7½			0 2 6	0 0 2	0 0 3½
January, 1842	0 8 5½			0 2 6	0 0 2½	0 0 1
3 quarters...£	1 10 1½			0 7 6	0 1 0	0 0 10½
April, 1842 ...	0 12 2½			0 2 6	0 0 1	0 0 3
July " ...	0 15 0			0 2 6	0 0 4	0 0 1½
October " ...	0 13 1			0 2 6	0 0 3	0 0 1
January, 1843	0 14 6½			0 2 6	0 0 2	0 0 1
1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43.£	2 14 10			0 10 0	0 0 10	0 0 6½
Walpole ...	W. Mudie ...			July, 1841 ...	1 0 0	0 1 0	0 1 10	0 1 1
		October " ...	1 5 10	0 1 3	0 1 11	0 0 11½
		January, 1842	0 17 8	0 1 1	0 1 1	0 0 10½
		3 quarters...£	3 3 6	0 3 4	0 4 10	0 2 11
		April, 1842 ...	0 19 5½	0 1 2	0 1 6½	0 0 2½
		July " ...	0 15 1½	0 1 0	0 1 5½	0 0 3½
		October " ...	0 18 5	0 1 1	0 1 1	0 0 4
		January, 1843	0 19 11½	0 1 2	0 1 1	0 0 4
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43.£	3 12 11½	0 4 5	0 5 2	0 1 2
		Walsingham ...	E. Dickenson ...	July, 1841 ...	0 18 4	0 2 6	0 1 2	0 0 9
October " ...	0 14 11½			0 2 6	0 1 0	0 0 9½
January, 1842	0 16 4			0 2 6	0 0 10	0 0 8½
3 quarters...£	2 9 7½			0 7 6	0 3 0	0 2 3
April, 1842 ...	1 2 8			0 2 6	0 0 8	0 0 5
July " ...	0 12 7½			0 2 6	0 0 10½	0 0 9
October " ...	1 3 10			0 2 6	0 1 3	0 0 4
January, 1843	0 10 1½			0 2 6	0 0 3	0 0 5
1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43.£	3 9 3			0 10 0	0 3 0½	0 1 11
Waterford ...	J. L. Green			1st quarter ... January, 1842	0 17 3	0 10 0	... ..	0 0 1½
		April, 1842...	1 3 1½	0 10 0	0 0 5	0 1 1½
		July, " ...	0 19 11½	0 10 0	0 0 6½	0 0 11
		October, " ...	1 4 6	0 10 0	0 1 2	0 0 10½
		January, 1843	1 0 1	0 10 0	0 1 0	0 0 11½
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43.£	4 7 8	2 0 0	0 3 1½	0 3 10½

13th December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Warwick...	...C. R. Nixon...	July, 1841 ...	1 3 7½	0 2 6	0 1 9		
		October " ...	1 3 9	0 2 6	0 0 8½		
		January, 1842	1 3 2	0 2 6	0 1 3	0 0 2	
		3 quarters...£	3 10 6½	0 7 6	0 3 8½	0 0 2	
		April, 1842 ...	1 7 7½	0 5 0	0 0 6	0 0 2	
		July " ...	1 1 0	0 5 0	0 1 2	0 0 2	
		October " ...	1 10 7	0 5 0	0 1 6	0 0 6	
		January, 1843	1 7 10½	0 5 0	0 1 3	0 0 5	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	5 7 1	1 0 0	0 4 5	0 1 3
		Waterdown ...	J. Barnard ...	July, 1841 ...	1 9 11	...	0 2 3	0 1 6
October " ...	1 5 2			...	0 1 3½	0 0 7	
January, 1842	0 18 8			...	0 0 8	0 0 9½	
3 quarters...£	3 13 9			...	0 4 2½	0 2 10½	
April, 1842 ...	1 7 3			...	0 1 7	0 0 7½	
July " ...	1 6 4			...	0 1 11½	0 0 7	
October " ...	1 12 5½			0 10 0	0 2 2	0 0 5	
January, 1843	1 15 5			...	0 1 8	0 0 3	
1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£			6 1 5½	0 10 0	0 7 4½	0 1 10½
Waterloo, C.W. ...	D. Snyder ...			July, 1841 ...	2 4 3½	...	0 13 4	0 3 0
		October " ...	1 14 2½	0 5 0	0 12 6	0 2 11	
		January, 1842	1 13 8½	0 2 6	0 9 11	0 1 10	
		3 quarters...£	5 12 2½	0 7 6	1 15 9	0 7 9	
		April, 1842 ...	2 9 6½	0 5 0	0 15 3	0 4 6½	
		July " ...	2 9 2½	...	0 14 2½	0 3 11½	
		October " ...	2 3 10½	0 5 0	0 13 0½	0 3 1	
		January, 1843	2 3 5½	0 5 0	0 11 8½	0 2 8	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	9 6 1	0 15 0	2 14 2½	0 14 3
		Waterloo, C. E. ...	H. Robinson ...	July, 1841 ...	1 5 1½	...	0 3 9½	0 3 2
October " ...	1 1 4½			...	0 3 0	0 3 6	
January, 1842	1 2 8½			...	0 3 2½	0 3 0½	
3 quarters...£	3 9 2½			...	0 10 0	0 9 8½	
April, 1842 ...	1 7 2½			0 5 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	
July " ...	1 8 2½			0 5 0	0 3 6	0 2 4	
October " ...	1 1 1½			0 5 0	0 3 5½	0 2 8½	
January, 1843	1 4 2			0 5 0	0 5 4½	0 3 6½	
1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£			5 0 8½	1 0 0	0 15 4	0 11 7
Welland Port ...	L. Cavers			1st quarter ...	January, 1842	0 5 5	...	0 0 0½
		April, 1842 ...	0 2 5½	0 2 6	0 0 3½		
		July " ...	0 6 3	0 2 6	0 0 2		
		October " ...	0 7 3	0 2 6	0 0 3		
		January, 1843	0 3 10	0 2 6	0 0 2		
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	0 19 9½	0 10 0	0 0 10½	

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix (I.)

Appendix (I.)

13th December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.	
			£. s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Wellington	... A. McFaul ...	July, 1841 ...	1 19 3	... ..	0 3 7	0 0 11
		October " ...	2 9 4½	... ..	0 2 8	0 0 10
		January, 1842	2 10 10	... ..	0 3 6½	0 0 6
		3 quarters...£	6 19 5½	... ..	0 9 9½	0 2 3
		April, 1842 ...	2 16 5	... ..	0 3 4	0 0 6
		July " ...	2 8 8	... ..	0 2 9	0 0 7
		October " ...	1 17 0½	... ..	0 3 6½	0 1 0
		January, 1843	2 4 3½	... ..	0 2 8	0 1 0
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43 £	9 6 5	0 12 3½	0 3 1
		Wellington Square	H. Smith ...	July, 1841 ...	1 17 8	0 2 6	0 0 6½	0 2 0
October " ...	2 13 3½			0 2 6	0 3 7	0 2 0	
January, 1842	2 6 7			0 2 6	0 2 8½	0 2 0	
3 quarters...£	6 17 6½			0 7 6	0 6 10	0 6 0	
April, 1842 ...	2 12 11			0 2 6	0 3 11½	0 2 0	
July " ...	2 6 5½			0 2 6	0 4 1	0 1 8	
October " ...	2 10 10½			0 5 0	0 3 9½	0 1 8	
January, 1843	2 9 6½			0 5 7½	0 2 7	0 2 6½	
1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£			9 19 9½	0 15 7½	0 14 5	0 7 10½
West Flamborough	W. Colclough...			July, 1841 ...	2 17 11	0 5 0	0 4 1	0 2 5
		October " ...	2 19 1	0 5 0	0 3 0½	0 1 6	
		January, 1842	2 19 9	0 5 0	0 2 3	0 1 10	
		3 quarters...£	8 16 9	0 15 0	0 9 4½	0 5 9	
		April, 1842 ...	3 10 4½	0 6 0	0 3 9	0 1 9	
		July " ...	3 1 3½	0 5 6	0 2 5½	0 2 1	
		October " ...	3 2 7	0 5 9	0 3 0	0 2 8	
		January, 1843	3 1 10½	0 11 2	0 3 3	0 2 10	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	12 16 1½	1 8 5	0 12 5½	0 9 4
		Westmeath	... C. Bellows ...	July, 1841 ...	2 3 0	0 2 6	0 2 8½	0 3 10
October " ...	2 3 2			0 2 6	0 2 2½	0 4 5	
January, 1842	2 14 0			0 2 6	0 2 6	0 4 7	
3 quarters...£	7 2			0 7 6	0 7 5	0 12 10	
April, 1842 ...	3 6 8			0 2 6	0 3 10	0 4 7	
July " ...	3 5 1			0 2 6	0 1 8	0 3 2	
October " ...	2 14 5½			0 2 6	0 2 11	0 4 1½	
January, 1843	3 7 1			0 2 6	0 1 7	0 3 3½	
1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£			12 13 3½	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 15 2
Westminster	... C. Hall ...			July, 1841 ...	0 15 9½	0 1 7
		October " ...	1 3 5	... ..	0 1 7	
		January, 1842	0 18 11½	... ..	0 1 6	0 0 7½
		3 quarters...£	2 18 2	... ..	0 4 8	0 0 7½
		April, 1842 ...	0 19 4½	... ..	0 1 6½	0 0 3
		July " ...	0 16 1	... ..	0 2 3	0 0 5
		October " ...	0 19 4½	... ..	0 4 5½	0 0 4
		January, 1843	0 17 4½	0 5 0	0 1 7		
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	3 12 2½	0 5 0	0 9 10	0 1 0

Appendix
(I.)

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(I.)

13th December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.			Stationery Allowance.			Commission on U. S. Postage.			Commission on Newspaper Postage.			
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
West Shefford	S. Johnson	July, 1841	0	7	2½	0	1	3	0	0	2				
		October " "	0	4	8½	0	1	8	0	0	4				
		January, 1842	0	6	2½	0	1	8	0	0	2				
		3 quarters... £	0	18	1½	0	4	7	0	0	8				
		April, 1842...	0	5	11½	0	1	3	0	0	7				
		July, " "	0	8	5½	0	2	0	0	0	5				
		October, " "	0	4	1	0	1	3	0	0	5½				
		January, 1843	0	4	2½	0	1	8	0	0	2				
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43	£	1	2	8½	0	6	2	0	1	7½			
		Whitby	A. McPherson	July, 1841	9	17	2½	2	0	0	0	14	7	0	2	6
October " "	11			7	6	2	0	0	0	9	3½	0	1	1	
January, 1842	13			0	6	2	0	0	0	9	11	0	1	2	
3 quarters... £	34			5	2½	6	0	0	1	13	9½	0	4	9	
April, 1842...	14			4	3	2	0	0	0	9	4	0	2	6	
July, " "	13			6	0	2	0	0	0	10	4	0	3	0	
October " "	14			9	5	2	0	0	0	10	5½	0	3	0	
January, 1843	10			18	6½	2	0	0	0	6	11	0	1	4	
1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43	£			52	18	2½	8	0	0	1	17	0½	0	9	10
Whitehall	John White			July, 1841	0	6	6½	0	2	6	0	0	3		
		October " "	0	11	2	0	2	6	0	0	2				
		January, 1842	0	10	7	0	2	6	0	0	1				
		3 quarters... £	1	8	3½	0	7	6	0	0	6				
		April, 1842...	0	10	7	0	2	6	0	0	3				
		July, " "	0	10	7½	0	2	6	0	0	1				
		October " "	0	13	2	0	2	6	0	0	1				
		January, 1843	0	10	10½	0	2	6	0	0	2				
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43	£	2	5	3	0	10	0	0	0	7			
		Williamsburg, East	M. Pillar	July, 1841	0	18	2½	0	0	0½		
October " "	1			4	11½	...	...	...	0	0	11½			
January, 1842	0			16	9½	...	...	...	0	0	6½			
3 quarters... £	2			19	11½	...	...	...	0	1	6½			
April, 1842...	0			18	9	...	...	...	0	0	6			
July, " "	0			17	9½	...	...	...	0	0	5½			
October " "	1			0	11½	...	...	...	0	0	3½			
January, 1843	1			9	2½	...	...	...	0	0	2			
1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43	£			4	6	8½	0	1	5			
Williamsburg, North	W. Bell			July, 1841	0	5	7½	0	0	5		
		October, " "	0	16	11½	...	...	...	0	0	2			
		January, 1842	1	1	10	...	...	...	0	0	5			
		3 quarters... £	2	4	5	...	...	...	0	1	0			
		April, 1842...	0	18	4½	...	...	...	0	0	5			
		July, " "	0	17	5½	...	...	...	0	0	4			
		October, " "	1	0	0	...	...	...	0	0	4			
		January, 1843	0	16	6½	...	...	...	0	0	6			
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan. '43	£	3	12	4½	0	1	7			

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix (I.)

Appendix (I.)

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Williamsburg, W st	James Holden ...	July, 1841 ...	3 5 1	0 7 6	0 0 10	0 0 5	
		October " ...	3 6 10	0 7 6	0 1 2	0 0 3	
		January, 1842	2 16 6	0 7 6	0 1 7	0 0 5½	
		3 quarters...£	9 8 5	1 2 6	0 3 7	0 1 1½	
		April, 1842...	2 12 4	0 7 6	0 2 0	0 0 10	
		July, " ...	2 13 10½	0 7 6	0 0 5	0 0 6	
		October " ...	2 12 9½	0 7 6	0 0 4	0 0 3	
		January, 1843	3 5 4½	0 7 6	0 0 9	0 0 3	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	11 4 4½	1 10 0	0 3 6	0 1 10
		Wm. Henry	... E. L. Hayden ...	July, 1841 ...	23 5 11½	0 15 0	0 4 3	0 2 6
October " ...	28 12 10			0 15 0	0 5 1	0 1 8	
January, 1842	23 4 0			0 15 0	0 3 11	0 3 5	
3 quarters...£	75 2 9½			2 5 0	0 13 3	0 7 7	
April, 1842...	22 5 6			0 15 0	0 7 1	0 3 8	
July, " ...	24 10 10			0 15 0	0 6 4	0 6 0	
October " ...	27 6 2			0 15 0	0 5 3	0 3 8	
January, 1843	20 16 7			0 15 0	0 3 0½	0 2 4	
1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£			94 19 1	3 0 0	1 1 8½	0 15 8.
Williamstown	... D. M'Nicol ...			July, 1841 ...	1 14 9	0 5 0	0 0 8
		October " ...	1 15 1	0 5 0	0 0 9		
		January, 1842	1 15 0½	0 5 0	0 0 11½	0 0 4½	
		3 quarters...£	5 4 10½	0 15 0	0 2 4½	0 0 4½	
		April, 1842...	1 18 1	0 5 0	0 0 8	0 0 6½	
		July, " ...	2 4 3	0 5 0	0 1 2	0 0 6½	
		October " ...	1 18 0	0 5 0	0 0 8	0 0 6	
		January, 1843	3 7 3	0 5 0	0 0 4		
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	9 7 7	1 0 0	0 2 10	0 1 7
		Wilmot	... Robert Hayes...	July, 1841 ...	0 12 1	0 4 7
October " ...	0 16 7			... ..	0 2 4	
January, 1842	0 11 1			... ..	0 1 0	
3 quarters...£	1 19 9			... ..	0 7 11	
April, 1842...	0 17 3			0 2 6	0 1 10	0 0 6	
July, " ...	1 0 6½			0 2 6	0 1 6½		
October " ...	0 14 8½			0 2 6	0 2 2	0 0 6½	
January, 1843	0 19 4½			0 2 6	0 2 8	0 0 10	
1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£			3 11 10½	0 10 0	0 8 2½	0 1 10½
Wilton	... S. Warner ...			July, 1841 ...	0 11 9	0 0 10
		October " ...	0 11 7	... ..	0 1 3	
		January, 1842	0 8 1½	... ..	0 1 0	
		3 quarters...£	1 11 5½	... ..	0 3 1	
		April, 1842...	0 13 11½	0 5 10	0 1 7		
		July, " ...	0 14 11½	... ..	0 0 8	
		October " ...	0 16 2½	0 2 6	0 0 11½		
		January, 1843	0 8 8½	... ..	0 0 8	
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	2 13 10	0 8 4	0 3 10½	

Appendix (I.)

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.,—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix (I.)

13th December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.		
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Windsor ...	F. G. Ritter	1st quarter ...	January, 1842	0 17 6½	... ..	3 12 7	
			April, 1842 ...	2 14 0½	... ..	5 0 3	0 1 11
			July " ...	2 2 1	0 10 0	5 6 1	0 2 8	
			October " ...	3 6 1½	0 14 1½	5 13 6	0 2 8	
			January, 1843	3 16 1	0 15 0	4 8 8	0 1 8	
			1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43	£ 11 18 4	1 19 1½	20 8 6	0 8 11
Woodstock, N. B.	R. English, Salary ...		July, 1841 ...	10 0 0	1 0 0	... ..	3 9 1½
			October " ...	10 0 0	1 0 0	... ..	4 4 4
			January, 1842	10 0 0	1 0 0	... ..	4 8 10
			3 quarters...£	30 0 0	3 0 0	... ..	12 2 3½
			April, 1842 ...	10 0 0	1 0 0	... ..	5 0 3
			July " ...	10 0 0	1 0 0	... ..	4 16 0½
			October " ...	10 0 0	1 0 0	... ..	3 8 11
			January, 1843	10 0 0	1 0 0	... ..	4 14 10½
	1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43	£ 40 0 0	4 0 0	... ..	18 0 1	
Woodstock, C. W.	H. C. Barwick		July, 1841 ...	9 0 6	1 0 0	0 12 8	1 3 9½	
			October " ...	8 18 3	1 0 0	0 7 2	1 1 10	
			January, 1842	9 0 9½	1 0 0	0 5 8	1 2 6	
			3 quarters...£	26 19 6½	3 0 0	1 5 6	3 8 1½	
			April, 1842 ...	9 18 0	1 0 0	0 7 8	1 3 0	
			July " ...	9 5 3½	1 0 0	0 11 2	1 0 7½	
			October " ...	12 7 10½	1 0 0	0 7 2	2 5 2	
			January, 1843	11 7 11½	1 0 0	0 8 1	2 7 4	
			1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43	£ 42 19 1½	4 0 0	1 14 1	6 16 1½
			Commission for keeping Postage Accounts.	1d. Letters.				
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.						
	1 5 0	0 15 0						
	1 5 0	0 15 0						
	1 5 0	0 15 0						
	£3 15 0	£2 5 0						
	1 5 0	0 15 0						
	1 5 0	0 15 0						
	1 5 0	0 15 0						
	1 5 0	0 15 0						
	£5 0 0	£3 0 0						
Woolwich ...	J. Davidson...		July, 1841 ...	0 8 4½	0 2 6	0 1 5		
			October " ...	0 9 2	0 2 6	0 0 10		
			January, 1842	0 5 6	0 2 6	0 0 9	0 0 3	
			3 quarters...£	1 3 0½	0 7 6	0 3 0	0 0 3	
			April, 1842 ...	0 12 0	0 2 6	0 0 6½		
			July " ...	0 9 7	0 2 6	0 0 11		
	October " ...	0 5 0½	0 2 6	0 0 3½				
	January, 1843	0 6 2½	0 2 6	0 0 3½				
	1 year ending ...	5th Jan. '43	£ 1 12 10	0 10 0	0 2 0½			
Warsaw ...	T. Choute	1st quarter ...	5th Jan., '43.£	0 3 5				
		1 year ending ...	5th Jan., '43.£	0 3 5				
Weston ...	J. A. Donaldson ...							
Williams ...	D. M'Intosh ...							

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(I.)Appendix
(I.)

13th December

13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Yamachiche	... M. Richer ...	July, 1841 ...	1 5 8½	0 2 6		
		October, " ...	0 17 2	0 2 6		
		January, 1842	1 7 6	0 2 6		
		3 quarters...£	3 10 4½	0 7 6		
		April, 1842...	1 13 10½	0 2 6		
		July, " ...	1 4 10	0 2 6		
		October, " ...	0 15 11	0 2 6		
		January, 1843	0 17 9½	0 2 6		
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	4 12 5	0 10 0		
		Yamaska	... F. Hebert ...	July, 1841 ...	2 16 1½	0 5 0	0 1 8	0 0 1
October, " ...	2 7 1			0 5 0	0 1 2	0 0 1½
January, 1842	2 17 7			0 5 0	0 1 7	0 0 1½
3 quarters...£	8 0 9½			0 15 0	0 4 5	0 0 2½
April, 1842...	3 2 10½			0 5 0	0 2 0	0 0 4
July, " ...	2 12 3½			0 5 0	0 1 2	0 0 2½
October, " ...	2 9 5			0 5 0	0 1 9	0 0 1½
January, 1843	2 1 11			0 5 0	0 1 1	0 0 1½
1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	10 6 6			1 0 0	0 6 0	0 0 9½
Yonge	... Robert Harvey ...			July, 1841 ...	0 18 9½	0 2 6
		October, " ...	0 12 7½	0 2 6		
		January, 1842	0 12 7	0 2 6		
		3 quarters...£	2 4 0	0 7 6		
		April, 1842...	0 15 1½	0 2 6		
		July, " ...	0 10 6½	0 2 6		
		October, " ...	0 17 8½	0 2 6		
		January, 1843	0 11 1½	0 2 6		
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	2 14 6	0 10 0		
		York	... Alexander Scobie ...	April, 1841...	3 12 6	0 10 0	0 9 4	0 2 3½
October, " ...	2 18 11½			0 10 0	0 5 5½	0 2 10
January, 1842	2 8 4			0 10 0	0 4 2	0 3 1
3 quarters...£	8 19 9½			1 10 0	0 18 11½	0 8 2½
April, 1842...	2 6 5			0 10 0	0 4 3	0 2 0
July, " ...	1 7 9½			0 10 0	0 4 5½	0 5 0½
October, " ...	1 15 10½			0 10 0	0 4 2	0 4 3½
January, 1843	1 14 7			0 10 0	0 3 9	0 4 0½
1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	7 4 8			2 0 0	0 16 7½	0 15 4½
York Mills	... J. Somerville ...			July, 1841...	1 15 5½	... ..	0 2 0	0 1 5½
		October, " ...	0 9 0	... ..	0 1 9	0 2 11
		January, 1842	2 0 9½	... ..	0 2 3	0 3 2
		3 quarters...£	5 5 3	... ..	0 6 0	0 7 6½
		April, 1842...	1 19 10½	... ..	0 1 6	0 3 1
		July, " ...	1 8 3½	... ..	0 2 0½	0 3 0½
		October, " ...	2 4 6	0 2 6	0 3 0½	0 2 10
		January, 1843	1 19 7½	0 2 6	0 1 0	0 2 6
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	7 12 3½	0 5 0	0 7 7	0 11 5½

Appendix
(I.)
13th December

No. 4.—RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS, &c.—Post Office Department, Canada.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(I.)
13th December

Office.	Deputy.	Quarter.	Commission on Letter Postage.	Stationery Allowance.	Commission on U. S. Postage.	Commission on Newspaper Postage.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Zone Mills	G. P. Kerby	July, 1841 ...	0 9 10½	0 2 6	0 0 3	
		October, " ...	0 8 11	0 2 6	0 0 2½	
		January, 1842	0 15 2	0 2 6	0 0 3½	
		3 quarters...£	1 13 11½	0 7 6	0 0 9	
		April, 1842...	0 11 2½	0 2 6	0 0 2½	
		July, " ...	0 15 11½	0 2 6	0 0 11	
		October, " ...	0 17 9½	0 2 6	0 0 5½	
		January, 1843	0 17 8	0 2 6	0 0 6	
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	3 2 7½	0 10 0	0 2 1	
		Adelaide	R. Winson	July, 1841 ...	1 5 5½	0 5 0	0 3 6½	0 0 10½
October, " ...	0 19 1½			0 5 0	0 4 9	0 0 10
January, 1842	1 1 11			0 5 0	0 1 5½	0 0 10
3 quarters...£	3 6 6			0 15 0	0 9 9	0 1 8½
April, 1842...	0 17 10			0 5 0	0 1 6½	0 0 10
July, " ...	1 2 1			0 5 0	0 1 3	0 0 10½
October, " ...	0 18 10½			0 3 4	0 1 0½	
January, 1843...	... ..			... ..	0 2 3½	
1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	2 18 9½			0 13 4	0 6 1½	0 1 8½
St. Luc...	B. Holmes			July, 1841 ...	0 6 1	
		October, " ...	0 5 11½			
		January, 1842	0 6 7½			
		3 quarters...£	0 18 8			
		1 year ending ... 5th Jan., '43.£	0 0 1½			

FIRST NOTE.—The Salaries of all Officers of the Department and the Allowances for Stationery are defrayed out of the General Revenue of the Post Office.

The Commission for keeping Postage Accounts are paid by the Public Departments and the Merchants, &c., to the several Post Masters for their trouble and risk of loss in keeping the Accounts.

The Commission for collecting United States Postage, is paid by the American Post Office.

The Rent of Letter Boxes is paid by Merchants and others, for the accommodation afforded by the boxes, which are provided by the Post Masters at all the larger Post Offices at their own expense.

The whole of the emoluments appearing under the heads of "Newspaper Postage," or "Newspaper Privilege," have accrued from the charges on newspapers, paid by Printers and others whilst the transmission of newspapers and pamphlets was a privilege of the Deputy Post Master General, which privilege terminated the 5th January, 1844. The aggregate collection under this head is shown in another Return.

SECOND NOTE.—Owing to the destruction of the General Post Office at Quebec by fire, as explained in my Letter to Mr. Secretary Daly, dated 26th October, 1843, I have been unable to furnish the Returns required by the Assembly, for a period anterior to 5th April, 1841.

T. A. STAYNER,
Deputy Post Master General.

Appendix
(I.)
8th December

Appendix
(I.)
13th December

No. 5.—STATEMENT of any Alterations which have been made recently in the Rates of Postage in Canada, and the authority on which the same may have been made. This information being required for the House of Assembly, per Mr. Secretary Daly's Letter to the Deputy Post Master General, dated 21st October, 1843:—

RATES HERETOFORE CHARGED.				ALTERED TO			
s.	d.			s.	d.		
0	10	Sterling, converted into	... ..	0	11	Currency,	... ..
1	0	"	"	1	2	"	"
1	10	"	"	2	1	"	"
2	4	"	"	2	7	"	"
2	6	"	"	2	9	"	"

It will be perceived that the alterations made in the Rates, is the result merely of a closer and more precise calculation than had been previously observed in the conversion of certain of the Sterling Rates established by the 5th George III, into Currency. These alterations were made in consequence of orders from His Lordship the Post Master General, carefully to revise the Postage Rates in British North America, originally addressed to Mr. Page, an Officer of the General Post Office, London, who was sent out in 1842-3, to investigate the condition of the Post Office Establishment in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Upon my conferring with that gentleman, we were satisfied that it was legally right to make the few changes above pointed out, and it was accordingly done. No other alterations in the Postage Rates in Canada have taken place recently,—that is, up to the date of Mr. Daly's letter.

T. A. STAYNER,
Deputy Post Master General.

General Post Office,
Quebec, April, 1844.

No. 6.—A RETURN of the Receipts derived from the transmission of Newspapers and Pamphlets in Canada, for the undermentioned periods, required by His Excellency the Governor General to be laid before the Legislative Assembly, per Mr. Secretary Daly's Letter to the Deputy Post Master General, dated 21st October, 1843:—

Quarterly Periods ending.	Gross Currency.	Expense of Collection. Currency.	Net Currency.	Remark.
5th July, 1841	£ 797 11 0	£ 99 9 9	£ 698 1 3	Owing to the destruction of the General Post Office by fire, no statement can be made under this head for a period anterior to the first quarter here stated, as explained in my Letter to Mr. Secretary Daly, dated 26th October, 1843.
5th October "	964 18 4	102 16 2	862 2 2	
5th January, 1842	849 19 6	107 0 3	742 19 3	
	£2612 8 10	309 6 2	2303 2 8	
5th April, 1842	977 15 5½	117 7 9½	860 7 8	
5th July, "	894 19 4	110 8 0	784 11 4	
5th October, "	866 2 1	106 9 10½	759 12 2½	
5th January, 1843	887 16 3½	105 12 11	782 3 4½	
	£3626 19 2	439 18 7	3186 14 7	

The above is appropriated under the Deputy Post Master General's privilege, to the benefit of that Officer and his Deputies, who assist him in the collection of the same, as shewn in detail in another Return.

T. A. STAYNER,
Deputy Post Master General.

General Post Office,
Quebec, December, 1843.

Appendix
(I.)

M E S S A G E

Appendix
(I.)

14th January. From the GOVERNOR GENERAL, with Copies of Correspondence relating to the POST OFFICE in BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. 14th January

C. T. METCALFE.

The Governor General transmits to the Legislative Assembly the accompanying Copies of Correspondence that has passed between Her Majesty's Secretary of State and the Governor General, relating to the Post Office in British North America; other documents on the same subject having been laid before the Assembly during the last Session of the late Parliament.

The Governor General informs the Legislative Assembly that there is no copy, on the Records of the Provincial Government, of the Report of the Commissioners, referred to in their Address of the 17th ultimo. The Report was prepared for the information of Her Majesty's Government, and was transmitted to the Secretary of State.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Montreal, 4th January, 1845.

SCHEDULE OF DESPATCHES accompanying the Governor General's Message to the Legislative Assembly of the 4th January, 1845:—

LORD J. RUSSELL, No. 12.—24th September, 1839.	{	Result of enquiries into the management of the Post Office Department in New Brunswick, and calls attention to the Bill submitted to the respective Colonial Legislatures in British North America.
LORD SYDENHAM, No. 85.—16th April, 1840 * ...	{	Respecting the rates of Postage on Letters passing between the United Kingdom and British North America.
LORD J. RUSSELL, No. 135.—23rd May, 1840 * ...	{	Acknowledges receipt of Lord Sydenham's Despatch, No. 85.
Ditto, No. 180.—12th July, 1840 * ...	{	Decision on the subject of the rates of Postage between the United Kingdom and British North America. Commission of Enquiry into the Post Office Department to be appointed; Calls attention to his Despatch, No. 12, 24th September, 1839.
Ditto, Circular.—24th August, 1840 ...	{	Calls attention to the importance of improving the main routes of communication with Halifax.
LORD STANLEY, No. 236.—27th August, 1842 *...	{	Patronage of Post Office Department, with copy of Instructions to the Deputy Post Master General in British North America.
LORD STANLEY, Circular.—14th October, 1843 ...	{	Respecting the mode of making appointments to office in the Post Office Department.
Ditto, No. 136.—4th December, 1843 ...	{	With Treasury Warrant for revising rates of Postage in British North America and the West Indies.

(COPY.)

No. 12.

DOWNING STREET,
24th September, 1839.

SIR,

With reference to Lord Glenelg's Despatch to Lord Durham, of the 20th October, 1838, No. 19, I transmit to you for your information and guidance, the enclosed copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Treasury, stating the result of an enquiry which, at the instance of the delegates from the Assembly of Nova Scotia, the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury had instituted into the management of the Post Office in that Province.

With reference to the offer made in the concluding paragraph of Mr. Pennington's letter, I beg to call your early and serious attention to the subject, and to express my hope that you will be enabled to remove the obstacles which have hitherto prevented the passing, by the respective Colonial Legislatures, of the Bill which was submitted to them by the Government for the future management of the Post Office Department throughout British North America.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) J. RUSSELL.

The Right Honourable
C. POULETT THOMPSON,
&c. &c. &c.

(COPY.)

Circular.

DOWNING STREET,
24th August, 1840.

SIR,

The new line of Steam Packets between this Country and Halifax having come into operation, I have to call your attention to the great importance of improving the main routes of communication within your Government, and to desire you to use all the influence in your power to induce the Province of Canada to continue its efforts in that respect, and meet, by a corresponding feeling, the exertions made by this Country for the purpose of keeping up a regular and rapid communication with the Colonies.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) J. RUSSELL.

The Governor General
of Canada,
&c. &c. &c.

* For these Despatches, see the foregoing part of this Appendix.

Appendix
(I.)

Circular.

14th January.

DOWNING STREET,
14th October, 1843.

SIR,

With reference to my Despatch of the 27th August, 1842, on the subject of the patronage of the Post Office Department in British North America, I have to acquaint you that instructions will be sent by the Post Master General to the respective Colonial Postmasters serving under your Government, to receive henceforward the nominations which you may make to appointments in the local Post Offices, and to employ the persons so nominated by you; but the issuing of the formal instrument of appointment will rest solely with the Post Master General, according to the practice of his Department in this Country.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) STANLEY.

The Right Honourable

SIR CHARLES METCALFE, Bt., G. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

(COPY.)

No. 136.

DOWNING STREET,
4th December, 1843.

SIR,

With reference to my Despatch No. 74, of the 3rd August last, I enclose herewith, for your information, the Copy of a Warrant issued on the 11th October last by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury for revising the Rates of Postage in British North America and the West Indies.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) STANLEY.

The Right Honourable

SIR CHARLES METCALFE, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

TREASURY WARRANT.

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the fifth year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, intituled, "*An Act to alter certain Rates of Postage and to amend, explain and enlarge several provisions in an Act made in the ninth year of the Reign of Queen Anne, and in other Acts relating to the Revenue of the Post Office,*" the Post Master General for the time being, and his Deputies were authorized to demand, receive, and take for the conveyance of letters, packets, and other things carried or conveyed by the post between any of the British dominions in America or between any parts of the said dominions, the several and respective rates and sums therein mentioned:—

And whereas by an Act passed in the third and fourth years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "*An Act for the regulation of the duties of postage,*" it is enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, from time to time, and at any time after the passing of that Act, by Warrant under their hands, to alter and fix any of the rates of British Postage or inland Postage, payable by Law on the transmission by the post of Foreign or Colonial Letters or Newspapers, or of any other printed papers, and to subject the same to rates of Postage according to the weight thereof, and a scale of weight to be contained in such Warrant, and from time to time, by Warrant as aforesaid, to alter or repeal any such altered rates, and make and establish any new or other rates in lieu thereof: and, by Warrant as aforesaid, to appoint at what time the rates that might be payable were to be paid.

Appendix
(I.)

14th January.

Now we, the undersigned, being three of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury do, in exercise of the power or authority in us for such purpose vested in and by the said last-recited Act, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf by this Warrant under our hands' order, and direct, that all Letters transmitted by the Post within British North America, or within the British West Indies, or between British North America or the British West Indies, and any place or places out of the same, respectively, shall, in lieu of the present mode of charging by the number of inclosures, be charged by weight, according to the following scale; and that the several numbers of rates of postage, hereinafter set forth, shall be charged and paid on and for the inland conveyance of such Letters (that is to say):—

On every Letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, one rate of postage.

On every Letter exceeding half an ounce, and not exceeding one ounce in weight, two rates of postage.

On every Letter exceeding one ounce and not exceeding two ounces in weight, four rates of postage.

On every Letter exceeding two ounces and not exceeding three ounces in weight, six rates of postage.

On every Letter exceeding three ounces and not exceeding four ounces in weight, eight rates of postage.

And for every ounce in weight above the weight of four ounces, there shall be charged and taken two additional rates of postage; and every fraction of an ounce above the weight of four ounces shall be charged as one additional ounce.

And we direct that the following rates of inland Postage shall be charged and paid on Letters transmitted by the Post within British North America and within the British West Indies, respectively in lieu of the rates of postage heretofore chargeable on such Letters (that is to say):—

On all Letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, transmitted by the Post in British North America, or within the British West Indies,—

If the distance which such Letters shall be conveyed by the Post in British North America, or in the British West Indies, shall not exceed sixty British miles, a rate of fourpence,—

If exceeding sixty such miles, and not exceeding one hundred such miles, a rate of sixpence,—

If exceeding one hundred such miles, and not exceeding two hundred such miles, a rate of eightpence,—

And for every distance not exceeding one hundred such miles beyond such two hundred miles, and for every such further distance, a rate of twopence.

And on every Letter transmitted as aforesaid, exceeding half an ounce in weight, there shall be charged and taken progressive and additional rates of postage, according to the scale of weight and number of rates hereinbefore contained, estimating and charging each additional rate at the sum any such Letter would be charged with under this Warrant, if not exceeding half an ounce in weight.

And we further direct, That the distances according to which such Letters as aforesaid shall be rated with inland Postage, shall extend to and include the distance which such Letters may be carried on any rivers and Lakes, as well as the distance which such Letters may be carried by land; and that in case the places between which any such Letters shall be conveyed shall be in British North America, and also in the British West Indies, separate and distinct inland rates of Postage shall be charged and taken for the distance such Letters shall be conveyed in British North America and the British West Indies respectively.

And we further direct, That the Post Master General may, in his discretion, cause the Inland Postage of any Letters posted in British North America, (for the distance the same shall be conveyed within such Provinces,) or posted in the British West Indies, (for the distance which such Letters shall be conveyed within the same,) to be paid on being put into the Post Office; or on being delivered to an officer of the Post Office, to be forwarded by the post.

Appendix
(I.)

14th January.

And we further direct, That on every Letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, conveyed by sea by any of Her Majesty's packet-boats, or by private ship, between any ports in British North America, or in the British West Indies, or between any ports in British North America and the British West Indies, (not in any such cases passing through the United Kingdom,) there shall be charged and taken, (in lieu of the rates heretofore chargeable on such Letters,) a sea postage of fourpence; and on every Letter so transmitted, exceeding half an ounce in weight, there shall be charged and taken progressive and additional rates of postage, according to the scale of weight and number of rates hereinbefore contained, estimating and charging each additional rate at the sum of fourpence.

And we further direct, That the Post Master General may allow to the masters of any private ships, by way of gratuity, a sum not exceeding two pence for each Letter conveyed by them as last aforesaid, for and on behalf of the Post Office.

And we further direct, That the rates of postage chargeable on such Letters as last aforesaid, for the sea conveyance thereof, shall be charged in addition to the Inland Rates payable thereon, as hereinbefore mentioned.

And we further direct, That in addition to any Inland Postage payable thereon, the Sea Postage on all Letters posted in British North America, or the British West Indies, addressed to any place in the United States of America, or any other foreign country, (except France, and foreign countries *via* France, transmitted through the United Kingdom,) shall, until arrangements be made to the contrary, be paid on such Letters being put into the Post Office, or on being delivered to an officer of the Post Office, to be forwarded by the post.

And we further direct, That for preventing all disputes touching the distances within British North America and the British West Indies, for which any Letters conveyed by the post are chargeable with postage under this present Warrant, it shall be lawful for the Post Master General to cause all or any such distances to be surveyed and ascertained, in manner provided by the said Act of the fifth year of the Reign of King George the Third; and all Inland Rates imposed by this Warrant, for the conveyance of Letters within British North America and the British West Indies, shall be charged and paid according to such surveys.

And whereas it may happen, That in British North America and the British West Indies, there may at one and the same time exist two or more different and distinct routes or lines of communication by the post between towns or places, one of which routes may, in distance, be longer than the other, and, consequently, Letters conveyed by the post by such route might, unless otherwise provided for, be chargeable with a higher rate of postage under this Warrant, than if conveyed by the post by the other or shorter of such routes; now we further direct, that, in order to prevent any inconveniences or differences arising in this respect, in all cases in which two or more different routes of conveyance by the post exist, or shall exist, between towns or places in British North America or the British West Indies, the rates of postage to be charged on Letters conveyed by the post between any such towns or places, shall be according to the distance by the shorter of such routes, although such Letters may actually be conveyed by the longer route; and this direction shall apply, whether such shorter route shall be constantly or only occasionally used for the conveyance of Letters by the post.

And we further direct, That nothing in this Warrant contained, shall in any wise alter, prejudice or affect the privilege which, under the said Act of the third and fourth years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, seamen and soldiers employed in Her Majesty's Service enjoy, of sending and receiving by the post within British North America and the British West Indies, Letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, subject to the regulations and restrictions in the said Act contained in respect of such Letters.

And we further direct, That on all Letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, transmitted by the Post, (whether by packet-boat or private ship,) between any place in the United Kingdom and any place in British North America,

or the British West Indies, wherever situated, (Letters posted, or delivered at the port in British North America or the British West Indies, at which the Letters may be landed, or from which they may be despatched, excepted, and which Letters are to be charged the British rates of postage only,) there shall be paid, in addition to the rates of British Postage payable on such Letters, under the said Act of the third and fourth years of Her present Majesty, an uniform Colonial rate of twopence, whether such Letters shall pass between British North America, or the British West Indies, and the United Kingdom direct, or *via* the United States; Provided always, that if any such Letters passing through the United States shall be charged with any foreign postage, such foreign postage shall be charged on such Letters, in addition to the British postage and the said Colonial rate.

And on all such Letters, if exceeding half an ounce in weight, there shall be charged and paid, (in addition to any progressive and additional British rates which may be payable on such Letters,) progressive and additional Colonial rates of postage, according to the scale of weight and number of rates hereinbefore contained, each additional Colonial rate being estimated at two-pence.

And whereas by the said Act, passed in the third and fourth years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, it is enacted that the Post Master General, with the consent of the Commissioners of the Treasury, may allow Colonial Newspapers to pass by the post between places within any of Her Majesty's Colonies, or by packet-boat or private ship, from one Colony to another, whether through the United Kingdom or not; and also allow Foreign Newspapers to pass through the United Kingdom either to Her Majesty's Colonies, or from one foreign country to another foreign country, by packet-boat or private ship; and also allow British Newspapers to be sent to the Colonies through a foreign country, and Colonial newspapers to be sent through a foreign country to the United Kingdom, or through the United Kingdom to a foreign country, free of postage, or subject to such rates of postage, and under all such regulations and restrictions as the Post Master General, with such consent as aforesaid, may think fit.

Now we, the undersigned, in further exercise of the several powers and authorities vested in us by the said Act, do hereby further direct—

That on every printed Colonial Newspaper, not exceeding two ounces in weight, and on every printed Supplement, not exceeding two ounces in weight, to a Colonial Newspaper, sent by the post, between any place within British North America, or within the British West Indies, without passing through the United Kingdom, there shall be paid, (in lieu of the rates heretofore chargeable thereon,) one uniform inland rate of one halfpenny, without reference to the distance or number of miles the same may be conveyed; but this is not to alter or affect the provisions contained in a Treasury Warrant, bearing date the 31st day of August, 1841, regulating the conveyance of Colonial Newspapers between the Colonies by Packet boat and private ship, which are to continue in full force as if this present Warrant had not been signed; and the said inland rate of one halfpenny is to be in addition to any rate payable on such Newspapers under such Warrant.

And that on every printed Newspaper, not exceeding two ounces in weight, whether Colonial or of the United States, and on every printed Supplement, not exceeding two ounces in weight, to any printed Newspaper, whether Colonial or of the United States, passing between any places in British North America, or the British West Indies, and any port or place in the United States, without passing through the United Kingdom, there shall be paid, (in lieu of the rates heretofore chargeable thereon,) one uniform inland rate of one penny, in addition to any foreign rate to which such Newspaper or Supplement, if sent from or through the United States, may be liable, and also in addition to any sea postage which may be chargeable thereon; but so that any such Newspaper, or Supplement to a Newspaper, if of the United States, shall, in order to be entitled to pass by the post at such reduced inland rate of one penny, be posted within the United States, and if not so posted, the same shall (in lieu of such reduced uniform inland rate of one penny,) be liable to the like rates

Appendix
(I.)

14th January.

Appendix
(1.)

of postage as would have been chargeable thereon if the same had been a Letter so conveyed by the post.

14th January.

And that on every such printed Newspaper, and printed Supplement to a Newspaper, as aforesaid, exceeding two ounces in weight, there shall be charged and taken the like rates of postage as are hereinafter directed to be charged and taken on printed Pamphlets and Publications sent by the Post; Provided always, that the aforesaid limitations in weight shall not apply to or affect Newspapers or Supplements to Newspapers sent by the post between British North America, or the British West Indies, and the United Kingdom.

And we further direct, that every printed Supplement, or additional sheet to any Newspaper, shall, for the purpose of charging the postage under this warrant, be deemed a distinct newspaper.

And we further direct, that on every printed Newspaper and printed Supplement brought into British North America, or into the British West Indies, by private ship, without having previously passed through any Post Office subordinate to the Post Master General, and which shall be delivered at the Post Office of the port or place of such vessel's arrival, there shall be charged and paid, in addition to any other rates of postage payable thereon, a sea postage of one penny; and we direct, that the Post Master General may allow the sum of one penny on every such Newspaper or Supplement, to the master of the vessel delivering the same at such Post Office, by way of gratuity.

And we further direct, that no Colonial inland rate of postage shall be chargeable on any printed Votes and Proceedings of the Imperial Parliament, brought by Packet boat or private ship into British North America, or the West Indies, or on any printed votes or proceedings of any Colonial Legislature of British North America, or the British West Indies sent by Packet boat or private ship to the United Kingdom, and charged with the rates fixed on such votes and proceedings, respectively, by the said Act of the third and fourth years of Her present Majesty, or by a certain Warrant under the hands of three of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, bearing date the first day of September, 1840, or by any other Act or Warrant which may from time to time be in force.

And no Colonial rate of postage shall be chargeable on British or Colonial printed Newspapers, or printed Supplements to such Newspapers, posted or delivered within British North America, or the British West Indies, and sent to or received by the post direct from the United Kingdom, provided that the Newspapers and Supplements sent from the United Kingdom be forwarded in conformity with the regulations and conditions prescribed by the said last mentioned Act.

And we further direct, that on all printed Votes and Proceedings of any Colonial Legislature of British North America and of the British West Indies, forwarded by the post by sea or land, or by any lakes or rivers, or partly by land and partly by water, between British North America and the British West Indies, or between places within British North America, or within the British West Indies, without in any such cases passing through the United Kingdom, there shall be charged and paid the rates of postage following, that is to say:—

If not exceeding four ounces in weight, a rate of one penny; if exceeding four ounces, and not exceeding eight ounces in weight, a rate of twopence; if exceeding eight ounces, and not exceeding twelve ounces in weight, a rate of threepence; if exceeding twelve ounces, and not exceeding sixteen ounces in weight, a rate of fourpence; and for every additional four ounces in weight, above the weight of sixteen ounces, there shall be charged and paid an additional rate of one penny; and any lesser weight than four ounces shall be charged as four ounces.

Provided always, and we direct, That no printed Votes or Proceedings of any Colonial Legislature of British North America, exceeding six pounds in weight, or of the British West Indies, exceeding sixteen ounces in weight, shall be forwarded by the post in any one packet or cover.

And we further direct, That on all printed Pamphlets and Publications printed in British North America, or in

Appendix
(1.)

14th January.

the British West Indies, or in the United States, and forwarded by the post between the United States and British North America, or the British West Indies, or between any places within British North America, or within the British West Indies, or between any place in British North America and any place in the British West Indies, (without in any such cases passing through the United Kingdom,) there shall be charged and paid an inland Colonial rate of one penny for every ounce weight thereof, (in addition to any rate payable for the sea conveyance thereof,) and any lesser weight than an ounce shall be charged as one ounce; but so that any such Pamphlets or Publications, if printed in the United States, shall, in order to be entitled to pass by the post at such a reduced inland rate, be posted within the United States, and if not so posted, the same shall be liable to the like rates of postage as would have been chargeable thereon if the same had been a Letter so conveyed by the post.

And that on all printed Pamphlets and Publications printed within the United Kingdom, or British North America, or the British West Indies, and forwarded (whether by post or not) between the United Kingdom and British North America, or the British West Indies, there shall be charged and paid for the conveyance of the same by the post within British North America or the British West Indies, from which the same shall be sent, or to which the same shall be addressed, (in addition to any British postage that may be payable for the same, if conveyed by the post to or from or within the United Kingdom), a rate of one penny for every ounce weight thereof, and any lesser weight than an ounce shall be charged as one ounce.

And we further direct, That no such Pamphlet or Publication, exceeding the weight of sixteen ounces, shall be forwarded by the post.

And we further direct, That any privilege of franking Letters or Newspapers, or printed Votes and Proceedings of any Colonial Legislature, or Pamphlets, Publications, or other Printed Papers, or of sending them by the post under an immemorial privilege of any Deputy Post Master General, or Deputy Post Master in British North America, or in the Island of Jamaica, shall cease and determine.

And we further direct, That all such printed Newspapers and printed Supplements, Votes, and Proceedings of any Colonial Legislature, Pamphlets and Publications, as aforesaid, shall be posted, forwarded, conveyed and delivered, under and subject to all such orders, directions and regulations, and under and subject to all such conditions, limitations and restrictions, as to form, size, dimensions, enclosures, or otherwise, as the Post Master General, with the consent of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, shall from time to time direct; and that it shall be lawful for the Post Master General, if he shall see fit, to delay the transmission of any such Newspapers, Supplements, Votes, Legislative Proceedings, Pamphlets and Publications, for any space of time not exceeding twenty-four hours, or, at his option, one post from the time at which the same would otherwise have been forwarded.

And we further direct, That no printed Newspaper or printed Supplement, Votes or Proceedings of any Colonial Legislature, Pamphlets or Publications, shall be conveyed by the post within, or to, or from British North America, or the British West Indies, under the regulations of this present Warrant, unless the same shall be sent without a cover, or in a cover open at the sides, and that (except as hereinafter provided) there be no word or communication printed on the paper after its publication, or upon the cover thereof, nor any writing or marks upon it, or upon the cover of it, except the name and address of the person to whom sent, for any paper or thing enclosed in or with the same.

Provided always, That it shall be lawful for the Post Master General, if he shall see fit, to allow any printed words, writing, or marks, other than the directions, to be put on any such Newspaper, Supplement, Votes, Legislative Proceedings, Pamphlets, or Publications, or on the cover thereof.

And we further direct, That in all cases in which a question shall arise, whether a printed paper is entitled to the privilege of a Newspaper, or other printed paper hereby privileged, so far as respects the transmission of the same

Appendix
(I.)
14th January. by the post under this Warrant, the question shall be referred to the determination of the Post Master General, whose decision, with the concurrence of the Lords of the Treasury, shall be final.

And we further direct, That the several and respective rates of postage chargeable under this Warrant shall be charged in Sterling money.

And we further direct, That nothing contained in this Warrant shall be deemed or construed to annul, prejudice or effect, any of the exemptions and privileges granted by the said Act of the third and fourth years of Her present Majesty, or by an Act made and passed in the first year of Her present Majesty, intituled, "*An Act for the management of the Post Office*;" or any of the rates fixed by a Treasury Warrant, bearing date the ninth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, on Letters passing between France, or other Foreign countries *via* France, and British North America, through the United Kingdom; and all such exemptions, privileges and rates, shall remain in full force.

And we further direct, That this present Warrant shall be in force only in places in British North America and the British West Indies, where the Post Master General has already established, or shall hereafter establish posts; and that the term "British North America," in this Warrant, shall include the Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland,

and their respective dependencies; and that the term "British West Indies," in this Warrant, shall include the Bermudas, the Bahamas, and other British Islands, commonly called the West Indies, as also the Colonies of British Guiana and Honduras, and their respective dependencies; and that the several other terms and expressions used in this Warrant shall be construed to have the like meaning, in all respects, as they would have had if inserted in the said Act of the third and fourth years of Her present Majesty.

And we further direct, That this Warrant shall come into operation on the 5th day of January, 1844.

Provided lastly, and we hereby declare and direct, That it shall be lawful for the Commissioners for the time being of Her Majesty's Treasury, or any three of them, by Warrant under their hands, at any time hereafter to alter or repeal any of the rates hereby altered, or the regulations hereby made, and to make and establish any new or other rates or regulations in lieu thereof, and from time to time to appoint at what time the rates that may be payable are to be paid.

HENRY GOULBURN.

JOHN YOUNG.

HENRY BARING.

WHITEHALL, TREASURY CHAMBERS,
The 11th day of October, 1843.

Appendix
(I.)
29th January. RETURN to an Address of the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before the House Copies of the last four Quarterly Returns made by the Deputy Post Master General of this Province to the Post Master General in England, or a detailed Statement shewing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Post Office Department in this Province, for the same period.

By Command,

D. DALY,

Secretary.

Secretary's Office,

28th January, 1845.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,

MONTREAL, 28th January, 1845.

SIR,

In obedience to the command of His Excellency the Governor General, conveyed in your Letter of the 20th instant, which accompanying copy of a Resolution of the Legislative Assembly of the 13th of the same month, I have now the honour to transmit the following Returns of the Revenue and Disbursements of the Post Office Department, in the four quarterly periods ended the 5th July, 1844, the last date up to which the accounts of the Establishment have been made up, and which I respectfully hope will be found in the form required by the House, viz:—

No. 1.—Gross Receipts of the Post Office Department in the Province of Canada, in the four quarters respectively of the year ending 5th July, 1844.

No. 2.—Charges of Management of ditto, in the same period.

No. 3.—Return of the Total Amount of Postage received by the Post Office Department in Canada, shewing the expenses charged on the same for collection, and the net Revenue, in the year ending as above.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

T. A. STAYNER,

Deputy Post Master General.

Honourable D. DALY,

&c. &c. &c.

No. 1.—GROSS RECEIPTS of the Post Office Department in the Province of Canada, year ending 5th July, 1844.

Appendix (I.)

Appendix (I.)

29th January.

29th January.

Period Quarter ending.	Gross Receipts including Packet Postage, Currency.			Dead Letters, missents and over charges, Currency.			Gross Receipts after deducting Dead Letters, missents and over charges, Currency.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
5th October, 1843	16583	19	9½	2137	0	6½	14446	19	3
5th January, 1844	15858	1	1	877	18	5	14980	2	8
5th April, 1844	17172	12	11½	1397	9	8½	15775	3	3
5th July, 1844	15862	18	5½	1243	17	1	14619	1	4½
Year ending 5th July, 1844	£65477	12	9½	5656	5	9	59821	6	6½

E. J. KING,
Accountant.

T. A. STAYNER,
Deputy Post Master General.

General Post Office,
Montreal, 27th January, 1845.

No. 2.—CHARGES OF MANAGEMENT of the Post Office Department in the Province of Canada, year ending 5th July, 1844.

	Quarter ending.	Currency.			Currency.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salaries and Commissions.	5th October, 1843	2754	7	8	12799	7	4
	5th January, 1844	2909	18	7			
	5th April, 1844	3126	1	9			
	5th July, 1844	4008	19	4			
Travelling charges to Surveyors and other Officers of the Department.	5th October, 1843	374	11	8½	1277	16	8
	5th January, 1844	216	17	6			
	5th April, 1844	230	14	9			
	5th July, 1844	455	12	8½			
Conveyance of Mails, Mail Bags, and repairing ditto.	5th October, 1843	8318	7	9	81579	0	1½
	5th January, 1844	7743	4	1			
	5th April, 1844	6708	11	9			
	5th July, 1844	8808	16	6½			
Ship Letter Gratuities	5th October, 1843	1	17	2	4	12	8
	5th January, 1844	0	7	2			
	5th April, 1844	0	0	0			
	5th July, 1844	2	8	4			
Rents and Taxes	5th October, 1843	23	15	0	77	15	5½
	5th January, 1844	23	15	0			
	5th April, 1844	23	15	0			
	5th July, 1844	6	10	5½			
Law Expenses	5th October, 1843	14	0	0	17	10	0
	5th January, 1844	0	0	0			
	5th April, 1844	0	0	0			
	5th July, 1844	3	10	0			
Stationery for the Post Office and Post Masters, Printing and Advertising.	5th October, 1843	551	9	4½	1802	9	5
	5th January, 1844	378	0	4½			
	5th April, 1844	512	18	9½			
	5th July, 1844	371	0	10½			
Incidental Expenses including Tradesmen's Bills, special allowances, &c.	5th October, 1843	352	0	11½	3518	15	9
	5th January, 1844	944	5	11½			
	5th April, 1844	1672	19	6			
	5th July, 1844	544	9	4			
Charges of Management, year ending 5th July, 1844		£51072	7	5			

E. J. KING,
Accountant.

T. A. STAYNER,
Deputy Post Master General.

General Post Office,
Montreal, 27th January, 1845.

Appendix
(I.)
29th January.

No. 3.—RETURN of the Total Amount of Postage received by the Post Office Department in Canada, for the year ending 5th July, 1844, shewing the Expenses charged on the same for Collection, and the net Revenue for that year.

Appendix
(I.)
29th January.

Period Quarter ending.	Gross receipts after deducting Dead Letters, missents and over charges, Currency.			Charges of Management, Currency.			Net Revenue. Currency.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
5th October, 1843	14446	19	3	12390	9	7½	2056	9	7½
5th January, 1844	14980	2	8	12205	8	8	2774	14	0
5th April, 1844	15775	3	3	12275	1	6½	3500	1	8½
5th July, 1844	14619	1	4½	14201	7	7	* 417	18	9½
Year ending 5th July, 1844	£59821	6	6½	51072	7	5	8748	19	1½

* In this Quarter, from various causes, the Expenditure was unusually great, in proportion to the Receipts—hence the smallness of the net Revenue.

T. A. STAYNER,
Deputy Post Master General.

E. J. KING,
Accountant.

T. A. STAYNER,
Deputy Post Master General.

General Post Office,
Montreal, 27th January, 1845.

SCHEDULE

OF

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES

REDEEMED AND OUTSTANDING.

ISSUED under the Authority of Acts of the Provincial Legislature of the Province of CANADA, heretofore UPPER CANADA.

A.—£25,000, Halifax Currency, MILITIA, 1st Session, 8th Parliament, chapter 5.—Redeemed.

B.—£16,000, Currency, PUBLIC SERVICE of 1824, 4th Session, 8th Parliament, chapter 24.—Redeemed.

C.—£8,000, Currency, BURLINGTON BAY CANAL, 3rd and 4th Session, 8th Parliament, chapters 8 and 16.

Date of Debenture.	To whom granted.	Number of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed.	Amount of Debenture.	Remarks.
24th June, 1824	Messieurs. Clark and	16	22d June, 1826	19th December, 1831	£ 1000 0 0	} Redeemed.
do do ...	Street ...	17	do 1828	17th October, 1832	1000 0 0	
do do ...	do	18	do 1830	do do	1000 0 0	
do do ...	do	19	do 1832	10th October, 1834	1000 0 0	
do do ...	do	20	do 1834	do do	1000 0 0	
do do ...	do	21	do 1836	do do	1000 0 0	
do do ...	do	22	do 1838	do do	1000 0 0	
do do ...	do	23	do 1840	do do	1000 0 0	
				Total ...	£ 8000 0 0	Currency, interest at 6 per cent.

D.—£25,000, Currency, WELLAND CANAL, 2nd Session, 9th Parliament, chapter 20.—Redeemed.

E.—£8,000, Currency, BURLINGTON CANAL, 3rd Session, 9th Parliament, chapter 19.

Date of Debenture.	To whom granted.	Number of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed.	Amount of Debenture.	Remarks.
3d March, 1827	The President, Directors and Company of the Chartered Bank of Upper Canada	33	3d March, 1830	10th October, 1834	666 13 4	} Redeemed.
do do ...		34	do 1833	do do	666 13 4	
do do ...		35	do 1836	do do	666 13 4	
15th November, 1827	Upper Canada	96	do 1830	do do	833 6 8	} Redeemed.
do do ...		97	do 1833	do do	833 6 8	
do do ...		98	do 1836	do do	833 6 8	
				Total ...	£ 4500 0 0	Currency, interest at 6 per cent.

F.—£50,000, Currency, WELLAND CANAL, 3rd Session, 9th Parliament, chapter 17.—Redeemed.

Appendix G.—£3,000, Currency, KETTLE CREEK HARBOUR, 3rd Session, 9th Parliament, chapter 18.

Appendix (J.)

Date of Debenture.	To whom granted.	Number of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed.	Amount of Debenture.	Remarks.
24th November, 1827	President, Directors and Company Bank of Upper Canada...	99	24th November, 1847	... ..	£ s. d. 3000 0 0	Interest at 6 per cent.

H.—£25,000, Currency, WELLAND CANAL, 2nd Session, 10th Parliament, chapter 11.—Redeemed.

I.—£5,000, Currency, BURLINGTON CANAL, 2nd Session, 10th Parliament, chapter 12.

Date of Debenture.	To whom granted.	Number of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed.	Amount of Debenture.	Remarks.
28th May, 1830	The President, Directors and Company of the Chartered Bank of Upper Canada	193	28th May, 1833	30th June, 1835	666 13 4	} Redeemed.
do do	do	194	do do	16th January, 1836	666 13 4	
do do	do	195	do do	...	666 13 4	} Redeemed.
29th July, do	do	196	29th July, 1833	30th June, 1835	333 6 8	
do do	do	197	do do	16th January, 1836	333 6 8	
do do	do	198	do do	...	333 6 8	} Redeemed.
23d November, 1830	do	199	23d November, 1833	30th June, 1835	333 6 8	
do do	do	200	do do	16th January, 1836	333 6 8	} Redeemed.
do do	do	201	do do	...	333 6 8	
2d August, 1831	do	249	2d August, 1834	30th June, 1835	250 0 0	Redeemed.
do do	do	250	do do	...	250 0 0	} Redeemed.
do do	do	251	do do	...	250 0 0	
4th February, 1832	do	253	4th February, 1835	30th June, 1835	83 6 8	} Redeemed.
do do	do	254	do do	...	83 6 8	
do do	do	255	do do	...	83 6 8	
Total ...					£ 5000 0 0	Currency, interest at 6 per cent.

K.—£2,500, Currency, OAKVILLE HARBOUR LOAN, to William Chisholm, Esquire, 1st Session, 11th Parliament, chapter 25.

4th May, 1831	Honourable W. Allan	202	4th May, 1831	...	2500 0 0	Currency, interest at 6 per cent.
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L.—£20,000, Currency, ROADS AND BRIDGES, 1st Session, 11th Parliament, chapter 17.

16th May, 1831	President, Directors & Co. Bank of U. C.	203	16th May, 1851	...	1000 0 0	}
do do	Trustees of York Hospital	204	do do	...	1000 0 0	
do do	do	205	do do	...	200 0 0	}
17th do do	President, Directors and Company of the Bank of U. C.	206	17th do do	...	500 0 0	
do do	do	207	do do	...	500 0 0	}
do do	do	208	do do	...	500 0 0	
do do	do	209	do do	...	400 0 0	}
18th do do	do	210	18th do do	...	500 0 0	
do do	do	211	do do	...	500 0 0	}
do do	do	212	do do	...	500 0 0	
do do	do	213	do do	...	400 0 0	}
26th do do	do	214	26th do do	...	400 0 0	
do do	do	215	do do	...	400 0 0	}
do do	do	216	do do	...	400 0 0	
do do	do	217	do do	...	400 0 0	}
27th do do	do	218	27th do do	...	100 0 0	
do do	do	219	do do	...	100 0 0	}
do do	do	220	do do	...	100 0 0	
do do	do	221	do do	...	100 0 0	}
do do	do	222	do do	...	100 0 0	
do do	do	223	do do	...	100 0 0	}
do do	do	224	do do	...	100 0 0	
do do	do	225	do do	...	100 0 0	}
do do	do	226	do do	...	100 0 0	
do do	do	227	do do	...	100 0 0	}
do do	do	228	do do	...	100 0 0	
do do	do	229	do do	...	100 0 0	}
do do	do	230	do do	...	100 0 0	
do do	do	231	do do	...	100 0 0	}
do do	do	232	do do	...	100 0 0	
do do	do	233	do do	...	100 0 0	}
do do	do	234	do do	...	100 0 0	
16th June, do	do	235	16th June, do	...	1000 0 0	}
do do	do	236	do do	...	1000 0 0	
11th July, do	do	237	11th July, do	...	1000 0 0	}
do do	do	238	do do	...	1000 0 0	
do do	do	239	do do	...	1000 0 0	}
do do	do	240	do do	...	1000 0 0	
do do	do	241	do do	...	1000 0 0	}
do do	do	242	do do	...	1000 0 0	
do do	do	243	do do	...	700 0 0	}
19th do do	do	244	19th do do	...	500 0 0	
do do	do	246	do do	...	500 0 0	}
do do	do	247	do do	...	500 0 0	
do do	do	248	do do	...	500 0 0	}
do do	do	248	do do	...	500 0 0	
Total ...					£ 20000 0 0	Currency, interest at 6 per cent.

Appendix (J.) M.—£50,000, Currency, WELLAND CANAL, 1st Session, 11th Parliament, chapter 18.—Redeemed.

Appendix (J.)

13th Decem'r.

13th Decem'r.

N.—£3,500, Currency, KETTLE CREEK HARBOUR, 1st Session, 11th Parliament, chapter 26.

Date of Debenture.	To whom granted.	Number of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed.	Amount of Debenture.	Remarks.
11th July, 1831	President, Directors and Company of the Bank of U. C.	244	11th July, 1851	...	£ s. d. 1000 0 0	} £2500, Currency, interest at 6 per cent.
6th January, 1832	William Campbell	252	6th January, 1852	...	500 0 0	
22d March, do	do	256	22d March, do	...	500 0 0	
7th July, do	President, Directors and Company of the Bank of U. C.	259	7th July, do	...	500 0 0	

O.—£2,000, Currency, PORT HOPE HARBOUR and WHARF COMPANY LOAN, 2nd Session, 11th Parliament, chapter 23.

27th April, 1832	Messieurs Clark and Street	257	28th April, 1842	...	2000 0 0	Currency, interest at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, Principal and interest payable by the Company.
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P.—£3,000, Currency, COBOURG HARBOUR LOAN, 2nd Session, 11th Parliament, chapter 22.

4th May, 1832	Messieurs Clark and Street	257	4th May, 1842	...	3000 0 0	Currency, interest at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Principal and interest payable by the Company.
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Q.—£5,000, Currency, DESJARDINS CANAL, 2nd Session, 11th Parliament, chapter 24.

30th May, 1832	Desjardins Canal	1	28th January, 1842	...	1000 0 0	} Interest payable by the Company.
11th June do	Company	2	do do	...	1000 0 0	
24th June do	do	3	do do	...	1000 0 0	
16th July do	do	4	do do	...	1000 0 0	
11th August do	do	5	do do	...	1000 0 0	
Total					£ 5000 0 0	Currency.

R.—£70,000, Currency, ST. LAWRENCE NAVIGATION, 3rd Session, 11th Parliament, chapter 22.

16th May, 1833	Jonas Jones, Esquire, President of the Board of Commissioners under the said Act	260	16th May, 1841	...	333 6 8	} Currency, interest at 5 per cent.	
do do	do	261	do 1842	...	333 6 8		
do do	do	262	do 1843	...	333 6 8		
9th August, do	do	274	9th August, 1841	...	333 6 8		
do do	do	275	do 1842	...	333 6 8		
do do	do	276	do 1843	...	333 6 8		
do do	do	277	do 1841	...	166 13 4		
do do	do	278	do 1842	...	166 13 4		
do do	do	279	do 1843	...	166 13 4		
do do	do	280	do 1841	...	166 13 4		
do do	do	281	do 1842	...	166 13 4		
do do	do	282	do 1843	...	166 13 4		
Total					£ 3000 0 0		

S.—£7,500, Currency, WELLAND CANAL, 3rd Session, 11th Parliament, chapter 55.

2d May, 1833	George Jacob	263	2d May, 1843	...	1000 0 0	} Currency, interest at 5 per cent.
23d May, do	do	264	23d May, do	...	250 0 0	
Total					£ 1250 0 0	

Appendix (J.) T.—£2,000, Currency, INLAND WATERS, NEWCASTLE DISTRICT, 3rd Session, 11th Parliament, chapter 38.

Appendix (J.)

13th Decem'r.

13th Decem'r.

Date of Debenture.	To whom granted.	Number of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed.	Amount of Debenture.	Remarks.
3d June, 1833	James G. Bethune,	265	3d June, 1836	...	£ 500 0 0	Principal and interest payable from Tolls only.
do do	Esquire	266	do 1838	...	500 0 0	
do do	do	267	do 1840	...	500 0 0	
do do	do	268	do 1842	...	500 0 0	
Total ...					£ 2000 0 0	Currency, interest at 6 per cent.

U.—£4,050, Currency, RIVER TRENT BRIDGE, 3rd Session, 11th Parliament, chapter 34.

3d June, 1833	James G. Bethune,	269	3d June, 1841	...	166 13 4	Principal and interest payable from Tolls only.	
do do	Esquire	270	do 1842	...	166 13 4		
do do	do	271	do 1843	...	166 13 4		
20th August, do	do	283	20th August, 1841	...	333 6 8		
do do	do	284	do 1842	...	333 6 8		
do do	do	285	do 1843	...	333 6 8		
5th November, do	do	291	5th November, 1841	...	166 13 4		
do do	do	292	do 1842	...	166 13 4		
do do	do	293	do 1843	...	166 13 4		
Total ...					£ 2000 0 0		Currency, interest at 6 per cent.

V.—£10,000, Currency, ROADS IN THE VICINITY OF YORK, 3rd Session, 11th Parliament, chapter 38.

1st July, 1833	President, Directors and Company of the Chartered Bank of Upper Canada...	272	1st July, 1863	...	500 0 0	Principal and interest payable from Tolls only.	
27th do	do	273	27th do	...	500 0 0		
28th September, do	do	289	28th September, do	...	500 0 0		
26th October, do	do	290	26th October, do	...	500 0 0		
4th January, 1834	do	297	4th January, 1864	...	500 0 0		
29th March, do	do	298	29th March, do	...	500 0 0		
6th May, do	do	306	6th May, 1854	...	400 0 0		
25th July, do	do	343	25th July, do	...	300 0 0		
4th August, do	do	344	4th August, do	...	300 0 0		
30th do	do	345	30th do	...	400 0 0		
do do	do	346	do do	...	400 0 0		
do do	do	347	do do	...	400 0 0		
14th May, 1835	do	363	14th May, 1855	...	500 0 0		
do do	do	364	do do	...	500 0 0		
do do	do	365	do do	...	500 0 0		
do do	do	366	do do	...	500 0 0		
do do	do	367	do do	...	500 0 0		
do do	do	368	do do	...	500 0 0		
do do	do	369	do do	...	500 0 0		
do do	do	370	do do	...	500 0 0		
do do	do	371	do do	...	400 0 0		
do do	do	372	do do	...	400 0 0		
Total ...					£ 10000 0 0		Currency, interest at 6 per cent.

W.—£1,500, Currency, BRANTFORD BRIDGE, 3rd Session, 11th Parliament, chapter 31.

28th September, 1833	Andrew Drew	286	28th September, 1841	...	333 6 8	Principal and interest payable from Tolls only.
do do	do	287	do 1842	...	333 6 8	
do do	do	288	do 1843	...	333 6 8	
21st November, do	do	294	20th November, 1841	...	166 13 4	
do do	do	295	do 1842	...	166 13 4	
do do	do	296	do 1843	...	166 13 4	
Total ...					£ 1500 0 0	Currency, interest at 6 per cent.

X.—£50,000, Currency, WELLAND CANAL, 4th Session, 11th Parliament, chapter 39.

8th March, 1834	President of the Welland Canal Company	299	8th March, 1874	...	5000 0 0	Principal and interest payable from Tolls only.	
do do	do	300	do do	...	1000 0 0		
do do	do	301	do do	...	1000 0 0		
do do	do	302	do do	...	1000 0 0		
do do	do	303	do do	...	1000 0 0		
do do	do	304	do do	...	500 0 0		
do do	do	305	do do	...	5000 0 0		
do do	do	307	do do	...	100 0 0		
Carried forward ...					£ 14600 0 0		

X.—WELLAND CANAL.—(Continued.)

Appendix (J.)

Appendix (J.)

5th Decem'r.

13th Decem'r.

Date of Debenture.	To whom granted.	Number of Debenture.	Date of Debenture.	When Redeemed.	Amount of Debenture.	Remarks.
					£ s. d.	
8th March, 1834...	President of the Welland Canal Company ...	308	8th March, 1874 ...	Brought forward ...	14600 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	309	do do ...	...	100 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	310	do do ...	...	100 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	311	do do ...	...	100 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	312	do do ...	...	100 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	313	do do ...	...	100 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	314	do do ...	...	100 9 0	
do do ...	do ...	315	do do ...	...	100 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	316	do do ...	...	100 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	317	do do ...	...	500 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	318	do do ...	...	500 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	319	do do ...	...	500 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	320	do do ...	...	500 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	321	do do ...	...	500 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	322	do do ...	...	500 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	323	do do ...	...	500 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	324	do do ...	...	500 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	325	do do ...	...	500 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	326	do do ...	...	500 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	327	do do ...	...	500 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	328	do do ...	...	1000 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	329	do do ...	...	1000 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	330	do do ...	...	1000 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	331	do do ...	...	1000 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	332	do do ...	...	1000 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	333	do do ...	...	1000 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	334	do do ...	...	1000 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	335	do do ...	...	1000 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	336	do do ...	...	1000 0 0	
18th July, do ...	do ...	337	18th July, do ...	...	1000 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	338	do do ...	...	1000 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	339	do do ...	...	1000 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	340	do do ...	...	1000 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	341	do do ...	...	1000 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	342	do do ...	...	500 0 0	
9th September, 1834 ...	do ...	348	9th September, 1874 ...	...	1000 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	349	do do ...	...	1000 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	350	do do ...	...	1000 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	351	do do ...	...	1000 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	352	do do ...	...	1000 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	353	do do ...	...	1000 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	354	do do ...	...	1000 0 0	
16th January, 1835 ...	do ...	355	16th January, 1875 ...	...	1000 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	356	do do ...	...	1000 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	357	do do ...	...	1000 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	358	do do ...	...	1000 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	359	do do ...	...	1000 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	360	do do ...	...	1000 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	361	do do ...	...	1000 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	362	do do ...	...	500 0 0	
				Total ...	£ 50000 0 0	Currency, interest at 6 per cent.

Y.—£7,000, Currency, DESJARDINS CANAL, 1st Session, 12th Parliament, chapter 24.

6th June, 1835 ...	The President and Directors of the said Canal ...	6	6th June, 1845 ...	...	2000 0 0	
1st July, do ...	do ...	7	1st July, do ...	...	1000 0 0	
1st October, do ...	do ...	8	1st October, do ...	...	1000 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	9	do do ...	...	1000 0 0	
2d July, 1836 ...	do ...	10	2d January, 1846 ...	...	200 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	11	do do ...	...	200 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	12	do do ...	...	200 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	13	do do ...	...	200 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	14	do do ...	...	200 0 0	
2d April, do ...	do ...	15	2d April, do ...	...	200 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	16	do do ...	...	200 0 0	
17th September, do ...	do ...	17	17th September, do ...	...	600 0 0	
				Total ...	£ 7000 0 0	Currency, interest at 6 per cent.

Z.—WAR LOSSES, 3rd Session, 11th Parliament, chapters 26 and 27.

13th May, 1833 ...	To Sundry Claimants or their Agents ...	1	13th May, 1833 ...	...	110 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	2	do do ...	...	50 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	3	do do ...	...	430 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	4	do do ...	...	340 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	5	do do ...	...	200 0 0	
				Carried over ...	£ 1130 0 0	

Appendix (J.)

Z.—WAR LOSSES.—(Continued.)

Appendix (J.)

13th Decem'r.

13th Decem'r.

Date of Debenture.	To whom granted.	Number of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed.	Amount of Debenture.	Remarks.
13th May, 1833	To Sundry Claimants	6	13th May, 1853	<i>Brought over</i>	£ 1130 0 0	
14th do do	or their Agents	7 to 12	14th do do	At £80 each	50 0 0	
do do	do	13	do do	do	510 0 0	
do do	do	14	do do	do	350 0 0	
do do	do	15	do do	do	150 0 0	
do do	do	16	do do	do	150 0 0	
do do	do	17	do do	do	60 0 0	
do do	do	18	do do	do	70 0 0	
15th do do	do	19	15th do do	do	240 0 0	
do do	do	20	do do	do	3000 0 0	
do do	do	21	do do	do	500 0 0	
do do	do	22	do do	do	160 0 0	
do do	do	23	do do	do	300 0 0	
do do	do	24	do do	do	100 0 0	
16th do do	do	25	16th do do	do	70 0 0	
do do	do	26	do do	do	210 0 0	
do do	do	27	do do	do	170 0 0	
do do	do	28	do do	do	170 0 0	
do do	do	29	do do	do	100 0 0	
13th do do	do	30	13th do do	do	50 0 0	
do do	do	31 to 127	do do	At £50 each	1400 0 0	
do do	do	128 to 175	do do	60	4850 0 0	
do do	do	176 to 207	do do	70	2880 0 0	
do do	do	208 to 233	do do	80	2240 0 0	
do do	do	234 to 248	do do	90	2080 0 0	
do do	do	249 to 299	do do	100	1350 0 0	
do do	do	300 to 314	do do	200	5100 0 0	
do do	do	315 to 319	do do	500	3000 0 0	
do do	do	320 to 327	do do	1000	2500 0 0	
do do	do	328	do do	do	8000 0 0	
do do	do	329 & 330	do do	50	200 0 0	
17th do do	do	331 to 333	17th do do	do	100 0 0	
do do	do	334	do do	do	150 0 0	
do do	do	335	do do	do	90 0 0	
do do	do	336	do do	do	1200 0 0	
do do	do	337	do do	do	300 0 0	
do do	do	338	do do	do	50 0 0	
do do	do	339	do do	do	240 0 0	
do do	do	340 to 342	do do	At £100 each	70 0 0	
do do	do	343	do do	do	300 0 0	
20th do do	do	344	20th do do	do	140 0 0	
21st do do	do	345	21st do do	do	50 0 0	
do do	do	346	do do	do	100 0 0	
22d do do	do	347	22d do do	do	230 0 0	
24th do do	do	348	24th do do	do	280 0 0	
do do	do	349	do do	do	560 0 0	
25th do do	do	350	do do	do	100 0 0	
27th do do	do	351	25th do do	do	70 0 0	
13th do do	do	352	27th do do	do	150 0 0	
19th do do	do	353	13th do do	do	220 0 0	
1st June do	do	354	20th do do	do	150 0 0	
do do	do	355	1st June, do	do	50 0 0	
5th do do	do	356	do do	do	300 0 0	
do do	do	357	5th do do	do	50 0 0	
6th do do	do	358	do do	do	70 0 0	
do do	do	359	6th do do	do	110 0 0	
do do	do	360	do do	do	100 0 0	
do do	do	361	do do	do	50 0 0	
do do	do	362	do do	do	400 0 0	
do do	do	363	do do	do	90 0 0	
10th do do	do	364	do do	do	100 0 0	
11th do do	do	365	10th do do	do	120 0 0	
do do	do	366	11th do do	do	380 0 0	
12th do do	do	367	do do	do	50 0 0	
do do	do	368	12th do do	do	50 0 0	
13th do do	do	369	do do	do	80 0 0	
do do	do	370	13th do do	do	50 0 0	
14th do do	do	371	do do	do	100 0 0	
15th do do	do	372 to 375	14th do do	do	50 0 0	
17th do do	do	376	15th do do	At £50 each	200 0 0	
do do	do	377	17th do do	do	130 0 0	
20th do do	do	378	do do	do	100 0 0	
			20th do do	do	70 0 0	
					Carried forward	£ 48390 0 0

Appendix (J.)

Appendix (J.)

Z.—WAR LOSSES.—(Continued.)

13th Decem'r.		Date of Debenture.	To whom granted.	Number of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed.	Amount of Debenture.	Remarks.
							£ s. d.	
							Brought forward ...	48390 0 0
22d June, 1833	...	To Sundry Claimants or their Agents	379	22d June, 1853	...	...	50 0 0	
do do	...	do	380	do do	...	...	150 0 0	
25th do do	...	do	381	25th do do	...	...	60 0 0	
do do	...	do	382	do do	...	...	50 0 0	
26th do do	...	do	383	26th do do	...	...	50 0 0	
28th do do	...	do	384	28th do do	...	...	90 0 0	
do do	...	do	385	do do	...	...	250 0 0	
do do	...	do	386	do do	...	...	520 0 0	
29th do do	...	do	387	29th do do	...	...	190 0 0	
3d July, do	...	do	388	3d July, do	...	...	200 0 0	
do do	...	do	389	do do	...	...	60 0 0	
do do	...	do	390 to	do do	...	At £50 each	150 0 0	
do do	...	do	392	do do	...	...	80 0 0	
do do	...	do	393	do do	...	...	80 0 0	
4th do do	...	do	394	4th do do	...	...	230 0 0	
5th do do	...	do	395	5th do do	...	...	50 0 0	
13th do do	...	do	396	13th do do	...	...	50 0 0	
do do	...	do	397	do do	...	...	50 0 0	
15th do do	...	do	398	15th do do	...	...	180 0 0	
16th do do	...	do	399	16th do do	...	...	180 0 0	
17th do do	...	do	400	17th do do	...	...	50 0 0	
19th do do	...	do	401	19th do do	...	...	480 0 0	
20th do do	...	do	402	20th do do	...	...	60 0 0	
do do	...	do	403	do do	...	...	50 0 0	
22d do do	...	do	404	22d do do	...	...	50 0 0	
9th August, do	...	do	405	9th August, do	...	...	180 0 0	
12th do do	...	do	406	12th do do	...	...	120 0 0	
do do	...	do	407	do do	...	...	50 0 0	
30th do do	...	do	408	30th do do	...	...	70 0 0	
12th September, do	...	do	409	12th September, do	...	...	50 0 0	
do do	...	do	410	do do	...	...	70 0 0	
13th do do	...	do	411	13th do do	...	...	50 0 0	
do do	...	do	412	do do	...	...	50 0 0	
17th do do	...	do	413	17th do do	...	...	50 0 0	
1st October, do	...	do	414	1st October, do	...	...	150 0 0	
10th do do	...	do	415	10th do do	...	...	50 0 0	
14th do do	...	do	416	14th do do	...	...	50 0 0	
do do	...	do	417	do do	...	...	50 0 0	
15th do do	...	do	418	15th do do	...	...	150 0 0	
8th November, do	...	do	419	8th November, do	...	...	80 0 0	
11th do do	...	do	420	11th do do	...	...	100 0 0	
23d do do	...	do	421	23d do do	...	...	50 0 0	
17th December, do	...	do	422	17th December, do	...	...	80 0 0	
19th do do	...	do	423	19th do do	...	...	50 0 0	
13th May, do	...	do	424	13th May, do	...	...	1300 0 0	
3d January, 1834	...	do	425	3d January, 1834	...	...	70 0 0	
9th do do	...	do	426	9th do do	...	...	50 0 0	
do do	...	do	427	do do	...	...	50 0 0	
do do	...	do	428	do do	...	...	70 0 0	
14th do do	...	do	429	14th do do	...	...	180 0 0	
do do	...	do	430	do do	...	...	100 0 0	
20th do do	...	do	431	20th do do	...	...	50 0 0	
22d do do	...	do	432	22d do do	...	...	140 0 0	
24th do do	...	do	433	24th do do	...	...	50 0 0	
22d February, do	...	do	434	22d February, do	...	...	70 0 0	
7th March, do	...	do	435	7th March, do	...	...	50 0 0	
14th April, do	...	do	436	14th April, do	...	...	50 0 0	
21st do do	...	do	437	21st do do	...	...	150 0 0	
20th May, do	...	do	438	20th May, do	...	...	70 0 0	
30th June do	...	do	439	30th June, do	...	...	800 0 0	
16th October, do	...	do	440	16th October, do	...	...	50 0 0	
11th July, 1835	...	do	441	11th July, 1855	...	...	50 0 0	
25th May, 1837	...	do	442	25th May, 1857	...	...	80 0 0	
17th August, do	...	do	443	17th August, do	...	...	50 0 0	
20th December, do	...	do	444	20th December, do	...	...	80 0 0	
11th May, 1838	...	do	445	11th May, 1858	...	...	60 0 0	
12th September, 1839	...	do	446 to	12th September, 1859	...	...	150 0 0	
29th December, 1840	...	do	448	29th December, 1860	...	...	100 0 0	
do do	...	do	449	do do	...	...	100 0 0	
do do	...	do	450 & 451	do do	...	...	100 0 0	
26th June, 1841	...	do	452	26th June, 1861	...	...	70 0 0	
							Total ...	£57280 0 0
								Currency, interest at 5 per cent.

Negotiated in London by the Receiver General.

AA.—£200,000, Sterling, To CANCEL PART OF THE PUBLIC DEBT, &c., 4th Session, 11th Parliament, chapter 53.

Date of Debenture.	In what manner issued.	Numbers, &c. of Debentures.	Amount of Debenture.	Remarks.
1st April, 1834	To the order of the Honourable George Markland, Inspector-General	A 1 to A 500 inclusive, at £100 each ...	£ s. d. 50000 0 0	Transmitted to Messieurs Thomas Wilson and Company of London. Interest payable in England, at 5 per cent, Sterling.
do do		B 1 to B 200 " 500 " ...	100000 0 0	
do do		C 1 to C 50 " 1000 " ...	50000 0 0	
			Interest at £5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly in London.	
			Total ...	£ 200000 0 0

Appendix
(J.)
13th Decem'r.

Negotiated in London by the Receiver General.

Appendix
(J.)
13th Decem'r.

BB.—£400,000, Sterling, To CANCEL PART OF THE PUBLIC DEBT, and for PUBLIC WORKS, 1st Session, 12th Parliament, chapter 31.

Date of Debenture.	In what manner issued.	Number, &c. of Debentures.	Amount of Debentures.	Remarks.
1st July, 1835	To the order of the Honourable G. H. Markland, Inspector-General	A 501 to A 1295 inclusive, at £100 each	£ 79500 0 0	Divided equally between the Houses of Messieurs Baring, Brothers and Company, and Thomas Wilson and Company, London.
do do		B 201 to B 605 " 500 "	202500 0 0	
do do		C 51 to C 168 " 1000 "	118000 0 0	
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly in London.				
Total			£ 400000 0 0	Sterling.

Disposed of in Upper Canada, and transmitted to Baring, Brothers & Co.

CC.—£269,650, Sterling, FOR SUNDRY PUBLIC WORKS, 2nd Session, 13th Parliament, chapter 4.

1st July, 1837	To the order of the Honourable G. H. Markland, Inspector-General	M 1 to M 88 inclusive, at £1000 each	£ 88000 0 0	Sterling.
do do		D 1 to D 191 " 500 "	95500 0 0	
do do		C 1 to C 199 " 100 "	19900 0 0	
do do	B 1 to B 5 " 50 "	250 0 0		
1st May, 1838	do do	A 1296 to A 1305 " 100 "	1000 0 0	
do do	do do	B 606 to B 613 " 500 "	4000 0 0	
do do	do do	C 169 to C 173 " 1000 "	5000 0 0	
1st June, do	do do	B 614 to B 618 " 500 "	2500 0 0	
do do	do do	C 174 to C 187 " 1000 "	14000 0 0	
1st July, do	do do	C 188 to C 190 " 1000 "	3000 0 0	
do do	do do	B 619 " " " 500 "	500 0 0	
2d do do	do do	C 191 to C 205 " 1000 "	15000 0 0	
do do	do do	B 620 to B 629 " 500 "	5000 0 0	
9th do do	do do	C 206 to C 213 " 1000 "	8000 0 0	
10th do do	do do	C 214 to C 221 " 1000 "	8000 0 0	
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly in London.				
Total			£ 269650 0 0	

DD.—£100,000, Currency, YORK ROADS, 1st Session, 13th Parliament, chapter 76.

Date of Debenture.	To whom granted.	Number of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed.	Amount of Debenture.	Remarks.
26th April, 1837	Bank of Upper Canada	373	26th April, 1847	...	£ 500 0 0	Currency, interest at 6 per cent.
do do	do	374	do do	...	500 0 0	
19th June do	Truscott, Green & Co	399	19th June, do	...	100 0 0	
24th August, 1841	Commissioners of Home District Turnpike Trust	455	24th August, 1851	...	660 0 0	
Total					£ 1760 0 0	

EE.—£1,500, Currency, CHATHAM BRIDGE, 7 William IV, chapter 83.

26th April, 1837	The Hon. Thos. Talbot	375	26th April, 1845	...	500 0 0	Currency, interest at 6 per cent.
do do	do	376	do 1846...	...	500 0 0	
do do	The Hon. Wm. Allan	377	do 1847	...	500 0 0	
Total					£ 1500 0 0	

FF.—£5,000, Currency, ERIE AND ONTARIO RAIL ROAD COMPANY, 7 William IV, chapter 68.

26th April, 1837	Samuel Street, Esq.	378	26th April, 1847	...	1000 0 0	Currency, interest at 6 per cent.
do do	do	379	do do	...	1000 0 0	
do do	do	380	do do	...	1000 0 0	
do do	do	381	do do	...	1000 0 0	
do do	do	382	do do	...	1000 0 0	
Total					£ 5000 0 0	

Appendix
(J.)

GG.—£30,000, Currency, KINGSTON AND NAPANEE ROAD, 7 William IV, chapter 81.

Appendix
(J.)

13th Decem'r.

13th Decem'r.

Date of Debenture.	To whom granted.	Number of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed.	Amount of Debenture.	Remarks.
15th May, 1837	President, Directors, and Company of the Commercial Bank, Midland District	383	15th May, 1857	...	£ 500 0 0	
do do	do	384	do do	...	300 0 0	
do do	do	385	do do	...	200 0 0	
20th July, do	do	400	20th July, do	...	500 0 0	
do do	do	401	do do	...	300 0 0	
do do	do	402	do do	...	200 0 0	
do do	do	403	do do	...	500 0 0	
do do	do	404	do do	...	300 0 0	
do do	do	405	do do	...	200 0 0	
21st August, 1839	do	417	21st August, 1859	...	100 0 0	
do do	do	418	do do	...	100 0 0	
do do	do	419	do do	...	100 0 0	
do do	do	420	do do	...	100 0 0	
do do	do	421	do do	...	100 0 0	
do do	do	422	do do	...	100 0 0	
do do	do	423	do do	...	100 0 0	
do do	do	424	do do	...	100 0 0	
do do	do	425	do do	...	88 17 9½	
Total					£ 3888 17 9½	Currency, interest at 6 per cent.

HH.—£5,000, Currency, DESJARDINS CANAL, 1st Session, 13th Parliament, chapter 65.

26th May, 1837	The President, and Directors of the Desjardins Canal Company	386 to 389	26th May, 1847	At £500 each	2000 0 0	
do do	do	390 to 396	do do	200	1400 0 0	
1st April, do	do	406 to 413	1st August, do	200	1600 0 0	
Total					£ 5000 0 0	Currency, interest at 6 per cent.

II.—£35,000, Currency, HOME DISTRICT ROADS, 6 William IV, chapter 30.

19th June, 1837	President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of Upper Canada.	397	19th June, 1857	...	500 0 0	
do do	do	398	do do	...	500 0 0	
Total					£ 1000 0 0	Currency, interest at 6 per cent.

KK.—£245,000, Currency, WELAND CANAL, 7 William IV, chapter 92.

1st August, 1837	Bank of Upper Canada	414	1st August, 1857	...	1000 0 0	
23d do do	Messieurs Truscott and Green	415	23d do do	...	200 0 0	
19th June, 1840	Bursar of King's College	445	19th June, 1860	...	2000 0 0	
Total					£ 3200 0 0	Currency, interest at 6 per cent.

LL.—£77,507 11s. 4½d., Currency, NAVIGATION OF THE RIVER TRENT, 7 William IV, chapter 66.

18th September, 1840	Robert Barclay	450	18th September, 1860	...	500 0 0	
do do	do	451	do do	...	500 0 0	
do do	do	452	do do	...	500 0 0	
do do	do	453	do do	...	270 0 0	
11th May, 1841	George S. Boulton	454	11th May, 1861	...	1280 0 0	
Total					£ 3050 0 0	Currency, interest at 6 per cent.

MM.—£30,000, Currency, QUEENSTON AND GRIMSBY ROADS, 7 William IV, chapter 82.

25th June, 1839	Bursar of King's College	416	25th June, 1859	...	£ 2000 0 0	Currency, interest at 6 per cent.
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Appendix (J.) NN.—£4,103 13s. 5d., Currency, INSURRECTION LOSSES, 2 Victoria, chapter 68.

Appendix (J.)

13th Decem'r.

13th Decem'r.

Date of Debenture.	To whom granted.	Number of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	When Redeemed.	Amount of Debenture.	Remarks.
1st January, 1839	Robert C. Horne	1	1st January, 1859	...	£ 127 18 9	
do do	do	2 & 3	do do	At £200 each.	400 0 0	
do do	do	4	do do	...	300 0 0	
do do	do	5	do do	...	400 0 0	
do do	do	6	do do	...	400 0 0	
do do	do	7	do do	...	400 0 0	
do do	do	8	do do	...	100 0 0	
do do	Michael Murnane	9	do do	...	7 4 0	
do do	Jane Mulligan	10	do do	...	9 0 0	
do do	William Burrows	11	do do	...	350 0 0	
do do	Nicholas Burrows	12	do do	...	33 5 3	
do do	Clarko Gamble, Esq., Trustee to the estate of late Benjamin Whitney	13	do do	...	125 0 0	
do do	Mrs. Washburn	14	do do	...	1000 0 0	
do do	do	15	do do	...	221 6 5	
do do	John Detchman	16	do do	...	60 14 0	
do do	Joseph Stafford	17	do do	...	133 0 0	
do do	James Stafford	18	do do	...	36 5 0	
Total					£ 4103 13 5	Currency, interest at 6 per cent.

OO.—£10,000, Currency, To COMPLETE THE KINGSTON AND NAPANEE ROAD, 2 Victoria, chapter 51.

22d August, 1839	The President, Directors and Company of the Commercial Bank, Midland District.	426 to 432	22d August, 1859	At £100 each.	700 0 0	Currency, interest at 6 per cent.	
do do	do	433 to 440			50 ...		400 0 0
Total					£ 1100 0 0		

PP.—£12,500, Currency, GRAND RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY, 7 William IV, chapter 73.

29th January, 1839	President, Directors and Company of the Gore Bank.	441	29th January, 1860	...	£ 500 0 0	Currency, interest at 6 per cent.
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QQ.—£359, Currency, CHATHAM BRIDGE, 3 Victoria, chapter 51.

5th June, 1840	Bursar of King's College	442	5th June, 1848	...	119 13 4	Currency, interest at 6 per cent.
do do	do	443	do 1849	...	119 13 4	
do do	do	444	do 1850	...	119 13 4	
Total					£ 359 0 0	

RR.—£30,000, Currency, HAMILTON AND BRANTFORD ROAD, 7 William IV, chapter 78.

2d September, 1840	William W. Watson, Esquire	446 to 448	2d September, 1860	At £1000 each.	3000 0 0	Currency, interest at 6 per cent.
do do	do	449			do do		430 0 0
Total					£ 3430 0 0	

SS.—PURCHASE OF THE WELLAND CANAL STOCK, 4 and 5 Victoria, chapter 48.

Date of Debenture.	To whom granted.	Number of Shares.	Number of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	Amount of Debenture.	Remarks.
24th November, 1841	Ogden Creighton	75	1	24th November, 1861	£ 937 10 0	Interest payable, first and second year, 2 per cent. per annum; third year,
do do	Henry Black	2	2	do do	25 0 0	
do do	Archibald Campbell	4	4	do do	50 0 0	
do do	Thomas Cary	2	6	do do	25 0 0	
Carried forward					£ 1037 10 0	

Appendix (J.)

SS.—PURCHASE OF THE WELLAND CANAL STOCK.—(Continued.)

Appendix (J.)

13th Decem'r.

13th Decem'r.

Date of Debenture.	To whom granted.	Number of Shares.	Number of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	Amount of Debenture.	Remarks.
				<i>Brought forward</i> ...	£ 1037 10 0	
24th November, 1841 ...	Catharine Cralgan ...	4	7	24th November, 1861 ...	50 0 0	3 per cent; fourth year, 4 per cent; fifth year, 5 per cent; sixth and following years, 6 per cent. per annum.
do do ...	John Elmsley ...	12	11	do do ...	150 0 0	
do do ...	Thomas Fargues ...	8	12	do do ...	100 0 0	
do do ...	John Fraser ...	4	13	do do ...	50 0 0	
do do ...	Noah Freer ...	20	14	do do ...	250 0 0	
do do ...	Samuel Gale ...	100	16	do do ...	1250 0 0	
do do ...	John Jones, junior ...	2	18	do do ...	25 0 0	
do do ...	Louis Massue ...	12	27	do do ...	150 0 0	
do do ...	Honourable Joseph Masson ...	30	28	do do ...	375 0 0	
do do ...	John Molson ...	17	30	do do ...	212 10 0	
do do ...	William Phillips ...	4	31	do do ...	50 0 0	
do do ...	Charles F. Rol ...	4	32	do do ...	50 0 0	
do do ...	John Stewart ...	5	34	do do ...	62 10 0	
do do ...	T. A. Stayner ...	10	35	do do ...	125 0 0	
do do ...	David R. Stewart ...	28	36	do do ...	350 0 0	
do do ...	Benjamin Tremaln ...	2	38	do do ...	25 0 0	
do do ...	John Torrance ...	20	39	do do ...	250 0 0	
do do ...	James Hunt ...	8	43	do do ...	100 0 0	
do do ...	Edward Burroughs ...	10	48	do do ...	125 0 0	
do do ...	Honourable Matthew Bell ...	5	49	do do ...	62 10 0	
do do ...	Jeffrey Hale ...	10	51	do do ...	125 0 0	
do do ...	Mary Hale ...	1	52	do do ...	12 10 0	
do do ...	John Anderson ...	2	54	do do ...	25 0 0	
do do ...	William Budden ...	4	55	do do ...	50 0 0	
do do ...	James Bell ...	4	56	do do ...	50 0 0	
do do ...	Francis Bell ...	8	57	do do ...	100 0 0	
do do ...	Martin Chins ...	2	58	do do ...	25 0 0	
do do ...	Fisher & M'Leod ...	2	59	do do ...	25 0 0	
do do ...	Samuel Neilson ...	4	61	do do ...	50 0 0	
do do ...	Paterson & Weir ...	10	62	do do ...	125 0 0	
do do ...	M. H. Percival ...	4	63	do do ...	50 0 0	
do do ...	Ellen Stott ...	10	66	do do ...	125 0 0	
do do ...	William Creighton ...	75	68	do do ...	937 10 0	
do do ...	Estate of W. B. Coltman ...	10	72	do do ...	125 0 0	
do do ...	George Hiefer ...	20	73	do do ...	250 0 0	
do do ...	Robert Gillespie ...	50	80	do do ...	625 0 0	
				Total ...	£ 7550 0 0	

The intermediate numbers cancelled, and the Debentures under the following Act issued in lieu thereof, viz:—

TT.—PURCHASE OF THE WELLAND CANAL STOCK, 7 Victoria, chapter 34.

Date of Debenture.	To whom granted.	Number of Shares.	Number of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	Amount of Debenture.	Remarks.
1st January, 1843 ...	Henry Yates ...	8	1	1st January, 1863 ...	100 0 0	Rate of interest, 6 per cent. per annum.
do do ...	Archibald M'Intyre ...	20	2	do do ...	250 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	20	3	do do ...	250 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	4	4	do do ...	50 0 0	
do do ...	John Ely, junior, ...	4	5	do do ...	50 0 0	
do do ...	Yates & M'Intyre ...	8	6	do do ...	100 0 0	
do do ...	D. D. Campbell ...	4	7	do do ...	50 0 0	
do do ...	N. G. Kortwright ...	20	8	do do ...	250 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	20	9	do do ...	250 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	8	10	do do ...	100 0 0	
do do ...	H. H-M'Leod ...	40	11	do do ...	500 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	40	12	do do ...	500 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	40	13	do do ...	500 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	20	14	do do ...	250 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	20	15	do do ...	250 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	20	16	do do ...	250 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	8	17	do do ...	100 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	4	18	do do ...	50 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	4	19	do do ...	50 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	4	20	do do ...	50 0 0	
do do ...	Estate of J. B. Yates ...	20	21	do do ...	250 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	20	22	do do ...	250 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	20	23	do do ...	250 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	20	24	do do ...	250 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	20	25	do do ...	250 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	20	26	do do ...	250 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	20	27	do do ...	250 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	8	28	do do ...	100 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	4	29	do do ...	50 0 0	
do do ...	William Allan ...	20	30	do do ...	250 0 0	
do do ...	D'Arcy Boulton ...	10	31	do do ...	125 0 0	
do do ...	Henry John Boulton ...	20	32	do do ...	250 0 0	
do do ...	Samuel Street ...	5	33	do do ...	62 10 0	
do do ...	George Moffatt ...	20	34	do do ...	250 0 0	
do do ...	Samuel Street ...	80	35	do do ...	1000 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	80	36	do do ...	1000 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	40	37	do do ...	500 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	20	38	do do ...	250 0 0	
				Carried over ...	£ 9537 10 0	

Appendix (J.)

TT.—PURCHASE OF THE WELLAND CANAL STOCK.—(Continued.)

Appendix (J.)

13th Decem'r.

13th Decem'r.

Date of Debenture.	To whom granted.	Number of Shares.	Number of Debenture.	Date of Redemption.	Amount of Debenture.	Remarks.
					£ s. d.	
1st January, 1843 ...	Samuel Street ...	20	39	<i>Brought over</i> ...	9537 10 0	
do do ...	do ...	20	40	1st January, 1863 ...	250 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	20	41	do do ...	250 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	20	42	do do ...	250 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	20	43	do do ...	250 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	20	44	do do ...	250 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	20	45	do do ...	300 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	19	46	do do ...	237 10 0	
do do ...	Samuel Hatt ...	55	47	do do ...	687 10 0	
do do ...	Hancox and Cringan ...	4	48	do do ...	50 0 0	
do do ...	Hart Logan and Company ...	50	49	do do ...	625 0 0	
do do ...	Joseph Cary ...	4	50	do do ...	50 0 0	
do do ...	Samuel Street ...	10	51	do do ...	125 0 0	
do do ...	do ...	20	52	do do ...	250 0 0	
do do ...	William Dawson ...	...	53	do do ...	66 10 0	
do do ...	John Henry Dunn ...	20	54	do do ...	250 0 0	
do do ...	John Donaldson ...	15	55	do do ...	187 10 0	
do do ...	Thomas Merritt ...	20	56	do do ...	250 0 0	
do do ...	Estate of Nehemiah Merritt ...	20	57	do do ...	250 0 0	
do do ...	William Hornby ...	...	58	do do ...	155 0 0	
do do ...	Charles F. Aylwin ...	2	59	do do ...	25 0 0	
do do ...	Reverend R. R. Burrage ...	5	60	do do ...	62 10 0	
do do ...	Thomas A. Cary ...	5	61	do do ...	62 10 0	
do do ...	do ...	5	62	do do ...	62 10 0	
do do ...	Hammond Gowen ...	10	63	do do ...	125 0 0	
				Total ...	£ 14850 0 0	Currency, interest at 6 per cent.

UU.—WELLAND CANAL STOCK, 7 Victoria, chapter 34.

Date of Debenture.	To whom granted.	Number of Debenture.	Amount of Debentures. Sterling.	Date of Redemption.	Remarks.
1st January, 1843 ...	Henry Yates ...	1	£ 250 0 0	1st January, 1853 ...	
do do ...	do ...	2	1000 0 0	do do ...	
do do ...	do ...	3	500 0 0	do do ...	
do do ...	do ...	4	100 0 0	do do ...	
do do ...	Archibald M'Intyre ...	5	1000 0 0	do do ...	
do do ...	do ...	6	1000 0 0	do do ...	
do do ...	do ...	7	1000 0 0	do do ...	
do do ...	do ...	8	1000 0 0	do do ...	
do do ...	do ...	9	1000 0 0	do do ...	
do do ...	Henry Yates ...	10	50 0 0	do do ...	
do do ...	Archibald M'Intyre ...	11	500 0 0	do do ...	
do do ...	do ...	12	500 0 0	do do ...	
do do ...	do ...	13	500 0 0	do do ...	
do do ...	do ...	14	100 0 0	do do ...	
do do ...	do ...	15	50 0 0	do do ...	
do do ...	Archibald M'Intyre, junior ...	16	500 0 0	do do ...	
do do ...	do ...	17	250 0 0	do do ...	
do do ...	do ...	18	100 0 0	do do ...	
do do ...	do ...	19	50 0 0	do do ...	
do do ...	John Ely, junior ...	20	500 0 0	do do ...	
do do ...	do ...	21	250 0 0	do do ...	
do do ...	do ...	22	100 0 0	do do ...	
do do ...	do ...	23	50 0 0	do do ...	
do do ...	Yates and M'Intyre ...	24	1000 0 0	do do ...	
do do ...	do ...	25	100 0 0	do do ...	
do do ...	do ...	26	500 0 0	do do ...	
do do ...	do ...	27	250 0 0	do do ...	
do do ...	D. D. Campbell ...	28	500 0 0	do do ...	
do do ...	do ...	29	250 0 0	do do ...	
do do ...	do ...	30	100 0 0	do do ...	
do do ...	do ...	31	100 0 0	do do ...	
do do ...	N. P. Dours ...	32	250 0 0	do do ...	
do do ...	N. G. Kortwright ...	33	1000 0 0	do do ...	
do do ...	do ...	34	1000 0 0	do do ...	
do do ...	do ...	35	1000 0 0	do do ...	1863
do do ...	do ...	36	1000 0 0	do do ...	
do do ...	do ...	37	500 0 0	do do ...	
do do ...	do ...	38	500 0 0	do do ...	
do do ...	do ...	39	500 0 0	do do ...	
do do ...	do ...	40	500 0 0	do do ...	
do do ...	do ...	41	500 0 0	do do ...	
do do ...	do ...	42	500 0 0	do do ...	
do do ...	do ...	43	250 0 0	do do ...	
do do ...	do ...	44	250 0 0	do do ...	
	Carried forward ...	...	£ 20900 0 0		

UU.—WELLAND CANAL STOCK.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(J.)
13th Decem'r.

Appendix
(J.)
13th Decem'r.

Date of Debenture.	To whom granted.	Number of Debenture.	Amount of Debenture.			Date of Redemption.	Remarks.
			Sterling.				
			£	s.	d.		
1st January, 1843	<i>Brought forward</i> ...	...	20900	0	0	1st January, 1883	
do do	N. G. Kortwright ...	45	250	0	0	do do	
do do	do ...	46	250	0	0	do do	
do do	do ...	47	250	0	0	do do	
do do	C. Yates, W. K. and G. K. Fuller, Trustees of the Estate of J. B. Yates ...	48	1000	0	0	do do	
do do	do ...	49	1000	0	0	do do	
do do	do ...	50	1000	0	0	do do	
do do	do ...	51	1000	0	0	do do	
do do	do ...	52	1000	0	0	do do	
do do	do ...	53	1000	0	0	do do	
do do	do ...	54	1000	0	0	do do	
do do	do ...	55	1000	0	0	do do	
do do	do ...	56	1000	0	0	do do	
do do	do ...	57	1000	0	0	do do	
do do	do ...	58	1000	0	0	do do	
do do	do ...	59	1000	0	0	do do	
do do	do ...	60	1000	0	0	do do	
do do	do ...	61	1000	0	0	do do	
do do	do ...	62	1000	0	0	do do	
do do	do ...	63	1000	0	0	do do	
do do	do ...	64	1000	0	0	do do	
do do	do ...	65	1000	0	0	do do	
do do	do ...	66	1000	0	0	do do	
do do	do ...	67	500	0	0	do do	
do do	do ...	68	500	0	0	do do	
do do	do ...	69	500	0	0	do do	
do do	do ...	70	500	0	0	do do	
do do	do ...	71	500	0	0	do do	
do do	do ...	72	500	0	0	do do	
do do	do ...	73	500	0	0	do do	
do do	do ...	74	500	0	0	do do	
do do	do ...	75	500	0	0	do do	
do do	do ...	76	500	0	0	do do	
do do	do ...	77	100	0	0	do do	
do do	do ...	78	100	0	0	do do	
do do	do ...	79	100	0	0	do do	
do do	do ...	80	100	0	0	do do	
do do	do ...	81	100	0	0	do do	
do do	do ...	82	100	0	0	do do	
do do	do ...	83	100	0	0	do do	
do do	David Henderson ...	84	150	0	0	do do	
do do	do ...	85	250	0	0	do do	
do do	do ...	86	100	0	0	do do	
do do	do ...	87	100	0	0	do do	
do do	William H. Merritt ...	88	300	0	0	do do	
do do	William Dawson ...	89	500	0	0	do do	
do do	do ...	90	250	0	0	do do	
do do	do ...	91	120	0	0	do do	
do do	William Hornby ...	92	900	0	0	do do	
do do	Frederick Franks ...	93	500	0	0	do do	
do do	do ...	94	500	0	0	do do	
do do	do ...	95	500	0	0	do do	
do do	do ...	96	671	4	8	do do	
do do	do ...	97	500	0	0	do do	
do do	A. W. Roberts ...	98	500	0	0	do do	
do do	do ...	99	50	0	0	do do	
do do	Thomas Wilson ...	100	450	0	0	do do	
do do	Phillip Gowan ...	101	500	0	0	do do	
do do	do ...	102	50	0	0	do do	
do do	William Halloway ...	103	100	0	0	do do	
do do	Edward Fletcher ...	104	500	0	0	do do	
do do	do ...	105	500	0	0	do do	
do do	James Alexander ...	106	500	0	0	do do	
do do	do ...	107	500	0	0	do do	
do do	Thomas Pitt ...	108	250	0	0	do do	
do do	J. H. Anderson ...	109	250	0	0	do do	
do do	Charles Franks ...	110	250	0	0	do do	
do do	J. W. Bosanquet ...	111	250	0	0	do do	
do do	William Gausson ...	112	100	0	0	do do	
do do	Nathaniel Addison ...	113	250	0	0	do do	
do do	G. C. Agar ...	114	500	0	0	do do	
do do	do ...	115	50	0	0	do do	
do do	Thomas F. Addison ...	116	500	0	0	do do	
do do	do ...	117	500	0	0	do do	
do do	do ...	118	50	0	0	do do	
do do	Robert Barclay ...	119	500	0	0	do do	
do do	do ...	120	500	0	0	do do	
do do	do ...	121	100	0	0	do do	
do do	Thomas Bolton ...	122	300	0	0	do do	
do do	Estate of F. Jordan ...	123	200	0	0	do do	
do do	Reverend G. Porcher ...	124	500	0	0	do do	
do do	do ...	125	500	0	0	do do	
do do	do ...	126	100	0	0	do do	
do do	Henry Porcher ...	127	500	0	0	do do	
do do	do ...	128	500	0	0	do do	
do do	do ...	129	100	0	0	do do	
do do	Fringie Taylor ...	130	500	0	0	do do	
do do	do ...	131	50	0	0	do do	
do do	Daniel Willink ...	132	200	0	0	do do	
do do	George Moffatt ...	133	400	0	0	do do	
do do	do ...	134	71	5	0	do do	
	Total ...	...	£ 63312	9	8	Sterling, interest at 5 per cent. per annum.	

Appendix
(J.)
13th Decem'r.

Appendix
(J.)
13th Decem'r.

RECAPITULATION.

Acts of the Legislature.	Letter of Schedule.	Service.	Sums raised.		Rate of Interest per Annum.	Remarks.	
			Currency.	Sterling.			
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
2 George IV., chapter 5	A.	Militia	25000	0 0	6 per cent.	Redeemed.	
4 do do 24	B.	Public Service of 1824 ...	16000	0 0	6 do	Redeemed.	
3 do do 8	C.	Burlington Bay Canal ...	8000	0 0	6 do	£5000 redeemed.	
4 do do 16							
7 do do 20	D.	Welland Canal	25000	0 0	6 do	Redeemed.	
8 do do 19	E.	Burlington Canal	4500	0 0	6 do	£3000 redeemed.	
8 do do 17	F.	Welland Canal	50000	0 0	6 do	Redeemed.	
8 do do 18	G.	Kettle Creek Harbour ...	3000	0 0	6 do		
11 do do 11	H.	Welland Canal	25000	0 0	6 do	Redeemed.	
11 do do 12	I.	Burlington Canal	5000	0 0	6 do	£3000 redeemed.	
1 William IV., chapter 25	K.	Oakville Harbour	2500	0 0	6 do		
1 do do 17	L.	Roads and Bridges	20000	0 0	6 do		
1 do do 18	M.	Welland Canal	50000	0 0	5 do	Redeemed.	
1 do do 26	N.	Kettle Creek Harbour ...	2500	0 0	6 do		
2 do do 23	O.	Port Hope Harbour and Wharf Company	2000	0 0	5½ do	Loan to Company.	
2 do do 22	P.	Cobourg Harbour	3000	0 0	5½ do	do	
2 do do 24	Q.	Desjardins Canal	5000	0 0	6 do	do	
3 do do 22	R.	St. Lawrence Navigation ...	3000	0 0	5 do		
3 do do 55	S.	Welland Canal	1250	0 0	5 do		
3 do do 33	T.	Inland Waters, Newcastle District	2000	0 0	6 do	Payable from Tolls only.	
3 do do 34	U.	River Trent Bridge	2000	0 0	6 do		
3 do do 38	V.	Roads in vicinity of York ...	10000	0 0	6 do		
3 do do 31	W.	Brantford Bridge	1500	0 0	6 do		
4 do do 39	X.	Welland Canal	60000	0 0	6 do		
5 do do 21	Y.	Desjardins Canal	7000	0 0	6 do	Loan to Company.	
3 do do 26 & 27	Z.	War Losses	57260	0 0	5 do		
4 do do 53	AA.	To cancel part of Public Debt	200000	0 0 5 do	Payable in England.
5 do do 31	BB.	Do and for sundry Public Works	400000	0 0 5 do	do
7 & 8 do do 4	CC.	For sundry Public Works	269650	0 0 5 do	do
7 do do 76	DD.	York Roads	1760	0 0	6 do	Tolls and District liable.	
7 do do 83	EE.	Chatham Bridge	1500	0 0	6 do		
7 do do 68	FF.	Erie and Ontario Railroad ...	5000	0 0	6 do		
7 do do 81	GG.	Kingston and Napanee Road ...	3888	17 9½	6 do		
7 do do 65	HH.	Desjardins Canal	5000	0 0	6 do		
6 do do 30	II.	Hone District Roads	1000	0 0	6 do		
7 do do 92	KK.	Welland Canal	3200	0 0	6 do		
7 do do 66	LL.	Trent Navigation	3050	0 0	6 do		
7 do do 82	MM.	Queenston and Grimsby Road ...	2000	0 0	6 do		
2 Victoria, do 68	NN.	Insurrection Losses	4103	13 5	6 do		
2 do do 51	OO.	Kingston and Napanee Road ...	1100	0 0	6 do		
7 William IV., do 73	PP.	Grand River Navigation Company	500	0 0	6 do		
3 Victoria, do 51	QQ.	Chatham Bridge	359	0 0	6 do		
7 William IV., do 78	RR.	Hamilton and Brantford Road ...	3430	0 0	6 do		
4 & 5 Victoria, do 48	SS.	Purchase of Welland Canal Stock	7550	0 0	...	2 per cent. for first and second year, 3 per cent. for third year, 4 per cent. for fourth year, 5 per cent. for fifth year, and 6 per cent. sixth and following years.	
7 do do 34	TT.	do do do	14859	0 0	6 do		
7 do do 34	UU.	Welland Canal Stock	63312	9 8 5 do	Sterling, payable in England.
Total amount of Debentures issued ...			438810	11 2½	932962	9 8	
Total amount of Debentures redeemed ...			202000	0 0	
Amount outstanding ...			£236810	11 2½	932962	9 8	

SUMMARY.

Total amount of Public Debt of Canada, up to this date, independent of the late Guarantee Loan from England:—
£236810 11s. 2d. Currency, and £932962 9s. 8d. Sterling.

Of which £ 7550 0 0 Currency, is at 2 per cent. interest, per annum, for first and second years, &c.
61510 0 0 do 5 do.
5000 0 0 do 5½ do.
162750 11 2½ do 6 do.

Grand Total £236810 11 2½ Currency, payable in Canada, and £932962 9 8 Sterling, interest at 5 per cent, payable in England.

W. MORRIS, R. G.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
MONTREAL, 3rd December, 1844.

Appendix (J.) SCHEDULE of BILLS OF EXCHANGE drawn upon the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, on account of the Guaranteed Loan of £1,500,000, Sterling. Appendix (J.)

13th Decem'r.

13th Decem'r.

Date of the Bill.	Number of the Bill.	To whom sold.	Days sight.	Amount in Sterling.	Rate of Premium.	Proceeds in Currency.
				£ s. d.		£ s. d.
September 23rd, 1842	1 & 2	Bank of Montreal ... at £1000 each	60 days	20000 0 0	8 per cent.	45470 19 1
	3	do ...	do	8000 0 0	do	
	4	do ...	do	4000 0 0	do	
	5 to 9	do ... at £1000 each	do	5000 0 0	do	
	10	do ...	do	892 9 3	do	
do 24th, do	11 to 15	Commercial Bank ... at £1000 each	do	5000 0 0	do	21552 6 5
	16	do ...	do	12690 5 4	do	
do do do	17	City Bank, Montreal ...	do	8401 16 6	do ...	10082 3 9
do 26th, do	18	Bank of Upper Canada ...	do	24365 11 9	do	39348 16 9
	19 to 23	do ... at £1000 each	do	5000 0 0	do	
	24	do ...	do	3425 2 2	do	
do do do	25 to 34	John E. Mills ... at £1000 each	do	10000 0 0	8½ per cent. ...	12055 11 1
January 10th, 1843	35 to 38	Bank of Upper Canada, at £10000 each	do	40000 0 0	10 per cent.	73333 6 8
	39 to 48	do 1000	do	10000 0 0	do	
	49 to 68	do 500	do	10000 0 0	do	
do 13th, do	69	William Sargent ...	do	5281 6 8	do ...	6454 19 3
do 16th, do	70 to 79	Commercial Bank ... at £250 each	do	2500 0 0	do	10110 2 6
	80 to 87	do ... 500	do	4000 0 0	do	
	88	do ...	do	1771 18 5	do	
do 26th, do	89	Bank of Montreal ...	do	20000 0 0	9 per cent.	40000 0 0
90	do ...	do	13027 10 5	do		
March 24th, 1843 ...	91	Bank of Upper Canada ...	30 days	20000 0 0	9½ per cent. ...	24333 6 8
do do do ...	92	Commercial Bank ...	do	30000 0 0	do ...	36500 0 0
do 31st, do ...	93	Bank of Montreal ...	do	3373 19 6	9 per cent.	28308 9 7
	94 & 95	do ... at £2500 each	do	5000 0 0	do	
	96 to 100	do ... 1000	do	5000 0 0	do	
	101 to 120	do ... 500	do	10000 0 0	do	
do do do ..	121	Gore Bank ...	do	10000 0 0	{ Half at 9½ per cent. and half at 10 ... }	12194 8 9
April 15th, do ...	122	William Sargent ...	do	3000 0 0	9½ per cent.	3650 0 0
May 10th, do ...	123	Baring Brothers and Company ...	do	12000 0 0	do	14600 0 0
do do do ...	124	Glyn, Halifax and Company ...	do	12000 0 0	do	14600 0 0
August 7th, do ...	125 to 127	John E. Mills ... at £1000 each	do	3000 0 0	{ ¼ per ct. above par of 24s. 4d. Currency, per £ Sterling ... }	3668 5 0
	128	Bank of Montreal ...	do	20000 0 0	¼ do ...	24394 3 4
do do do ...	129	do ...	do	10000 0 0	½ do ...	12227 10 0
do do do ...	130 to 139	Banque du Peuple ... at £500 each	do	5000 0 0	½ do ...	6098 10 10
do do do ...	140	Bank of Upper Canada ...	do	30000 0 0	½ do	48910 0 0
	141 to 160	do ... at £500 each	do	10000 0 0	½ do	
do do do ...	161	Commercial Bank ...	do	20000 0 0	½ do	26900 10 0
	162 to 165	do ... at £500 each	do	2000 0 0	½ do	
do 25th, do ...	166	Baring Brothers and Company ...	do	11717 6 6	10 per cent. ...	14321 3 6
do do do ...	167	Glyn, Halifax and Company ...	do	13100 0 0	do ...	16011 2 2½
do do do ...	168	M. Marshall ...	do	12060 0 0	do ...	14740 0 0
November 13th, do ...	169	A. Steven ...	do	30000 0 0	{ 1 per ct. above par of 24s. 4d. Currency, per £ Sterling ... }	36865 0 0
Carried over ...				£ 490877 6 6		£ 596730 15 4½

Appendix
(J.)

SCHEDULE OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(J.)

13th Decem'r.	Date of the Bill.	Number of the Bill.	To whom sold.	Days sight.	Amount in Sterling.	Rate of Premium.	Proceeds in Currency.	13th Decem'r.
					£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
			<i>Brought over ...</i>	<i>...</i>	490877 6 6		596730 15 4½	
November 13th, 1843		170 to 184	Banque du Peuple ... at £500 each	30 days	7500 0 0	½ per ct. above par of 24s. 4d. Currency, per £ Sterling ...	9170 12 6	
do do do		185 & 186 187 & 188	John E. Mills ... at £1000 each do ... 500	do do	3000 0 0		Par of 24s. 4d.	3650 0 0
do do do		189 190 & 191 192 to 194 195 to 204	Bank of Upper Canada ... £30000 do ... 1000 each do ... 1000 do ... 500	do do do do	40000 0 0	½ per ct. above par of 24s. 4d. Currency, per £ Sterling ...	48788 6 8	
January 16th, 1844		205 to 208 209 to 328	Bank of Montreal ... at £10000 each do ... 500	do do	100000 0 0		do ...	122579 3 4
February 16th, do		329 to 352 353	Bank of British N. America, at £500 0 each do 395 18	do do	12395 18 0	½ per ct. above par of 24s. 4d. Currency, per £ Sterling ...	15194 15 10	
March 20th, do		354 355 to 358 359 to 366 367 to 366	Commercial Bank ... £30000 do ... 1000 each do ... 750 do ... 500	do do do do	50000 0 0		Half at 1½ do and half at ¾ do ...	30796 17 6
do do do		387	Bank of Upper Canada ...	do	50000 0 0	1 per cent. do ...		61441 13 4
May 8th, do		388	M. Marshall ...	do	14195 12 6	1 do do ...	17444 1 1½	
do do do		389	Baring Brothers and Company ...	do	11849 15 6	1 do do ...	14561 7 11½	
do do do		390	Glyn, Halifax and Company ...	do	10158 13 2	1 do do ...	12483 5 10½	
do 24th, do		391	do do ...	do	1215 0 7	1 do do ...	1493 1 5½	
July 26th, do		392	James Lesslie ...	do	1000 0 0	2 do do ...	1241 0 0	
do do do		393	Gillespie, Moffatt and Company ...	do	5000 0 0	1½ do do ...	6197 7 11	
do do do		394 395 396 to 435 436 to 444	Bank of Montreal ... £50000 do ... 15000 do ... at 500 each do ... 1000	do do do do	94000 0 0	1½ do do ...	116511 0 10	
September 9th, do		445	Gore Bank ...	do	30000 0 0	2¼ do do ...	37321 5 0	
do do do		446 to 465	Banque du Peuple ... at £500 each	do	10000 0 0	2⅞ do do ...	12463 4 7	
do do do		466 467 to 470 471 to 474 475 to 479 480 to 489	Commercial Bank ... £10000 do ... at 1000 each do ... 750 do ... 600 do ... 500	do do do do do	25000 0 0	1½ do do ...	30986 19 7	
do do do		490 to 494	John E. Mills ... £500 each	do	2500 0 0	1½ do do ...	3094 17 11	
do do do		495 to 504 505 to 541	Bank of Montreal ... at £1000 each do ... 500	do do	28500 0 0	1½ do do ...	35325 3 2	
October 25th, do		542 & 543 544 to 553 554 to 563 564 to 608	do ... £30000 do ... at 1000 each do ... 750 do ... 500	do do do do	100000 0 0	2⅞ do do ...	124176 0 10	
do do do		609	M. Marshall ...	do	21984 7 6	do do do ...	27299 6 6½	
do do do		610	Glyn, Halifax and Company ...	do	12447 3 10	do do do ...	15456 8 7½	
do do do		611	Baring Brothers and Company ...	do	11858 13 3	do do do ...	14725 12 4½	
do do do		612	William Sargent ...	do	19000 0 0	do do do ...	23593 8 11	
			Total amount in Sterling ...	...	£1152482 10 10		£1413370 13 0½	
			Proceeds in Currency amounting to ...	...	...		...

W. MORRIS, R. G.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
MONTREAL, 30th November, 1844.

STATEMENT

OF

SUPERVISOR OF CULLERS,

Laid before the House, 16th December, 1844.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

MONTREAL, 14th December, 1844.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, a Statement in detail, of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Supervisor of Cullers during the season of 1844, together with an Abstract of all Lumber culled under his superintendence, and the Section of the Province from whence the same was procured; prepared in compliance with the 16th Section of the Act 7 Victoria, chap. 25.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

D. DALY,

*Secretary.*W. B. LINDSAY, Esquire,
&c. &c. &c.

1844.

SCHEDULE of Documents relative to the Supervisor of Cullers' Accounts,
transmitted herewith:—

General Statement of Receipts and Disbursements.

No. 1. General Statement of Receipts for Measuring.

- | | | | |
|------|----|----|--|
| " 2. | do | do | of Cullers' Fees. |
| " 3. | do | do | of Clerks' Salaries. |
| " 4. | do | do | of Office Furniture. |
| " 5. | do | do | of Sundry Expenses. |
| " 6. | do | do | of Expenses of Branch Office for the Port of Montreal. |
| | do | do | of Square Timber. |
| | do | do | of Deals, Boards, Planks, Masts, Spars, &c. |

Inventory of Sundry Articles of Office Furniture.

JOHN SHARPLES,

*Supervisor.*SUPERVISOR OF CULLERS' OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 6th December, 1844.

Appendix (K.) THE Supervisor of Cullers General Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for Measuring and Culling Lumber, from the 1st January to 6th December, 1844. Appendix (K.)

16th Decem'r.

16th Decem'r.

No. of Document.		£ s. d.	No. of Document.		£ s. d.
1	To Gross Receipts for Measuring, Culling, &c. for the Port of Quebec ...	12753 1 4	2	By paid Cullers' Fees ...	7469 1 2
			3	" Clerks' Salaries ...	1922 15 8
			4	" Office Furniture ...	157 3 6
			5	" Sundry Expenses ...	452 13 4
			6	" Expenses of Branch Officer for the Port of Montreal ...	28 2 4
				" Salary of Supervisor, from 1st January, 1844, to 1st January, 1845, one year ...	300 0 0
				Balance, being surplus fund ...	2423 5 4
		£ 12753 1 4			£ 12753 1 4
	To Balance, cash in hand £2378 3 4				
	To this amount in litigation, a suit being now pending for the recovery of the same... 45 2 0				
		2423 5 4			

JOHN SHARPLES,
Supervisor.

SUPERVISOR OF CULLERS' OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 6th December, 1844.

Sworn to before me, this 7th December, 1844,

W. POWER, J. P.

DOCUMENT No. 1.

STATEMENT of Receipts of Lumber Measured, Culled, &c., at the Port of Quebec, through the Office of the Supervisor of Cullers, during the Season of 1844.

			s. d.	£ s. d.
189094	Pieces White Pine ...	302566'23-40 tons @	0 3	3782 1 6
108100	" Red do ...	104081'23 "	0 4	1734 13 10
13397	" Oak ...	18037' 4 "	0 4	300 12 4
18573	" Elm ...	16904'21 "	0 4	281 14 10
3190	" Ash ...	3313' 3 "	0 4	55 4 4
3912	" Birch ...	1658'38 "	0 4	27 13 0
27	" Maple ...	24'13 "	0 4	0 8 2
64	" Butternut ...	76 "	0 3	0 19 0
162	" Basswood ...	197'39 "	0 3	2 9 6
961	" Tamarac ...	498' 5 "	0 4	8 6 0
43	" Hemlock ...	25' 1 "	0 4	0 8 4
1	" Poplar ...	1' 5 "	0 4	0 0 4
135	" Walnut ...	86' 9 "	0 4	1 8 9
12	" Spruce ...	9'20 "	0 4	0 3 2
10	" Hickory ...	2 "	0 4	0 0 8
992	" White Pine, culled ...	1577'35 "	0 6	39 8 11
674	" " broken up and made sound ...	1020' 2 "	0 6	25 10 0
429	" Oak, culled ...	154'16 "	0 8	5 2 11
478	" Birch, do... ..	182' 4 "	0 8	6 1 4
20	" Maple, do ...	2'25 "	0 8	0 1 9
450	" Red Pine broken up and made sound ...	347' 3 "	0 7	10 2 5
50	" Elm and Ash do do ...	42' 6 "	0 8	1 8 1
52	" Masts and Bowsprits ...		4 0	10 8 0
90	" do ...		3 0	13 10 0
23	" do ...		2 0	2 6 0
165				
5	" Red Pine Spars ...		3 0	0 15 0
109	" do do ...		2 0	10 18 0
27	" do do or Poles ...		1 0	1 7 0
141				
288	" French Billieux ...		1 0	14 8 0
2651	Cords Lathwood ...		1 6	198 16 6
2603	Pieces Oars (per 100 ps.) ...		3 0	3 18 1
669	" Handspikes (per 100 ps.) ...		3 0	1 0 0
1063962	Staves, Standard ...	M. C. Q. 957 7 2 2 @	15 0	718 6 3
	" West India ...	2259 9 1 25	7 6	847 9 7
	" Barrel ...	67 9 3 9	5 0	16 19 11
	" Ash ...	31 6 3 2	5 0	7 18 4
2697140	Pieces Deals ...	2,888,021'19 Standard	3 0	4332 0 8
231237	" Planks ...		2 6	289 0 10
				£12753 1 4

JOHN SHARPLES,
Supervisor.

SUPERVISOR OF CULLERS' OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 6th December, 1844.

STATEMENT of Fees paid to Cullers in their respective Departments, for work performed during the Season of 1844.

Department.	Cullers' Names.	Amount.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Square Timber	J. Larochelle	206 14 5	2908 5 4
do	M. Robitaille	239 0 8	
do	Ed. Clark	211 12 5	
do	J. B. Vachon	212 17 3	
do	T. Connolly	267 18 10	
do	James M'Phee	376 5 5	
do	Wm. Bee	231 13 3	
do	Patrick O'Brian	256 9 7	
do	D. Duggan	259 16 2	
do	R. Jeffery	182 7 9	
do	A. Chisholm	175 11 5	
do	D. Cantillon	195 5 2	
do	E. Robitaille	92 13 0	
Square Timber and Masts	A. Dorval	193 8 6	249 16 9
Masts	O. Gaboury	56 8 3	
Deals, &c.	M. Power	242 0 7	3239 19 11
do	J. Lockquell	131 13 10	
do	C. Cazeau	178 7 7	
do	J. Scott	174 13 10	
do	Jérôme Couture	129 4 1	
do	F. Couture	136 9 5	
do	A. Couture	134 5 2	
do	Jean Couture	127 19 11	
do	J. S. Waterson	186 9 0	
do	M. Renaud	117 18 2	
do	J. Miller	130 7 7	
do	M. Hamel, junr.	179 11 8	
do	M. Malone	148 14 8	
do	L. Vidal	20 18 10	
do	J. B. Jarnac	134 4 6	
do	P. Malone	112 3 1	
do	M. Murphy	102 17 5	
do	T. Malone	60 4 3	
do	J. Kerr	82 19 8	
do	T. Clark	99 15 10	
do	B. Downes	95 5 0	
do	Wm. Teedon	54 9 6	
do	P. Gelly	121 13 3	
do	J. Kelly	86 5 2	
do	J. Cameron	85 15 8	
do	P. M. Paquet	41 4 11	
do	L. Dubois	124 7 4	
Staves	L. Myrand	158 17 9	1045 17 2
do	M. Naulan	142 5 11	
do	Wm. O'Brien	102 10 0	
do	B. Chartier	66 10 1	
do	G. Downes	85 3 6	
do	T. Murphy	41 16 9	
do	J. Curtain	61 15 6	
do	R. Boyte	83 1 9	
do	J. Langlois	91 10 2	
do	M. Gibbons	86 18 8	
do	C. Cornou	64 18 7	
do	J. Frederick	60 8 6	
Shipping Cullers	Wm. Richardson	5 9 3	25 2 0
do	E. Verrault	7 2 7	
do	J. Quin	1 10 5	
do	N. Fortune	0 7 1	
do	L. Lambert	10 10 7	
do	N. Vallon	0 2 1	
			£7489 1 2

JOHN SHARPLES,
Supervisor,

SUPERVISOR OF CULLERS' OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 6th December, 1844.

DOCUMENT No. 3.

DISBURSEMENT Account for Salaries paid Clerks employed by the Supervisor of Cullers for the Season of 1844.

Appendix (K.)
16th Decem'r.

Appendix (K.)
16th Decem'r.

Name of Clerk.	Employed as.	Department engaged in.	Term of Engagement.	Salary.	Total Amount.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mathew Harbeson	Manager	...	1st January, 1844, to 1st January, 1845, 1 year	250 0 0	
James Welch	Cash Keeper	...	do do do do	190 0 0	
C. G. Wakefield	Book Keeper	...	1st May, do 1st May, do do	185 0 0	
James A. Coall	Head Specification Clerk	Deals and Staves	do do do do do	150 0 0	625 0 0
Charles Graddon	do	do do	do do 1st January, do Season	100 0 0	
James G. Scott	do	do do	1st June, do do do do	65 0 0	
James M'Inanly	do	do do	One Month, do ...	7 10 0	
John Y. Cooks	Head do	Timber Division No. 1	1st May, do to 1st January, 1845, do	135 0 0	322 10 0
Stewart S. Orr	do	do do do	do do do do do	95 0 0	
John M'Mahon	do	do do do	1st January, do do do 1 year	85 0 0	
George Colley	Head do	do do do 2	1st May, do do do Season	135 0 0	
Edward Byrne	do	do do do	do do do do do	95 0 0	
John O'Kane	do	do do do	do do do do do	65 0 0	
Yeats Welch	Head do	do do do 3	1st June, do 1st December, 1844, do	120 0 0	
Alexander Fraser	do	do do do	1st May, do 1st January, 1845, do	95 0 0	
James Prendergast	do	do do do	do do do do do	30 0 0	855 0 0
Robert Maxwell	Extra Clerk	Timber	As required	24 12 8	
W. Cronin	do	do	do	20 2 6	
M. P. Henney	do	do	do	22 11 8	
E. Bartelott	do	do	do	4 16 10	72 3 8
Office Messenger	...	...	15th April, 1844, to 1st May, 1845	48 2 0	48 2 0
				£	1922 15 8

SUPERVISOR OF CULLERS' OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 6th December, 1844.

JOHN SHARPLES,
Supervisor of Cullers.

DOCUMENT No. 4.

DISBURSEMENT Account for Office Furniture for the Supervisor of Cullers' Office.

By paid 1 Office desk (double) with drawers, &c. complete	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
" 2 Office desks (double) do together with counter, &c., complete (per contract)	29	10	0			
" 1 Office desk (single) with drawers, &c. complete	7	10	0			
" 1 do for registering	3	15	0			
" 1 do small	3	0	0			
" 1 do (single) drawers complete	3	12	6			
" A Set of 42 drawers for the use of Cullers	4	0	0			
" 1 long Telescope table (hardwood) for the accommodation of the Board of Examiners	8	10	0			
" 5 Yards green baize for do	0	17	6			
" 24 Common wood chairs	3	12	0	74	16	0
" 2 Office stools (hair bottoms)	10	0	0			
" 16 do	5	0	0			
" 18 Foot stools	1	9	9			
" 1 Writing desk (covered green cloth)	0	7	6			
" Frames for almanacks, &c., at 15s., 8s. 9d., 4s.	1	7	9			
" 4 Carr patent camphine oil lamps	6	0	0			
" 1 Webb do do	1	5	0			
" Oil can and filler, 3s. 9d. Screws for fitting, 2s. 10d.	0	6	7	20	8	7
" Office clock	6	10	0			
" Small Iron safe	2	0	0			
" 1 Brass standard for testing Cullers' rods	1	13	9			
" Cast steel stamps for stamping do	0	18	0			
" Umbrella stand	0	12	6			
" Small table as stand for cash box	0	12	6			
" Step-ladder, 11s. 3d. Wash-stand, 9s.	1	0	3			
" Paper press for stationery	0	11	0			
" 3 Door mats	0	12	0	14	10	0
" 2 Stoves and pans	4	3	0			
" 1 Franklin stove and elbows, &c.	3	10	0			
" Patent copying press with stand	10	2	6			
" Map of Canada	1	0	0			
" Tin box with centre box complete, patent lock, &c.	2	1	3			
" Cash-box with two patent Brahmia locks	1	18	6			
" Fitting up book-safe with tin compartments	7	10	0			
" Gallows pipe, 40s. Stove pipes, 41s. 6d.	4	1	6	34	7	3
" Plates for Office doors	1	12	6			
" Office Sign board	4	0	0			
" Account for sundry items of hardware, tinware, &c.				5	12	6
" Fender and fire irons				6	5	2
				1	5	0
	£			157	8	6

SUPERVISOR OF CULLERS' OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 6th December, 1844.

JOHN SHARPLES,
Supervisor.

Appendix
(K.)
6th Decem'r.

Appendix
(K.)
16th Decem'r.

DOCUMENT No. 5.

DISBURSEMENT Account of the Residue Expenditure connected with the Supervisor of Cullers' Office.

	£	s.	d.
By paid Rent of Office, from 1st January, 1844, to 1st May, 1844—4 months	12	10	0
" do from 1st May, 1844, to 1st May, 1845—1 year	145	0	0
" Office books	74	0	4
" Stationery	83	16	5
" Fuel, oil and candles	40	4	3
" Cariole, caleche and boat hire	23	4	8
" Sundry petty expenses	15	3	11
" Advertizing in the Quebec and Montreal Newspapers	11	4	1
" Joiners' work fitting up Office	9	15	0
" H. Black and C. Alleyn, Advocates, for professional services rendered during the season	23	6	8
" C. Alleyn, Advocate, for drafting and completing afresh, ten Bonds and Affidavits for Cullers, said Bonds, &c. being originally filled up in accordance with the Certificates granted them by the Board of Examiners, but which were declared by the Executive to be informal	6	5	0
" Sundry expenses connected with the Board of Examiners	7	13	3
	£452	13	4

JOHN SHARPLES,
Supervisor.

SUPERVISOR OF CULLERS' OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 6th December, 1844.

DOCUMENT No. 6.

STATEMENT of Expenses incurred for the Branch Office for the Port of Montreal.

	£	s.	d.
By Supervisor's expenses proceeding to Montreal to establish a Branch Office	3	2	4
By Joseph Ross, for services as Deputy Supervisor	25	0	0
	£28	2	4

JOHN SHARPLES,
Supervisor.

SUPERVISOR OF CULLERS' OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 6th December, 1844.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

AN ABSTRACT of the Number of Pieces and Number of Cubic Feet of each description of Timber measured under the superintendence of the Supervisor of Cullers, with the section of the Province wherefrom.

Number.	Section of Country.	White Pine.		Red Pine.		Oak.		Elm.		Ash.		Birch.	
		Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.
1	Quebec and Montreal	8176	416135	2	65	419	5757	87	2658	61	1641	3760	60033
2	Saint Lawrence, from Montreal to the Head of Lake Ontario	34615	2469625	1727	55125	3375	158960	5651	209855	652	25323	119	3745
3	Grand River, &c.—Lake Erie	1079	60204	...	...	8111	512049	104	2801	2	45		
4	Ottawa River, and its Tributaries, below Bytown	36452	1992936	248	6931	285	6222	9698	347540	2323	99271		
5	Gatineau	9727	658907	3387	110819	2	71	2	44	1	57		
6	Rideau	7758	515188	33	1106	931	27113	2713	100139	94	3782		
7	Ottawa, and its tributaries, above Bytown	92280	6052783	102753	3989197	708	17488	435	13838	57	2404	511	9864
		190086	12165778	108100	4163263	13826	727660	16590	676884	3190	132523	4390	73642

	Maple.		Butternut.		Basswood.		Tamarac.		Hemlock.		Poplar.		Walnut.		Spruce.		Hickory.	
	ps.	feet.	ps.	feet.	ps.	feet.	ps.	feet.	ps.	feet.	ps.	feet.	ps.	feet.	ps.	feet.	ps.	ft.
1	20	105	2	60	5	171	365	5789	38	847								
2	5	244	9	356	11	476	174	4712	...	...	1	45	135	3449	1	30		
3	22	729	53	2822	146	7272	422	9424	5	154	...	...	...	...	11	340	10	80
	47	1078	64	3040	162	7919	961	19926	43	1001	1	45	135	3449	12	370	10	80

Appendix (K.)

OTTAWA SECTION (above Bytown,) subdivided under the following heads:—

Appendix (K.)

16th Decem'r.

16th Decem'r.

	White Pine.		Red Pine.		Oak.		Elm.	
	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.
Carp and Qulo Rivers ...	5235	304822	267	8886	23	1024	27	900
Duchens and Chats Lake ...	18723	1173477	857	25573	118	3132	11	343
Mississippi River ...	9997	622922	1532	56286	137	3373	236	7760
Madawaska ...	16090	1029525	16451	654920	27	798	153	4567
Bonchere ...	6062	431348	17639	725301	85	899	3	116
Calumette Island and Lake, and Fort Coulogne River and Lake ...	12562	823924	1018	34615	128	4089	3	73
Black River ...	98	6936	8701	321131	26	529		
Westmeath; Les Allumettes Island and Lake, and Quelbute ...	17070	1184203	2416	79851	141	3137		
Indian, Muskrat and Snake Rivers ...	3345	248686	10748	385927	6	175		
Pittawawa River ...	1	62	16486	681341	3	99	1	45
Chalk Rivers ...	769	51396	4737	192738	...	...	1	34
Deep River, Deux Joachim Rapids, and upwards ...	2328	175482	21901	822628	9	283		
	92280	6052783	102753	3989197	703	17488	435	13838

SUPERVISOR OF CULLERS' OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 6th December, 1844.

JOHN SHARPLES,
Supervisor.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

AN ABSTRACT of the Number of Pieces of all Lumber (Square Timber excepted) Measured and Culled under the superintendence of the Supervisor of Cullers, with the Section of the Province wherefrom.

Number.	Section of the Province.	Masts.	Spars.	Bowaprits.	Billieux.	Oars.	Handspikes.	Lathwood.
		Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Cords.
1	Quebec and Montreal ...	41	27	...	...	...	...	2651
2	St. Lawrence, from Montreal upwards ...	101	30	7	288	2603	669	
3	Ottawa and its Tributaries ...	15	84	1	...	...	...
		157	141	8	288	2603	669	2651

DEALS AND PLANK.

	PINE.			SPRUCE.			
	Deals.		Plank & Boards.	Deals.		Plank & Boards.	
	Pieces.	Standard.		Pieces.	Standard.		Pieces.
1	District below Quebec ...	23152	25632	39	114204	113215'49	356
2	Quebec District ...	98479	111477'46	56363	334082	326003'39	76131
3	Quebec District to Montreal ...	306799	345385'5	11264	602124	578260'8	55083
4	Ottawa and its Tributaries ...	809976	952121'46	62	...	...	...
5	St. Lawrence, from Montreal upwards ...	134327	155508'10	4402	...	...	5811
6	Unknown, no return being rendered ..	84642	96523'40	4974	189455	183892'47	16752
		1456375	1686648'37	77104	1240765	1201372'33	154133

STAVES.

	Standard.		West India.	Barrel.	Ash.	
	Pieces.	M. C. Q.	M. C. Q.	M. C. Q.	M. C. Q.	
1	Montreal to Kingston ...	21467	20 6 2 10	27 1 3 8	26 6 0 11	31 0 0 8
2	Kingston to the Head of Lake Ontario ...	103271	87 8 3 16	454 8 0 14	37 0 2 1	0 3 1 9
3	Grand River and Lake Erie, including River Thames ...	939224	849 2 0 6	1777 9 2 3	3 4 0 27	0 3 1 15
		1063962	957 7 2 2	2259 9 1 23	67 9 3 9	31 6 3 2

SUPERVISOR OF CULLERS' OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 6th December, 1844.

JOHN SHARPLES,
Supervisor.

INVENTORY of sundry articles of Office Furniture remaining in the possession of the Supervisor of Cullers.

Seven Office Desks, a sett of 42 Drawers for the use of the Cullers, a long Telescope Table (hard wood) for the accommodation of the Board of Examiners, 5 yards of green Baize for ditto, 24 common wood Chairs, 18 Office Stools, 18 Foot Stools, 1 Writing Desk, (covered green cloth), Frames for Almanacks, &c., 4 Carr patent Camphine Oil Lamps, 1 Webb do. do. do., Oil Can and Filler and Screws for fitting, Office Clock, Small Iron Safe, 1 Brass Standard for testing Cullers' rods, Cast-steel Stamp for stamping ditto, Umbrella stand, Small Table as stand for Cash Box, Step Ladder and Wash Stand, Paper Press for Stationery, 3 Door Mats, 2 Stoves and Pans, 1 Franklin Stove, Elbows, &c., Patent Copying Press complete with stand, Map of Canada, Tin Box with centre Box complete, patent locks, &c., Cash Box with 2 patent Brahmin Locks, Tin Compartments in Safe for Books and Papers, Gallows and other Stove Pipes, Tin Plates for Office Doors, Office Sign Board, Fender and Fire Irons, various small articles for Office use, such as Candlesticks, Water Falls, &c. &c.

SUPERVISOR OF CULLERS' OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 6th December, 1844.

JOHN SHARPLES,
Supervisor.

REPORT

Of the Commissioners appointed for the Relief of Insane and Invalid persons, and Foundlings, in the District of Quebec.

The Commissioners, in conformity to Law, have the honor to render their Accounts to the 31st of October last, inclusive, by which there appears due them a sum of Six hundred and seventy-three pounds, five shillings and seven pence, currency, being the amount of the expenditure to the said 31st day of October last.

There are now under the charge of the Commissioners the following persons and Foundlings, viz:—

At the General Hospital.

21 Insane,	{	11 Men.	|	27 Invalids,	{	9 Men.
		10 Women.				18 Women.

At the Hôtel Dieu.

62 Foundlings,	{	32 Boys.
		30 Girls.

For whose support, during the year commencing on the First of November last, the following sums will be required, viz:—

	£	s.	d.
For the Insane,—21 at 1s. 8d. per diem	638	15	0
For the Invalids—27 at 1s. " " " " " " " " " " " "	492	15	0
For clothing for the same " " " " " " " " " " " "	100	0	0
For a Guardian for the Insane—salary " " " " " " " " " " " "	25	0	0
For the Foundlings—62 at 5d. per diem " " " " " " " " " " " "	471	9	2
For a Nurse for the same—salary " " " " " " " " " " " "	30	0	0
For clothing " " " " " " " " " " " "	15	0	0
For allowance for attending Indigent Sick " " " " " " " " " " " "	200	0	0
Probable amount of current expenses " " " " " " " " " " " "	1972	19	2
To which is to be added the amount due as above " " " " " " " " " " " "	673	5	7
Forming a sum of " " " " " " " " " " " "	£2646	4	9

For which the Commissioners respectfully pray that an appropriation be made by the Legislature.

The Commissioners beg to renew the representations they have made to the Legislature, in preceding years, respecting the total insufficiency of the building in which the Insane are confined, and the impossibility of adopting any efficient system of treatment for their relief, owing to the very limited means granted for that purpose.

The Commissioners see with great satisfaction that His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief has again brought before the Legislature, in the present Session, the necessity of providing Asylums for the Insane, and they flatter themselves that an establishment upon the most approved systems followed in England or the United States, will ere long be formed. They humbly submit that, as in all probability Quebec will be chosen as the most central place in Canada East for such an Institution, a great saving would be made, if the Farm belonging to the Jesuits' Estates, situate at the Canardière, within two miles of the City, could be obtained for that object: the site is most eligible, and of easy access at all times of the year.

The whole however humbly submitted.

CHS. F. BAILLARGEON, Ptre.
E. W. SEWELL, Clerk.
JOSEPH MORRIN.
L. MASSUE.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

STATEMENT OF THE ACCOUNTS AND AFFAIRS OF THE PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, for the year 1844, laid before the Legislative Assembly, on the 19th December, 1844, pursuant to the Statute (of Upper Canada,) 4 William IV, chapter 37.

No. 1.—Report of the Board of Inspectors.

No. 2.—Report of the Chaplain.

No. 3.—Report of the Surgeon.

No. 4.—Report of the Warden.

No. 1.

Report of the Board of Inspectors.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir CHARLES THEOPHILUS METCALFE, Baronet, G. C. B., Governor General of British North America, &c. &c. &c.

The Board of Inspectors of the Provincial Penitentiary established at Kingston, have the honor to lay before Your Excellency the several Reports presented to them by the Warden, the Surgeon, and the Chaplain of the Institution, and at the same time to allude to the most important transactions of the past year. They are happy to report that the premises are now surrounded by a substantial and secure wall, which requires but a little addition in height to complete it in every respect; this they purpose doing next season with one building party, while the others are proceeding with the several buildings of the prison so imperatively called for by the increased number of convicts. So rapidly have the committals been made during the past year, that accommodation was with difficulty afforded to the prisoners, and the temporary provision made for the services of the Hospital and Female Prison became so evidently insufficient, that the Board at once determined to proceed with the completion of the West Wing, the Female Prison, and an Hospital. They have also in view, as an important item in the works of the next season, the fitting up of Chapels for the use of the Protestant and Roman Catholic congregations, their attention having been repeatedly drawn to this subject by the Chaplain. The Inspectors beg leave to bring before the notice of Your Excellency that part of their Report of last year which stated the arrangements made by them for the religious instruction of the portion of the convicts professing the Roman Catholic Faith, and they earnestly entreat Your Excellency to lay the matter before the Legislature at its next Session, in order that permanent provision may be made for the performance of those duties, and at the same time that they may be so clearly defined as to prevent any clashing between the Clergyman of that persuasion and the Chaplain of the Institution, which the Board regret to say has occurred on several occasions during the past year; the distribution of controversial books among the convicts appears to have been the most prominent cause, and although the Inspectors have repeatedly

directed the suppression of such works, they find that their authority to interfere is disputed, and they can scarcely hope for harmony in so important a branch of the Institution, until the interference of the Legislature shall have set the matter at rest.

Some provision is also necessary for the religious classification of the convict on his entering the prison, and for a decision upon any application he may make to change from one congregation to the other during his sojourn there.

The Board take this opportunity of stating to Your Excellency, that there are four prisoners now in the Penitentiary under sentence of transportation, and sent there to await an opportunity of transmission to a Penal Colony. As this mode of punishment has not recently been resorted to in this Province, it is probable that these cases have been lost sight of.

It will appear by the Report of the Warden, that the great increase of the number now in confinement is partly to be attributed to the committal of Soldiers, by the sentence of Courts Martial, for military offences; mostly, however, for short periods, and under the authority of the Mutiny Act.

This class of Convicts is not any burden to the Province, as, in addition to the labour of the Soldier convict, a portion of his pay, fully equivalent to his expenses, is handed over to the Warden on his release from the prison.

The suggestion of the Chaplain, that a separate part of the prison should be set apart for Soldiers, can only be carried into effect when the completion of the buildings will afford more room than at present, and the classification of the other prisoners will admit of the same course towards the Soldier.

The same remarks also apply to the youths, who no doubt require different treatment from the older and more hardened offender. The Board most heartily concur with the Chaplain in his remarks on the necessity of establishing some place of refuge for the liberated convict; in many instances, he is driven to his old haunts of vice from necessity, not knowing where to turn his steps; and the small pittance allowed him by law being exhausted before he is enabled to procure work to support himself, speedy recommitments often follow in consequence. The Board, however,

Appendix
(M.)

19th Decemr.

feel that this object can only be attained by the exertions of benevolent individuals, aided by assistance from the Legislature.

A portion of the land now owned by the Institution might easily be converted into a farm, and occupied for such a purpose, should the plan meet the approbation of Your Excellency.

The Board would respectfully state to Your Excellency, that in their Report of 1842 they called the attention of the Governor General to the inadequate salary paid to the Warden for his greatly increased duties and responsibilities since the union of the Provinces.

With the exception of the Warden, every officer who was engaged in the Institution at the time the Penitentiary was rendered a receptacle for criminals from all parts of the United Province, has received an advance of pay in consequence of additional duties falling upon them; and the Board humbly conceive, that in justice to the Warden, upon whom the most serious responsibility rests, and with whose conduct in managing the affairs of the Institution they have every reason to be satisfied, his salary should be augmented to the amount recommended in their letter to Mr. Secretary Harrison, on the 5th September, 1842, viz., £500 per annum.

All which is most respectfully submitted.

THOS. KIRKPATRICK,

*President of the Board of Inspectors,
Provincial Penitentiary.*

KINGSTON, 29th November, 1844.

No. 2.

Report of the Chaplain.

To the Inspectors of the Provincial Penitentiary.

GENTLEMEN,

The Chaplain, in presenting his Annual Report, desires to return thanks to that gracious God who has spared us yet another year to labour in this department of Christian benevolence, which yields to none in importance, whether time or eternity be considered.

The usual duties of the Chaplain have been discharged, without any intermission from ill-health or other causes. Divine service every Sunday—a lecture on Thursday—daily attendance excepting Saturday—these have formed the moral machinery. To what extent it has been successful remains for the discoveries of that day when the secrets of all hearts shall be disclosed; a portion of success, however, has not been withheld, which it is refrained from stating through fear of unnecessarily extending this Report.

The Sacrament of Baptism has been administered publicly to one adult convict after diligent preparation.

The Chaplain contemplates administering the corresponding Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, so soon as suitable accommodations are afforded.

Pre-eminent among means stands the Word of the Living God. It is the Sword of the Spirit. In the hands of the Holy Spirit it has proved so. In the Chaplain's experience, during the past year, it has fully established its character as "a lamp," enlightening the darkened understanding, giving wisdom to the simple, encouraging by its exceeding great and precious promises, teaching by its commandments, and,

through its precepts, enabling the diligent student to get understanding, so effectually, as to hate every false way.

"No other book, nor all other books together, could supply the place of the Bible in prisons."—*[Report, 1829, Prison Discipline Society.]*

The Library has continued to prove an important subsidiary to the Chaplain, not superseding, but inviting to the study of the Bible, by giving a taste for intellectual employment, a taste which cannot be gratified elsewhere so completely as in the treasury of Divine Wisdom. Of this more than one convict has acknowledged his persuasion, by requesting a suspension of the privilege of the Library for a time, in order to devote himself the more unreservedly to the study of the Word of God.

The Chaplain takes this opportunity of recording his sense of the liberal grant of Ten pounds from His Excellency, the Governor General, and one of Two pounds ten shillings from the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto towards this object.

Hitherto, the Library has been chiefly, if not wholly, indebted to private benevolence. A small grant from the public purse for the purchase of books of a more general nature, would, I am persuaded, be most usefully laid out. In the United States this claim has been more than once admitted; and I find from the Catalogue of the Library of the Mill Bank Penitentiary, works on natural history, history, the arts, mineralogy, mechanics, voyages and travels, &c.

At first, such a selection may surprise, but more mature reflection will, it is thought, persuade the dispassionate of its wisdom. In Penitentiaries, mind is found, with all its variety, from imbecility to all but its highest condition of strength; suitable food, then, should be found—food, which, whilst gratifying the appetite, is calculated to strengthen and fit it for higher studies; and when an intelligence is thus trained, it should be the Chaplain's task to lead it to holier pursuits. One or two attempts of this kind have not been, it is hoped, wholly ineffectual.

The annexed Report of the Steward, who kindly acts as Master, will shew the condition of the School during the past year.

Much of the advantage of this department is lost by the inconvenient place in which it is held, and altogether hindered thrice a week, by the room being needed for other purposes. The Chaplain regrets that no more suitable place has yet been found, nor any arrangements made by which the whole of the convict's time might be restored to him, as in the year 1840.

The law evidently contemplates this as a most important auxiliary to our system; and other kindred institutions, both in Great Britain and the United States, ever use it as such.

To place this department in a condition so as best to subserve the interests of the Institution, a competent Master, together with a school-room, and abundant leisure, should be provided.

After the long correspondence between the Chaplain, the Board of Inspectors and the Government, in relation to the Chapel of the Institution, little need be added, besides a reference to it, for the views of all parties.

Few things can be more injurious to the religious feelings than the present place for Divine worship. More might with justice be said, less could not.

Appendix
(M.)

19th Decemr.

Appendix
(M.)

19th Decemr.

The Chaplain considers that his Report should bring into view whatever he may consider detrimental to the moral design of the Penitentiary, and, therefore, although the execution of discipline is not within his province, yet the manner of that execution, materially affecting his department, forces itself on his attention. It must be self-evident, that either of the two extremes in the internal government most materially interferes with the effect of religious instruction on the mind of the governed. More than one illustration of this has offered itself during the past year, proving the vast importance of the character of all the Officers of the Institution.

Report 1827.
Prison Disci-
pline Society.

"They should be temperate men, men of unceasing vigilance, of pure and chaste conversation, possessing great benevolence—men who fear God." Less than this they ought not to be, who are to enforce by their example, these lessons in morals and religion, which it is the Chaplain's office to give. Less than this, and the Penitentiary will continue to be a prison, it is true, but not a school of reform.

In connexion with this foregoing observation, the Chaplain desires to record his conviction of the injuries to the moral senses of the convicts, arising from the prevailing practice of the admission of visitors,—specially to those of the females. The language of another does not fall short in its description of what has taken place among us:—"The throng of visitors is incessant, and becomes to the prisoners a perpetual exhibition to gaze at, to draw them from their labour, and relieve the tediousness of confinement." One of two consequences must follow—to render the mind callous, or unnecessarily to wound it. The effects on the females is beyond measure injurious. Visits of every kind should be few as possible, chiefly official; but if they cannot be altogether prevented, yet allowed at such times, only, when the convicts may be seen, but not see, at breakfast or dinner.

The admission of boys into our Penitentiary, to be subject to the same discipline as adults, is, the Chaplain fears, not calculated to reform, but to injure. *Should not some respect be paid to the peculiarities of youth, even in a place of confinement?* Would not the desired end be more effectually secured by a judicious admixture of school, labour and recreation?

Of late the number of military offenders has been great. The bearing of this class of convicts on the well-being of the Penitentiary is not desirable. Crimes, great in a military point of view, but very pardonable, civilly considered, are placed on an equal footing with the highest crimes against society. To convince men of their identity would be impossible, however needful in order to bring their minds to the same level. Again,—the shortness of the sentences, the frequency of removal before the expiration of sentences—these sadly interfere with any systematic institution. With all these disadvantages, however, the necessary abstraction from their former haunts, the quiet cell, religious instruction, and their private studies, have not been without accompanying advantages; and have led your Chaplain to acquiesce in the suggestion of the Mill Bank Penitentiary;—that a separate part of the prison be set apart for Soldiers.

In the former Report of the Chaplain, a hope was expressed that some mode might be adopted of continuing a restraining influence over the liberated—to be used for their encouragement in the paths of virtue—their protection from temptation, and their general advancement in life.

Although he has no plan to lay before the Board for their co-operation, yet the subject has occupied his

attention; and through the kindness of friends, he has obtained Reports from the Edinburgh Society for the protection of young females, the House of Refuge for the Destitute, Edinburgh Magdalene Asylum, London Philanthropic Society, the Edinburgh Shelter, and London Magdalene.

What is doing in the neighbouring States in this particular, was mentioned in the Chaplain's last Report. Institutions having this object in view, are found, both in London and in the County of Surrey. Might not a correspondence be opened with these Societies, which, with the Divine blessing, might issue in the formation of one suited to our peculiar circumstances.

From conversations with the Governor General, I have learnt how heartily His Excellency enters into the importance of this subject.

It must be evident to the Board, that of the moral machinery of the Penitentiary system, the Chaplain must be the main spring.

His duty is thus summed up: to read prayers and preach on Sunday, to read prayers daily in the Infirmary, to obtain an intimate knowledge of the disposition and character of every prisoner, and to allot a considerable portion of his time to their religious instruction,—to administer the Sacraments, superintend their progress in reading and writing, and supply them with suitable books and tracts,—issue letters of enquiry touching their previous character.

His character and duties are thus described:—A resident Chaplain, possessed of those qualifications by which he ought to be distinguished, having a thorough knowledge of mankind, prudent, discreet, firm, affectionate, actuated by motives of public policy and Christian benevolence.

The influence of such an one will very readily secure the respect of a majority of the convicts. Residing with them, and visiting their solitary and cheerless abodes, they will consider, specially the young—their minister, their guide, their councillor, their friend—they will be disposed to open their hearts to him with freedom. He will learn their history, become acquainted with their views and feelings, and will thereby be enabled to adopt his instructions and reproofs directly to individuals, as their social circumstances may demand. Secluded as the convicts are from society, and shut out from all intercourse with each other, their minds seem to be prepared, in a peculiar manner, to receive salutary impressions, and when once made, having no connection with their fellows, they are in a situation very favorable to retaining them.

There are always more or less of the convicts who are by sickness confined to the Hospital. Without a resident Chaplain, this class of convicts, unless by mere accident, is deprived of the privilege of religious instruction; but a resident Chaplain would feel it to be his duty often to visit and to converse with them, to enlighten the ignorant, to administer consolation to the afflicted, to sit by the bed of the sick and dying, and by his instructions and admonitions, to do every thing in his power to promote their best and future interests. Though convicts, they are still accountable and immortal beings,—and deprived as they are, at such trying seasons, of the sympathies and kind offices of their parents, their wives, and their children, they need, in a peculiar manner, some benevolent and pious friend to instruct and console them. Should they die, the reflection remains, that all was done that humanity and Christian charity demanded. Should they recover, such a course of treatment has a powerful tendency to soften their feelings, to affect their hearts, and improve their conduct.

Appendix
(M.)

19th Decemr.

Report of the
Mill Bank
Penitentiary.Mr. Powers,
Keeper of
Auburn.Chaplain of
Charlestown
Penitentiary.

Appendix (M.)
19th Decem'r.

Such varied duties, it must be evident, is more than enough to occupy the time and attention of the most diligent and devoted Clergyman. Here should be his parish. The prison walls should circumscribe his labours and his prayers. For if there is a place on earth where a Minister of the Lord Jesus Christ may contend with sin, it is in a great prison; and it is apparent from facts, that he may not only find sin to contend with, but he may contend with it successfully.

This, however, must be done, not by going to the prison once a week, but by living in it, by spending the Sabbath in it, and every day of the week in it. The Word of God should be read daily, and prayers most earnestly offered both morning and evening.

I am,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
R. J. ROGERS,
Chaplain.

REPORT of the Penitentiary School for the year ending October, 1844:—

	Colored.	White.	Total.
Average attendance...	20	60	80
Ages, from ...	25 to 60	15 to 40	
Number who have learned to read	...	...	65
Do reading Testament	...	...	40
Do learning to spell	...	...	15

No. 3.

Report of the Surgeon.

To the Inspectors of the Provincial Penitentiary.

GENTLEMEN,

Since my last Annual Report, the prison has been regularly visited, and all casualties, as occasionally reported by the Warden, have been duly attended to.

The diet of the convict, the ventilation of the building, and such other matters as came within the province of the Medical Officer, have received the necessary attention.

As is usual, I furnish two lists of the several cases which have actually been prescribed for during the year.

The first detailing the number of those treated out of Hospital, and the second of those admitted thereto; of the latter it will be seen that three have died since last Report.

I have heretofore explained the reason why so small a proportion of all the sick and ailing should have been admitted to, and received Hospital treatment; and I now beg respectfully to report, that the present temporary compartment which has been set apart for the purpose, is so insufficient in almost every requisite, that it cannot be resorted to except to a very limited extent. As the rapidly increasing number of convicts advances, that of the sick must necessarily also increase; and of such, as at present circumstanced, we cannot entertain more than five, and this, too, in an apartment which, for reasons already explained, is unfit for the proper treatment of any number. Hence it is that so few of the aggregate appear on the Hospital list,

Appendix (M.)
19th Decem'r.

I am fully aware of the press of work which has been imposed on the Building Committee, in preparing the necessary accommodation for the progressive increase of convicts which is constantly taking place; but I trust the time is fast approaching, when the attention of that body can be directed to the construction of a commodious and sufficient Hospital for the benefit of the Institution.

The situation of the female prison is very deficient, both as respects convenience and salubrity, and has not any separate apartment wherein to place the sick.

It is but a temporary arrangement, however, and the defect will, no doubt, be remedied in due course of time.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
JAS. SAMPSON,
Surgeon, P. P.

KINGSTON, 1st October, 1844.

YEARLY Return of cases treated out of Hospital in the Provincial Penitentiary, to 30th September, 1844:—

		Brought up ...	390
Abcess	15	Jaundice	2
Ague	1	Injured Knee	5
Anasarca	1	" Loins	7
Asthma	1	" Eye	6
Boil	29	Inflamed Mamma	2
Bronchocele	3	" Foot	5
Burn	1	" Eye	4
Cough	2	Indigestion	43
Cholic	7	Itch	2
Contusions	31	Lumbago	7
Catarrh	62	Nausea	32
Chemosis	1	Ophthalmia	2
Diarrhœa	44	Pleurisy	1
Diseased Knee	2	Pain, (various internal)	24
Dislocated Shoulder	2	Paraphymosis	1
Debility	2	Rheumatism	62
Ear Ache	6	Sore Leg	9
Eruptions (not specific)	9	" Throat	12
Epistaxis	1	Syphilis	1
Epilepsy	1	Sprain	12
Fractured Rib	2	Spasms	2
Fever (slight)	52	Sycosis Menti	4
Fistula	1	Scalded Foot	1
Frost Bite	4	Tooth Ache (teeth extracted)	49
Gripping	12	Tumor	1
Gonorrhœa	4	Ulcer	6
Hæmoptysis	3	Uterine Affection	1
Hæmorrhoids	9	Vertigo	8
Head Ache	77	Varicocele	1
Hernia	1	Worms	4
Heartburn	3	Whitlow	2
Hysteria	1	Wound lacerated	3
Carried up ...	390	Total ...	711

YEARLY Return of cases treated in Hospital of the Provincial Penitentiary, to 30th September, 1844:—

	Remained last Report.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Bronchitis	...	1	1		
Fever	...	4	2	2	
Hæmoptysis	...	2	1		1
Injured Eyes, from Rock	...	2	2		
Blasting	...	2		1	1
Phthisis	...	1			1
Rheumatism (Chronic)	...				
		12	6	3	3

Appendix (M.)

19th Decem'r.

DEATHS.

Name.	Age.	Disease.	Admitted.	Died.	No. of Days.
John Hopkins ...	26	Fever ...	Dec'r. 10...	Dec'r. 14	5
Henry Wilson ...	23	do ...	Feb'y. 21...	March 2	10
Michael Collins ...	23	Phthisis	April 1...	May 2	32

No. 4.

Report of the Warden.

To the Inspectors of the Provincial Penitentiary.

GENTLEMEN,

In presenting my Annual Report to the Board, I beg to state that a large augmentation of the number of convicts in this Institution has occurred during the past year. This, however, does not arise from any apparent increase of offences against the laws of the Province, as among those received into the Penitentiary within that period, there were 115 Soldiers, sent here by sentences of Courts Martial, for military offences.

Another cause of the increase of the number of convicts may be traced to the operation of the Statute 4 and 5 Victoria, chapter 25, by authority of which there are several prisoners now under sentence of seven years confinement, for crimes, the punishment for which was previously of a more lenient character.

The number of convicts in the Penitentiary on the 1st October, 1843, was ...	256
Received in the year ending 30th September, 1844 ...	265
	<hr/> 521

And there have been discharged by expiration of sentence ...	102
By Pardon ...	31
By Death ...	3
Escaped ...	1
	<hr/> 137

Number of convicts now in confinement ... 384

The following Statements will shew the Districts from whence the prisoners now in confinement were received, their crimes, ages and sentences, as well as their several places of nativity:—

Midland District ...	74
Niagara do ...	42
Home do ...	37
Gore do ...	29
London do ...	22
Newcastle do ...	17
Western do ...	13
Johnstown do ...	8
Wellington do ...	5
Dalhousie do ...	5
Eastern do ...	4
Prince Edward do ...	4
Simcoe do ...	3
Brock do ...	3
Colborne do ...	3
Victoria do ...	2
Talbot do ...	2
Bathurst do ...	1
Montreal do ...	94
Quebec do ...	13
Three Rivers do ...	1
St. Francis do ...	1
Gaspé do ...	1

384

Murder ...	10
Rape ...	6
Burglary ...	11
Robbery ...	10
Arson ...	8
Felony ...	23
Manslaughter ...	10
Sodomy ...	3
Forgery ...	7
Perjury ...	2
Bigamy ...	1
Breaking into and stealing from a Shop ...	1
Receiving stolen goods ...	4
Assault ...	1
Assault with intent to ravish ...	4
do do to murder ...	2
do on a female ...	1
Horse stealing ...	19
Sheep do ...	5
Mare do ...	2
Cattle do ...	3
Heifer do ...	2
Larceny... ...	159
do and Horse stealing ...	1
do and House breaking ...	2
Felony and Arson ...	1
Uttering a forged note ...	1
do base coin ...	2
Importing and uttering counterfeit coin ...	1
Misdemeanor ...	2
Obtaining goods under false pretences ...	3
do money do do ...	1
Malicious shooting ...	1
Shooting with intent to kill ...	1
Maliciously killing an Ox ...	1
Killing a Cow ...	1
Felonious stabbing ...	4
Enticing a soldier to desert ...	1
Military offences ...	67

384

Under 15 years of age ...	3
From 15 to 19 years of age ...	47
“ 20 “ 29 “ ...	211
“ 30 “ 39 “ ...	88
“ 40 “ 49 “ ...	20
“ 50 “ 59 “ ...	15
“ 60 “ 65 “ ...	3
“ 70 “ 78 “ ...	1
Unknown ...	1

384

1 year... ...	5
2 years ...	20
3 “ ...	169
3 “ 1 day ...	2
4 “ ...	10
5 “ ...	29
6 “ ...	6
6 “ 8 months ...	1
7 “ ...	55
8 “ ...	1
9 “ ...	3
10 “ ...	4
14 “ ...	11
Life ...	8
Under sentence of transportation ...	4
40 days ...	3
3 Lunar months ...	3
4 “ “ ...	4
6 “ “ ...	23
12 “ “ ...	10
16 “ “ ...	1
18 “ “ ...	1
20 “ “ ...	1
24 “ “ ...	1
Until 17th October, 1844 ...	1
“ 20th “ ...	1
“ 10th November, 1844 ...	1
“ 21st “ ...	1
“ 17th December, 1844 ...	2
“ 6th January, 1845 ...	1
“ 23d “ ...	1
“ 26th February, 1845 ...	1

384

Appendix (M.)

19th Decem'r.

Appendix
(M.)
19th Decem'r.

Born in Ireland	138
" England	61
" United States of America	51
" Canada West	52
" " East	44
" Scotland	22
" France	3
" Nova Scotia	2
" Germany	2
" Hungary	1
" Spain	1
" Newfoundland	1
" West Indies	1
" East Indies	1
" At sea	1
Unknown	1
	384

In a former Report I brought to the notice of the Board the custom of sentencing boys of fifteen years of age, and under, to the Penitentiary. This matter having been taken up by the Legislature, at its last Session, there are some hopes that, in future, culprits of tender age will be otherwise provided for in regard to punishment than they have hitherto been.

The subject of punishment for juvenile delinquents has engaged the attention of the two principal kingdoms of Europe, in one of which (England) a separate place of confinement has been provided; but as that Institution has but recently been put into operation, the success of the experiment has not, I believe, been yet ascertained. In the other country referred to (France), juvenile offenders are sentenced to the ordinary imprisonment directed by law, which, however, seldom extends to the term of the sentence, for at the expiration of nine months from the commencement of their imprisonment, should their conduct have been good during that time, trades are provided for them, an apprenticeship to which commences at the further expiration of three months, after which they are bound to serve until the periods their original sentences will expire.

In other countries, separate places of punishment and reform are provided for young criminals, who are divided into three classes; the two upper of which are to be attained by good conduct on the part of the prisoner, and the retention of his place in the highest class, for a certain period, will entitle him to a remission of the remainder of his sentence.

I respectfully submit this subject to the Board in the hope, that when the Annual Report is laid before Parliament, it will engage the attention of the Legislature.

The work done by the convicts during the past year, consists principally of East Wing, five galleries of which have been completed; the Lodge at the north front of the yard, and nearly the whole of the wall at each end of it; besides a part of that on the east side of the building. In addition to the labour performed in the several mechanical departments of the prison for the above purpose, as well as for making and repairing the clothing, bedding and tools, for the use of the convicts, a portion of their work has been devoted to the support of the Institution, the profit on which amounts to £470 14s. 9d.

For the ensuing year it is proposed that the work to be done shall consist of the West Wing, with Chapels for the Protestant and Roman Catholic congregations, the Hospital and woman's prison, and the completion of such parts of the wall as have not yet been carried to their proper height.

The whole of the contracts for the supply of articles required for the maintenance of the Penitentiary for the current year, have been taken on much more advantageous terms than for the preceding year. In the clothing of the convicts, a saving

(as compared with the price formerly paid) of 40 per cent. has been effected, and in the rations, the rate at which they are now furnished is 24 per cent. less than by the previous contract.

Appendix
(M.)
19th Decem'r.

In the statement of the prisoners' earnings, it will be seen that the amount far exceeds the actual expenditure of the Institution for the year: and as the labour of the convicts has been principally devoted to the works before specified, as part of the building operations carried on during the season, the amount realized by their work for sale has not been so large as it otherwise would have been.

During the past year a fire occurred in the Penitentiary Kitchen, which was with some difficulty extinguished, having happened in the night time when but a small number of the officers were present. I beg to bring this matter before the Board, in order that, should it be deemed necessary, some steps may be taken to provide for cases of a similar description, should any ever unfortunately again occur.

In the neighbourhood of some Penitentiaries, it is customary, under Legislative provision, to organize a guard from among the inhabitants, whose services are always available in cases of emergency, particularly in the suppression of revolt and the pursuit of escaped convicts; and as there is now no military guard in this vicinity, I would suggest the necessity of some such organization as that referred to being carried into effect, should it be deemed practicable by the Legislature.

I have again to notice to the Board the inconvenience felt by the Institution from the want of a suitable number of the yearly Reports made to the Legislature being printed, a measure evidently contemplated by the Statute providing for the maintenance and government of the Penitentiary. It cannot be expected that the results of the experience of other similar establishments can be received by this Institution, unless corresponding information is forwarded in return for the Reports from other prisons, which are now seldom received, whereby much valuable information is lost.

For a more explanatory statement of the operations of the Institution during the past year, I beg to refer the Board to the following documents, viz. :—

- Return of Convicts received into the Penitentiary during the year ending 1st October, 1844 } A.
- Return of Convicts discharged from the Penitentiary during the year ending 1st October, 1844 } B.
- Return of Convicts in confinement at the Penitentiary, 1st October, 1844 } C.
- Return shewing the value of the labour of the Convicts at the Penitentiary, from 1st October, 1843, to 1st October, 1844 } D.
- Return of the Property of the Province on hand at the Penitentiary, 1st October, 1844 } E.
- Return shewing the manner in which the Convicts were employed at the Penitentiary, 30th September, 1844 } F.
- General account of Disbursements during the year ending 1st October, 1844 } G.
- General account of Receipts and Disbursements during the year ending 1st October, 1844... } H.

All which is most respectfully submitted.

H. SMITH,
Warden.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
15th October, 1844.

Appendix
(M.)
19th Decemr.A.
RETURN OF CONVICTS received into the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, in the year ending
1st of October, 1844.Appendix
(M.)
19th Decemr.

No.	Name.	District.	Crime.	When sentenced.	Period.
876	Jeremiah Linterbecker	Newcastle	Horse stealing	30th September, 1843	Four years.
877	George Hurrup	Midland	Military	4th October, do	Three months.
878	Thomas Reese	Montreal	do	30th September, do	168 days
879	L. Barnes	London	Larceny	3rd October, do	Two years.
880	Henry Percivall	do	Felony	do do	Three years.
881	W. C. McLeod	do	Misdemeanor	do do	Four years.
882	John W. Whicham	do	Felony	do do	Five years.
883	A. J. Long	do	do	do do	do
884	Sarah Gillias	Talbot	Larceny	11th do	Four years.
885	Eunice Shanaholt	Brook	Horse stealing	26th September, do	Three years.
886	Robert Savage	do	Larceny	do do	do
887	George Savage	do	do	do do	do
888	Stephen McKinnon	Montreal	Military	2nd October, do	Six months.
889	Thomas Gibbons	do	do	do do	do
890	Charles McKinnon	do	do	do do	do
891	James Munster	do	do	do do	Two years.
892	Thomas Ward	do	do	6th do	168 days.
893	Thomas Carr	do	do	22nd September, do	Twelve months.
894	William Brinton	do	do	23rd do	do
895	John McKnight	do	do	2nd October, do	One year.
896	George Gillespie	do	do	5th do	do
897	J. Sullivan	do	do	26th September, do	Two years.
898	Jason Brown	Gore	Horse stealing	9th October, do	Five years.
899	William McAllister	do	Arson	do do	Seven years.
900	James F. Elliot	do	Larceny	do do	Three years.
901	Fran. Martin	do	do	do do	do
902	James Wilson	Midland	do	17th do	do
903	James Murphy	do	do	do do	do
904	Samuel Smith	do	Uttering base coin	do do	do
905	Charles Farrell	do	Larceny	do do	do
906	Hugh Drum	Quebec	Manslaughter	30th September, do	do
907	Narcisse Marceau	do	Burglary	do do	do
908	Charles Osterhout	Prince Edward	Horse stealing	20th October, do	do
909	James Hall	Wellington	Felony	12th do	do
910	Thomas Daly	do	do	do do	Two years.
911	Owen Toner	do	do	do do	do
912	Hugh Cavnagh	Niagara	Intent to commit a rape	21st do	One year.
913	James Wiles	do	Stealing cattle	do do	Five years.
914	Silas Green	do	do	do do	do
915	George Highgate	do	do	do do	do
916	Courland Culp	do	Horse stealing	do do	do
917	David Utter	Western	Misdemeanor	do do	Two years.
918	William Murdoch	do	Larceny	do do	do
919	James Dexter	do	Forgery	do do	Three years.
920	M. Moss	Newcastle	Larceny	29th do	do
921	John Deverill	do	do	do do	do
922	George Tooth	Montreal	do	30th do	Seven years.
923	George Gilander	Midland	Military	4th November, do	Thirty days.
924	John Murray	do	do	8th do	Six months.
925	Humphrey Crowley	Colborne	Rape	30th October, do	Fourteen years.
926	Francis Finnigan	Montreal	Military	4th November, do	168 days.
927	William Norman	do	do	do do	do
928	Thomas Hugg	Midland	do	14th do	Four months.
929	Frank Lee	Johnstown	Larceny	12th do	Three years.
930	Luke Connor	Midland	Military	13th do	Three months.
931	William Payzer	do	do	do do	Four months.
932	William Patton	Home	Enticing to desert	11th do	One year.
933	William Reed	do	Horse stealing	10th do	Three years.
934	Henry S. Moon	do	Receiving stolen goods	11th do	do
935	Charles Stewart	do	Forgery	do do	do
936	Grace Marks	do	Murder	...	For life.
937	B. H. Smith	Midland	Military	8th December, do	Thirty days.
938	James Donnelly	do	do	7th do	Three months.
939	John Cochrane	Colborne	Larceny	2nd do	Three years.
940	John O'Hara	Midland	Military	27th do	Six months.
941	James Luper	do	do	20th do	Twelve months.
942	John Parker	do	do	do do	do
943	George Leuey	do	Larceny	5th January, 1844	Three years.
944	Louis St. Jean	do	do	do do	do
945	Michael Hoary	do	do	do do	Seven years.
946	Samuel Brown	do	do	do do	do
947	John Mitchell	do	Military	6th do	112 days.
948	William Lindsay	Prince Edward	Larceny	5th do	Three years.
949	James Wood	Johnstown	Stealing heifers	2nd do	Two years.
950	Justus Jessup	do	do	do do	do
951	Robert Hamilton	Dalhousie	Felony	5th do	Five years.
952	John Daly	Talbot	Larceny	3rd do	Three years.
953	Louis Miron	Montreal	do	15th do	do
954	George Desloriers	do	do	16th do	do
955	George Labello	do	do	do do	do
956	Jean Vallieres	do	do	do do	do
957	Robert Roberts	do	do	17th do	do
958	William Desmond	Midland	Military	2d February, do	Two months.
959	Daniel Flannery	do	do	do do	do
960	Michael Maloney	do	do	do do	do
961	John Kavanagh	do	do	do do	do
962	C. Travers	Gore	Sodomy	13th November, 1843	Seven years.
963	John Thompson	Newcastle	Larceny	11th January, 1844	Three years.
964	Thomas Fleet	Midland	Military	6th March, do	Twelve months.

RETURN OF CONVICTS received, &c.—(Continued.)

19th Decem'r.	No.	Name.	District.	Crime.	When sentenced.	Period.	19th Decem'r.
	965	Chr. Allen	Midland	Military	12th March, 1844	Three months.	
	966	Alexander Walters	do	do	22d do	Four months.	
	967	John M'Crann	Niagara	do	13th do	do	
	968	Thomas Dunn	do	do	1st April, do	Twelve months.	
	969	Mary Derrick	Midland	Larceny	11th do	Five years.	
	970	Jackson Wellington	do	Uttering base money	do do	Three years.	
	971	Henry Bety	do	Larceny	do do	do	
	972	Alexander Bell	do	do	do do	do	
	973	William Collins	do	do	do do	do	
	974	James Davis	Niagara	do	6th do	do	
	975	William Jackson	do	do	do do	do	
	976	Henry Bush	do	do	do do	do	
	977	D. M'Donald	do	do	do do	do	
	978	Patrick M'Mahon	do	Horae stealing	do do	do	
	979	George Williams	do	Larceny	6th January, do	do	
	980	Owen Meighan	do	do	6th April, do	do	
	981	Terence Riley	do	Felony	do do	do	Five years.
	982	John H. DeWitt	do	Arson	do do	do	For Life.
	983	Richard Spearl	Victoria	Larceny	8th April, do	Three years.	
	984	Thomas D. M'Cormick	Niagara	Felony	6th do	Five years.	
	985	Duncan Cumming	Johnstown	Military	11th do	do	Forty days.
	986	Peter Conklyn	Gore	Sheep stealing	15th do	do	Three years.
	987	Lucian Ainslie	do	do	do do	do	do
	988	Daniel Gooman	do	Larceny	do do	do	do
	989	John Boyle	do	do	do do	do	do
	990	Hannah Turnbull	do	do	do do	do	do
	991	Ann O'Brien	do	do	do do	do	do
	992	James Burns	do	Felony	do do	do	Five years.
	993	Thomas Reynolds	Midland	Military	24th do	do	Six months.
	994	Alexander M'Leish	do	do	do do	do	Twelve months.
	995	John Henderson	Home	Felony	26th January, do	Three years.	
	996	Anthony Bloomfield	do	Larceny	do do	do	do
	997	Peter Williams	do	do	do do	do	Six years.
	998	Benjamin Crandell	do	do	do do	do	do
	999	Peter Stephens	do	do	do do	do	do
	1000	William Davis	do	do	do do	do	Seven years.
	1001	Samuel Benson	do	do	do do	do	Nine years.
	1002	James Munn	do	Sheep stealing	20th April, do	Three years.	
	1003	James Campbell	Quebec	Larceny	19th January, do	do	
	1004	Aaron Roberts	do	do	do do	do	do
	1005	Antoine Delogne	do	do	30th April, do	do	do
	1006	Harrison Cochrane	Prince Edward	do	2nd May, do	do	do
	1007	Charles Coburn	Midland	Military	3rd do	do	Three months.
	1008	John Kenaly	do	do	do do	do	do
	1009	David Sullivan	Montreal	do	4th do	do	112 days.
	1010	Philip Mahar	do	do	29th April, do	168 days.	
	1011	Patrick Henry	do	do	4th May, do	do	
	1012	Henry Long	do	do	24th April, do	Six months.	
	1013	Law. Wheelan	do	do	do do	do	do
	1014	William Larking	do	do	2nd May, do	do	do
	1015	Philip Dunn	do	do	23rd January, do	Twenty days.	
	1016	James Hanlon	do	do	2nd April, do	Two years.	
	1017	James Deveny	do	do	22nd March, do	730 days.	
	1018	William Kennedy	Midland	do	do do	do	To the 20th May.
	1019	Edward Petty	do	do	do do	do	do 12th June.
	1020	Charles Haney	Montreal	do	29th April, do	Six months.	
	1021	John Brophy	Eastern	Larceny	10th May, do	Three years.	
	1022	Duncan M'Donald	Johnstown	Forgery	14th do	do	Seven years.
	1023	Patrick Westcote	do	Perjury	do do	do	Two years.
	1024	John King	Montreal	Military	15th do	do	112 days.
	1025	Patrick Hall	Midland	do	do do	do	Until 17th October.
	1026	Louis Beaucaire	Montreal	Manslaughter	9th March, do	Three years.	
	1027	James Welsh	do	Larceny	do do	do	do
	1028	Joseph Thompson	do	do	27th April, do	do	do
	1029	Joseph Roque	do	do	do do	do	do
	1030	Antoine Chouinard	do	Robbery	9th March, do	Five years.	
	1031	John Brown	do	Larceny	9th May, do	do	do
	1032	Cyrille Aubés	do	Burglary	9th March, do	do	do
	1033	Benoni Lescard	do	Robbery	do do	do	do
	1034	William Ellis	do	Military	17th May, do	Four months.	
	1035	Robert Gumm	do	do	15th do	do	Six months.
	1036	Joseph Weeks	Midland	Sheep stealing	29th do	do	Three years.
	1037	Peter Crow	do	Obtaining goods by false pretences	do do	do	do
	1038	Mary Donovan	do	Larceny	do do	do	do
	1039	William Montgomery	do	do	do do	do	do
	1040	John Bradshaw	London	do	23rd May, do	do	do
	1041	William M'Gee	do	do	do do	do	Nine years.
	1042	Daniel Lewis	do	do	do do	do	Three years.
	1043	John Abram	do	do	do do	do	do
	1044	Isaac Everett	do	do	do do	do	do
	1045	Henry Keenan	do	do	do do	do	do
	1046	N. Nickerson	do	Bigamy	do do	do	do
	1047	Jean B. Reeves	Montreal	Rape	9th September, 1843	Fourteen years.	
	1048	John Knight	Dalhousie	Larceny	25th May, 1844	Three years.	
	1049	John H. Freeland	Bathurst	Arson	30th do	do	Five years.
	1050	Thomas Riddle	Montreal	Military	25th do	do	Twelve months.
	1051	John Murphy	Newcastle	Manslaughter	25th do	do	Five years.
	1052	John Bennett	Montreal	Military	28th do	do	Twelve months.
	1053	Joseph Marley	Midland	do	do do	do	Until the 13th July, 1844.
	1054	James Murphy	do	do	do do	do	do 27th Aug, do
	1055	Charles Tiley	do	do	do do	do	do 29th do do

Appendix
(M.)

RETURN OF CONVICTS received, &c.—(Concluded.)

Appendix
(M.)

19th Decem'r.	No.	Name.	District.	Crime.	When sentenced.	Period.	19th Decem'r.
	1056	James Searl ...	Midland	Military	11th June, 1844	Forty days.	
	1057	Harvey H. Newall ...	Newcastle	Rape	4th do do	Three years.	
	1058	Timothy Coleman ...	Midland	Military	...	Until the 6th August.	
	1059	Timothy Kelleher ...	do	do	...	do 3rd September.	
	1060	William Nixon ...	Montreal	do	6th June, 1844	Six months.	
	1061	Robert Garbutt ...	do	do	do do	do	
	1062	James Hutchinson ...	do	do	do do	do	
	1063	Daniel Cullen ...	do	do	30th May, do	One year.	
	1064	George Steel ...	do	do	4th June, do	Six months.	
	1065	Alexander Donaldson ...	do	do	6th do do	do	
	1066	John Halliday ...	do	do	17th May, do	Sixteen months.	
	1067	Edward Jackson ...	do	do	do do	Two years.	
	1068	William Rodie ...	do	do	7th June, do	do	
	1069	J. Cooney ...	do	do	13th do do	Six months.	
	1070	John Harding ...	do	do	12th do do	do	
	1071	William Walker ...	do	do	14th do do	Eight months.	
	1072	T. C. Moorcroft ...	do	do	do do do	Seven months.	
	1073	George Nankes ...	do	do	do do do	Six months.	
	1074	William Elliot ...	do	do	do do do	do	
	1075	John Charey ...	Niagara	do	20th do do	Four months.	
	1076	George Daniel ...	Midland	do	24th do do	168 days.	
	1077	Robert Scott ...	do	do	...	Until the 16th September.	
	1078	John Johnston ...	Montreal	do	18th June, do	Six months.	
	1079	Patrick M'Gloin ...	do	do	20th do do	do	
	1080	William Reynolds ...	Midland	do	...	Until 20th October, 1844.	
	1081	John Johnston ...	do	Larceny	4th July, do	Three years.	
	1082	Ann O'Brien ...	Niagara	do	8th do do	do	
	1083	W. Wells ...	do	do	do do do	do	
	1084	John Hoyle ...	do	do	do do do	Four years.	
	1085	James Shilston ...	Simcoe	Rape	2nd do do	Fourteen years.	
	1086	Thomas Drais ...	Midland	Military	9th do do	Three months.	
	1087	Hugh Howley ...	do	do	13th do do	168 days.	
	1088	James Cassidy ...	Home	Larceny	5th June, do	Three years.	
	1089	Joseph Beaudret ...	do	do	do do do	do	
	1090	Stewart Dawson ...	do	do	do do do	do	
	1091	John Gray ...	Midland	Military	15th July, do	Twenty-eight days.	
	1092	William Hodds ...	do	do	do do do	Eighty-four days.	
	1093	David Jenkins ...	do	do	do do do	112 days.	
	1094	Thomas Hogg ...	do	do	...	Until the 6th Jan'y. 1845.	
	1095	William Moore ...	do	do	29th July, do	Eighty-four days.	
	1096	William Dunn ...	do	do	1st August, do	112 days.	
	1097	George Billington ...	do	do	...	Until the 30th Aug. 1844.	
	1098	Matthew Glavien ...	do	do	...	do 21st Nov., do.	
	1099	Charles Monroe ...	Newcastle	Larceny	5th August, do	Three years.	
	1100	David Small ...	Midland	Military	8th do do	Forty days.	
	1101	George Patterson ...	Montreal	do	31st July, do	365 days.	
	1102	Henry Parker ...	Midland	do	...	Until the 23rd Jan., 1845.	
	1103	Thomas East ...	Niagara	do	9th August, do	Four months.	
	1104	A. Paschal ...	Quebec...	Assault on a female	10th do do	Three years.	
	1105	James O'Neil ...	do	Robbery	10th July, do	Seven years.	
	1106	Leon Derome ...	do	do	do do do	do	
	1107	Thomas Patton ...	Montreal	Larceny	15th do do	Three years.	
	1108	Paul Primeau ...	do	do	15th August, do	do	
	1109	David Caldwell ...	do	do	do do do	do	
	1110	Joseph Charters ...	do	do	do do do	do	
	1111	Benjamin See ...	do	Burglary	do do do	do	
	1112	Robert Stevenson ...	do	Stabbing	do do do	do	
	1113	W. Daves ...	Midland	Military	...	Until the 10th Nov., 1844.	
	1114	William White ...	Quebec...	do	19th August, do	Twelve months.	
	1115	John Harrison ...	do	do	do do do	do	
	1116	Nicholas Rogers ...	Montreal	do	17th do do	Six months.	
	1117	James Thomson ...	do	do	22nd do do	do	
	1118	Jared F. Blanchard ...	Saint Francis	Felony and arson	29th do do	Fourteen years.	
	1119	Michael Tyburn ...	Niagara	Military	2nd September, do	Six months.	
	1120	John Hinmuis ...	do	do	4th do do	do	
	1121	James Lawless ...	Midland	do	7th do do	Forty days.	
	1122	James Flinn ...	do	do	do do do	do	
	1123	George Ramsden ...	Montreal	Larceny	9th do do	Five years.	
	1124	William Devcreaux ...	Home	Military	14th do do	168 days.	
	1125	Charles Livers ...	Wellington	Felony	10th do do	Three years.	
	1126	Henry Wilson ...	do	do	do do do	do	
	1127	Peter Macks ...	Midland	Military	18th do do	Forty days.	
	1128	William Frecknell ...	Montreal	do	5th do do	Twelve months.	
	1129	Nicholas M'Cube ...	do	do	9th do do	730 days.	
	1130	E. H. Loosmore ...	Gore	Forgery	17th do do	One year.	
	1131	John Grant ...	do	Shooting with intent to kill	do do do	Three years.	
	1132	John H. Robinson ...	do	Larceny	do do do	do	
	1133	Joseph Neale ...	do	do	do do do	do	
	1134	Isaac John ...	do	Horse stealing	do do do	Six years.	
	1135	Jacob Dunkin ...	do	Do and assault of rape	do do do	Nine years.	
	1136	James Murphy ...	Midland	Military	...	Until the 17th Dec. next.	
	1137	Thomas Pass ...	do	do	...	do do do.	
	1138	Pierce M'Namara ...	London	do	...	do 26th Feb. do.	
	1139	Daniel Anderson ...	Midland	do	26th September, do	Eighty-four days.	
	1140	John Canavan ...	Montreal	do	20th do do	Eighteen lunar months.	

H. SMITH,
Warden.

Appendix (M.)
19th Decem'r.

Appendix (M.)
19th Decem'r.

B.
RETURN OF CONVICTS discharged from the PENITENTIARY, in the year ending 1st October, 1844.

No.	Name.	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.	District.	Crime.	When sentenced.	Term.	Unexpired Term.	When discharged.	Remarks.
181	John Walker	27	5 10 1/2	Sallow	Light blue	Brown	London	Horse stealing	6th October, 1837	6 years.	ys. ms. ds.	6th October, 1843	Expiration of sentence.
286	William Maxwell	27	5 7 1/2	do	do	Dark ditto	Johnstown	Forgery	19th do 1838	5	...	do	do.
325	John Parker	31	5 4 1/2	Dark	Grey	do	Midland	Horse stealing	2d May, 1839	5	...	2d May, 1844	do.
331	Benjamin Dayton	30	5 7 1/2	Sallow	do	Brown	London	do	24th April, do	5	...	do	do.
382	Stephen Tuttle	21	5 7 1/2	Light	Hazel	Dark brown	do	do	do do do	5	...	do	do.
386	F. J. O'Connor	57	5 9	Swarthy	do	Grey	Niagara	Larceny	17th May, do	5	...	do	do.
350	Charles Green	41	5 11 1/2	Light	Light grey	Auburn	Gore	Felony	8th June, do	5	...	do	do.
355	George Carmichael	37	5 4 1/2	Sallow	Light blue	Dark brown	do	Intent to Murder	8th August do	7	0 10 0	5th October, 1843	Pardoned.
357	S. P. Hart	27	5 4 1/2	Sallow	Hazel	Dark brown	Newcastle	Conspiracy	14th September, do	7	2 3 14	31st May, 1844	do.
358	W. P. Wilkins	27	5 5 1/2	Flord	Light blue	Light brown	do	do	do do do	5	0 3 14	do	do.
359	Henry Wilson	19	5 7	Light	do	do	do	do	do do do	5	0 3 14	2d March do	Died.
360	William Baker	23	5 8 1/2	do	do	do	do	do	do do do	5	0 3 14	31st May, do	Pardoned.
412	Harry Harris	44	5 6	Sallow	Dark grey	Dark brown	Victoria	Larceny	6th May, do	5	...	5th December, 1843	do.
431	L. Palmer	34	5 6	do	Hazel	Black	Home	High treason	To be transported	...	...	do	do.
478	Phil. Spooner	21	5 8	do	Blue	Brown	do	Horse stealing	29th October, 1840	3	...	do	Expiration of sentence.
496	W. Van Hill	18	5 3	Swarthy	Hazel	do	Niagara	Larceny	29th April, 1841	3	...	do	do.
498	Luke Green	30	6 0	do	do	Black	Gore	Horse stealing	8th do do	3	...	do	do.
499	James Patterson	29	6 0	do	do	Brown	London	do	15th May, do	3	...	do	do.
501	Seth Robinson	26	5 5 1/2	do	do	Dark brown	do	Larceny	25th do do	3	...	do	do.
504	James Ray	17	5 3	Sallow	Grey	Brown	Midland	Felony	15th September, do	3	...	do	do.
514	John Hopkins	24	5 6 1/2	Fair	Hazel	do	Prince Edward	do	15th September, do	3	...	do	Died.
524	James Burns	23	5 9	Sallow	Grey	do	Gore	Larceny	2d October, do	2	...	do	Expiration of sentence.
529	Thomas Kirby	19	5 7	do	Hazel	Dark	Newcastle	Felony	9th do do	2	...	do	do.
530	George Campbell	35	5 6	do	Blue	Brown	do	do	11th do do	2	...	do	do.
525	William Henry	19	5 10 1/2	Light	Hazel	Dark brown	Gore	Horse stealing	2d do do	2	...	do	do.
534	Mor. Dunn	28	5 9 1/2	Sallow	do	do	Home	Larceny	22d do do	2	...	do	do.
535	Thomas Booth	28	5 9	Dark	Dark blue	do	do	do	do do do	2	...	do	do.
536	William Laek	21	5 9	Swarthy	Light Grey	do	do	do	do do do	2	...	do	do.
539	Richard White	29	5 7	Light	Blue	Fair	Midland	do	29th January, 1842	2	...	do	do.
542	Alice Boyle	20	5 3	Fair	Grey	Red	do	do	do do do	2	...	do	do.
543	Helen Wilcox	19	5 0	do	Blue	Brown	do	do	do do do	2	...	do	do.
546	Jesse Serrant	26	5 8	Sallow	Grey	Brown	Home	do	do do do	2	...	do	do.
549	M. Malowney	31	5 7 1/2	Fresh	do	do	Colborne	Stealing an ox	10th March, do	2	...	do	do.
550	Catherine Salter	25	5 3	Fair	Blue	do	do	Larceny	13th April, do	2	...	do	do.
562	Alexander Hoover	52	5 4 1/2	do	Grey	Grey	Midland	Larceny	29th January, do	2	...	do	do.
563	R. Robinson	37	5 7	Fresh	do	Brown	Eastern	Misdemeanor	21st May, do	2	...	do	do.
572	John Baker	21	5 8 1/2	do	do	do	Niagara	do	12th do do	2	...	do	do.
578	John Comisky	23	5 9 1/2	Dark	do	do	Montreal	Desertion	2d July, do	2	...	do	do.
609	John M'Donald	50	5 4 1/2	do	Hazel	do	do	Felony	26th September, do	7	5 18 13	13th January, do	Pardoned.
618	John Dixon	35	5 6 1/2	do	Grey	Dark brown	Eastern	Military offence	do do do	18 c. m's.	...	do	Expiration of sentence.
621	Eben Renwick	21	5 8 1/2	Fair	Blue	Light brown	Montreal	do	11th October, do	7	...	do	do.
639	W. Whitter	28	5 6	Sallow	Grey	Dark brown	Home	Bigamy	4th November, do	3	...	do	do.
649	John Driscoll	30	5 5 1/2	Fresh	Blue	Brown	do	Robbery	do do do	2	...	do	do.
650	Len. Donelly	42	5 10	do	Grey	Grey	Niagara	Conspiracy	do do do	2	...	do	do.
656	William M'Leod	24	5 4 1/2	Dark	Hazel	Dark brown	Gore	Horse stealing	1st October, do	7	...	do	do.
709	John DeJany	28	5 9 1/2	Fresh	do	Brown	Saint Francis	Intent to commit a rape	4th February, 1843	1 1/2	...	20th January, do	do.

Appendix (M.) 19th Decem'r.

RETURN OF CONVICTS discharged, &c.—(Continued.)

Table with columns: No., Name, Age, Height, Complexion, Eyes, Hair, District, Crime, When sentenced, Term, Unexpired Term, When discharged, Remarks.

Appendix (M.) 19th Decem'r.

Table with columns: No., Name, Age, Height, Complexion, Eyes, Hair, District, Crime, When sentenced, Term, Unexpired Term, When discharged, Remarks.

H. SMITH, Warden.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, 1st October, 1844.

C.
RETURN OF CONVICTS remaining in Confinement at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
1st October, 1844.

19th Decem'r.

19th Decem'r.

No.	Name.	District.	Crime.	When sentenced.	Period.
300	Patrick Doran...	Gore	Burglary	18th November, 1838...	Fourteen years.
378	Eph. Hart	do	Horse stealing	5th October, 1839...	Five years.
389	John Hamlin	Home	Robbery	18th November, do	Seven years.
448	E. Coté	Midland	Arson	20th July, 1840	do
460	William Farnsworth	Western	...	...	Under sentence of transportation
461	Thomas Briggs	do	...	...	do do
463	William Putman	do	Misdemeanor	18th April, do	Five years.
468	Jesse Tillotson	London	Murder	...	Under sentence of transportation
480	John Young	Home	Burglary	20th November, do	Fourteen years.
481	William Welsh	do	do	do do	do
482	James Brown	Western	Rape	...	Under sentence of transportation
493	Edward Wade	Gore	Larceny	8th April, 1841	Three years.
497	George Sanderson	Niagara	Horse stealing	28th do	Four years.
503	Daniel Cole	Midland	Felony	25th May, do	Five years.
544	George Danby	Home	Sheep stealing	10th March, 1842	Seven years.
545	Stephen Turney	do	Larceny	8th April, do	Eight years.
547	John Daly	Newcastle	do	14th do	Seven years.
548	John Lisle	do	do	do do	do
551	Thomas Bleacher	Victoria	Manslaughter	7th May, do	do
552	James Henesy	Prince Edward	do	11th do	Ten years.
553	Baptiste Prevost	Midland	Larceny	23rd do	Seven years.
554	William Jackson	do	Horse stealing	do do	do
555	W. Drummond	do	Burglary	do do	do
556	Henry Cleveland	do	Larceny	do do	do
557	Justin O'Brien	do	Robbery	do do	do
558	Owen Eghan	do	do	do do	do
559	Jon. Sharp	do	do	do do	do
561	Margaret Douglas	Newcastle...	Murder	24th do	Ten years.
564	James Johnson	Niagara	Larceny	12th do	Six and eight-twelfths years.
565	George Morton	do	do and horse stealing	do do	Six years.
566	Adam Henrick	London	Felony	30th May, do	Seven years.
567	John Thompson	Montreal	do	10th March, do	do
568	Thomas Hughes	do	do	28th April, do	do
569	Joseph Richardson	London	Larceny	25th May, do	Three years.
570	Lewis Skinner	do	do	do do	do
574	Martin Roach	Midland	do	15th July, do	Seven years.
575	Isaac Hall	do	do	do do	do
579	Thomas Fulton	Montreal	do	13th do	do
580	Archibald Scott	do	do	do do	do
581	John Curry	do	do	do do	do
582	Henry Turner	do	do	do do	do
583	Magd. Conture	do	do	18th do	do
584	Alexis Lafue	do	do	19th do	do
599	Thomas Norris	do	House breaking	29th August, do	do
600	John Smith	do	Falsely obtaining goods	31st do	do
601	Peter Payette	do	Burglary	1st September, do	do
602	Louis Lamuir	do	Larceny	do do	do
603	Charles Charpenture	do	do	do do	do
604	Louis Dedevoir	do	do	6th do	do
605	Louis Vincent	do	do	8th do	do
607	Henry Young	London	Felony	30th May, do	do
608	Jon. Lindsay	do	do	do do	do
613	Thomas Harness	Midland	Larceny	8th October, do	do
614	Patrick O'Reilly	do	Manslaughter	do do	do
615	Joseph Kebedeau	do	Horse stealing	do do	do
618	John Dixon	Home	Felony	do do	Five years.
619	Henry Sinclair	do	do	do do	do
624	Samuel Moore	Western	Sodomy	...	Life.
625	Patrick Kelly	do	do	...	do
626	Bern. Forshee	Midland	Burglary	2nd November, do	Fourteen years.
629	William Jorres	Montreal	Larceny	29th October, do	Three years.
630	Joseph Paul	do	do	do do	do
631	John M'Donagh	do	Horse stealing	28th do	Seven years.
632	Henry Lacroix	do	do	do do	do
633	Theo. Vincent	Home	Larceny	4th November, do	Five years.
634	Patrick Murphy	do	do	do do	Three years.
635	Patrick Campbell	do	do	do do	do
636	Thomas Wilkes	do	do	do do	do
637	James O'Rourke	do	do	do do	do
638	Hugh M'Neil	do	Assault	do do	do
640	Thomas Smith	do	Arson	do do	Seven years.
642	Patrick Cain	Niagara	Intent to ravish	do do	Three years.
643	John Brann	do	Malicious shooting	do do	do
644	Owen Conligan	do	Attempt to murder	do do	do
645	John Murphy	do	Larceny	do do	do
646	Patrick Barrett	do	do	do do	do
647	Matthew Connor	do	do	do do	do
648	John M'Carthy	do	do	do do	do
652	James Maddens	Newcastle	Murder	12th do	Fourteen years.
653	John Heard	do	Larceny	14th October, do	Three years.
654	William Day	do	Horse stealing	8th November, do	Five years.
655	William Case	do	Intent to ravish	3rd do	Three years.
657	David Brown	Gore	Stealing from a shop	1st October, do	Seven years.
660	William Saunders	Home	Murder	...	For life.
662	Joseph Glavise	Newcastle	do	...	do
683	Charles Frederick	Montreal	Larceny	12th January, 1843	Three years.
684	George Kelly	do	Obtaining money falsely	16th do	do
685	George Cyrie	do	Larceny	17th do	do
686	François Dubé	do	do	18th do	do
691	Mary Monaghan	Midland	do	28th do	do
692	Ann Holmes	do	do	do do	do
693	Louis Vernon	do	do	do do	do

RETURN OF CONVICTS remaining, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix (M.)

Appendix (M.)

19th Decem'r.

19th Decem'r.

No.	Name.	District.	Crime.	When sentenced.	Period.
694	John Cullen ...	Midland	Larceny	28th January, 1843	Four years.
695	Alexander Forsyth ...	do	do	do do	Seven years.
696	Gabriel Wright	do	do	do do	do
697	Cornelius Carroll ...	do	do	do do	Three years.
708	William Jordan	Johnstown	Killing a cow	25th February,	Five years.
715	Zéphérin Gaillons ...	Three Rivers	Receiving stolen goods	15th March,	Three years.
723	William Chamberlain	Midland	Larceny	27th April,	do
724	Francis Johnston ...	do	do	do do	do
725	George Rogers	do	do	do do	do
726	James Cruikshank ...	do	do	do do	do
729	John Simpson	Johnstown	Horse stealing	29th do	do
733	Daniel Stclair	Home	Larceny	31st March,	do
734	Thomas Gomely	do	do	30th April,	do
735	Hiram Haynes	do	Rape	20th do	Fourteen years.
736	William Jones	do	Malicious shooting an ox	31st March,	Five years.
737	William Tate	do	Horse stealing	11th do	Three years.
738	George Dermody	Niagara	Larceny	do do	Four years.
739	William Ainsley	do	do	13th January,	Three years.
740	William Mowar	do	do	do do	do
741	Thomas Pickins	do	do	13th April,	do
742	Hugh M'Kirmich	do	Robbery	11th do	Four years.
743	Stephen Smith	do	do	do do	do
744	Street Chase	do	Receiving stolen goods	do do	Three years.
745	Stephen Burne.	do	do do	do do	do
746	Thomas Johnston	do	Larceny	do do	Six years.
747	Timothy Conway	do	Murder	...	For Life.
749	Charles Johnston	Gaspé	Larceny	4th January,	Three years.
750	Joseph Lachance	Quebec	Burglary	31st March,	do
751	Henry Cooper	Gore	Larceny	27th April,	do
752	Abraham Sero	do	do	do do	Five years.
753	Stephen Schuyler	do	Uttering forged notes	do do	Four years.
755	William Perry	do	Felonious stabbing	do do	Three years.
756	John Baker	do	do	do do	do
758	Paschal Massion	Eastern	Manslaughter	15th May,	Seven years.
759	Robert Matthews	do	Larceny	do do	Three years.
763	Thomas M'Lancy	Midland	do	17th do	do
764	John Tiner	do	Manslaughter	do do	do
765	Hugh Bayley	do	do	do do	do
766	Patrick Kelly	do	Perjury	do do	Two years.
770	Robert Fleming	Colborne	Forgery	20th do	Four years.
774	John Spar	Gore	Rape	11th do	Fourteen years.
776	Hugh M'Culloch	do	Murder	do do	Seven years.
777	Richard Lane	Newcastle	Manslaughter	30th do	Three years.
778	Thomas Jones	do	Larceny	do do	do
779	John Kilroe	Dalhousie	Arson	26th do	Ten years.
780	Patrick Clark	do	do	do do	do
782	George Lawton	London	Larceny	23rd do	Three years.
783	Michael Coffy	do	do	do do	do
786	Murdoch M'Lennan	Eastern	Murder	...	For life.
790	Michael Baily	Home	Larceny	31st May,	Three years.
796	William Bowman	Western	do	30th do	do
797	George Parker	do	Felony	do do	do
798	James Toulouse	do	Larceny	do do	do
799	John Burlis	do	Felony	do do	do
801	M. Ann Shadbolt	Montreal	Larceny	1st March,	do
823	George Newman	Midland	do	13th July,	do
802	Margaret Burgoyne	Montreal	do	25th April,	do
803	Mary Heywood	do	do	do do	do
804	Hugh Cameron	do	Murder	30th do	Fourteen years.
814	John O'Ready	do	Military	19th June,	Two years.
822	Mary Murphy	Midland	Larceny	13th July,	Three years.
824	Brian Broderick	do	do	do do	do
825	Samuel Bass	do	do	do do	do
829	John Ackerell	Dalhousie	Felony	14th do	do
830	James Gardener	Montreal	Stabbing	15th do	do
831	John Davis	do	Larceny	do do	do
833	Cole Christian	do	Military	13th do	Two years.
841	John B. Hammond	Johnstown	Larceny	12th August,	Three years.
844	Jacques Beaudouin	Quebec	do	19th do	do
845	Joseph Blaney	do	do	do do	do
859	Francis Jobin	Montreal	Stealing a mare	2nd September,	do
860	James Kerry	do	Larceny	do do	do
861	Paul Livingston	do	Stealing a mare	do do	do
862	Per. Perin	do	Larceny	do do	do
863	Uriah Pettis	do	do	7th do	do
864	James Hylan	do	Assault of rape	9th do	do
865	Duncan Dowar	do	do of murder	do do	do
866	Octave Desjardins	do	Burglary	28th August,	Seven years.
867	André Desormeau	do	Horse stealing	do do	do
872	Henry Smith	Simcoe	Uttering base coin	20th September,	Two years.
873	John Rollins	do	Larceny	do do	Three years.
876	Jeremiah Linterbecker	Newcastle	Horse stealing	30th do	Four years.
879	Luth. Burns	London	Larceny	3rd October,	Two years.
880	Henry Percival	do	Felony	do do	Three years.
882	J. B. Wickham	do	do	do do	Five years.
883	A. J. Long	do	do	do do	do
884	Sarah Gillies	Talbot	Larceny	11th do	Four years.
885	Eunice Whiting	Brock	Horse stealing	26th September,	Three years.
886	Robert Savage	do	Larceny	do do	do
887	George Savage	do	do	do do	do
891	James Muster	Montreal	Military	2nd October	Two years.
896	George Gillespie	do	do	5th do	One year.
897	Jeremiah Sullivan	do	do	26th September,	Two years.
898	Jason Brown	Gore	Horse stealing	9th October,	Five years.

Appendix
(M.)

RETURN OF CONVICTS remaining, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(M.)

19th Decem'r.	No.	Name.	District.	Crime.	When sentenced.	Period.	19th Decem'r
	899	William M'Allister	Gore	Arson	9th October, 1843	Seven years.	
	900	J. F. Elliot	do	Larceny	do do	Three years.	
	901	Francis Martin	do	do	do do	do	
	902	James Wilson	Midland	do	17th do	do	
	903	James Murphy	do	do	do do	do	
	904	Samuel Smith	do	Uttering base coin	do do	do	
	905	Chris. Farrell	do	Larceny	do do	do	
	906	Hugh Drum	Quebec	Manslaughter	30th September,	do	
	907	Narcisse Marceau	do	Larceny	do do	do	
	908	Charles Osterhout	Prince Edward	Horse stealing	20th October,	do	
	909	James Hall	Wellington	Felony	12th do	do	
	910	Thomas Daly	do	Forgery	do do	Two years.	
	911	Owen Toner	do	do	do do	do	
	912	Hugh Cavanagh	Niagara	Attempt to commit a rape	21st do	One year.	
	913	James Wiles	do	Stealing cattle	do do	Five years.	
	914	Silas Green	do	do	do do	do	
	915	George Hightgate	do	do	do do	do	
	916	Courtland Culp	do	Horse stealing	do do	do	
	917	William Murdoch	Western	Larceny	do do	Two years.	
	918	James Dexter	do	Forgery	do do	Three years.	
	919	Mary Moss	Newcastle	Larceny	29th do	do	
	920	John Deverell	do	do	do do	do	
	921	George Tooth	Montreal	do	30th do	Seven years.	
	922	David Utter	Western	Misdemeanor	21st do	Two years.	
	923	Hum. Crowley	Colborne	Rape	30th October,	Fourteen years.	
	929	Francis Lee	Johnstown	Larceny	12th November,	Three years.	
	932	William Patton	Home	enticing to desert	11th do	One year.	
	933	William Reed	do	Horse stealing	10th do	Three years.	
	934	H. S. Moon	do	Receiving stolen goods	11th do	do	
	935	C. D. Stewart	do	Forgery	do do	do	
	936	Grace Marks	do	Murder	do do	For life.	
	939	John Cochran	Colborne	Larceny	2nd December,	Three years.	
	941	James Leeper	Midland	Military	29th do	One year.	
	942	John Parker	do	do	do do	do	
	943	George Leney	do	Larceny	5th January, 1844	Three years.	
	944	Louis St. Jean	do	do	do do	do	
	945	Michael Hoary	do	do	do do	Seven years.	
	946	Samuel Brown	do	do	do do	do	
	948	William Lindsay	Prince Edward	do	do do	Three years.	
	949	James Wood	Johnstown	Stealing heifers	2nd do	Two years.	
	950	Justus Jessup	do	do	do do	do	
	951	Robert Hamilton	Dalhousie	Felony	5th do	Five years.	
	952	John Daly	Talbot	Larceny	3rd do	Three years.	
	953	Louise Miron	Montreal	do	15th do	do	
	954	George Desloriers	do	do	16th do	do	
	955	George Labelle	do	do	do do	do	
	956	Jean Vallieres	do	do	do do	do	
	962	Court. Traves	Gore	Sodomy	13th November, 1843	Seven years.	
	963	John Thompson	Newcastle	Larceny	11th January, 1844	Three years.	
	964	Thomas Fleet	Midland	Military	6th March,	One year.	
	968	Thomas Dunn	Niagara	do	1st April,	do	
	969	Mary Derrick	Midland	Larceny	11th do	Five years.	
	970	Henry Bety	do	do	do do	Three years.	
	971	Jackson Wellington	do	Uttering base money	do do	do	
	972	Alexander Bell	do	Larceny	do do	do	
	973	William Collins	do	do	do do	do	
	974	James Davis	Niagara	do	6th do	do	
	975	William Jackson	do	do	do do	do	
	976	Henry Bush	do	do	do do	do	
	977	Donald M'Donald	do	do	do do	do	
	978	Patrick M'Mahan	do	Horse stealing	do do	do	
	979	George Williams	do	Larceny	6th January,	do	
	980	Owen Meighan	do	do	6th April,	do	
	981	Terence Riley	do	Felony	do do	Five years.	
	982	John H. DeWitt	do	Arson	do do	For Life.	
	983	Robert Pearl	Victoria	Larceny	8th do	Three years.	
	984	Thomas D. M'Cormick	Niagara	Felony	6th do	Five years.	
	986	Peter Conklin	Gore	Sheep stealing	15th do	Three years.	
	987	Lucius Ainslie	do	do	do do	do	
	988	D. Gorman	do	Larceny	do do	do	
	989	John Boyle	do	do	do do	do	
	990	Hannah Turnbull	do	do	do do	do	
	991	Ann O'Brien	do	do	do do	do	
	992	James Burns	do	Felony	do do	Five years.	
	993	Thomas Reynolds	Midland	Military	24th do	Six months.	
	994	Alexander M'Leich	do	do	do do	Twelve months.	
	995	John Henderson	Home	Felony	26th January,	Three years.	
	996	Augustus Bloomfield	do	Larceny	do do	do	
	997	Peter Williams	do	do	do do	Six years.	
	998	Benjamin Crandell	do	do	do do	do	
	999	Peter Stephens	do	do	do do	do	
	1000	William Davis	do	do	do do	Seven years.	
	1001	Samuel Benson	do	do	do do	Nine years.	
	1002	James Munns	do	Sheep stealing	20th April,	Three years.	
	1003	James Campbell	Quebec	Larceny	19th January,	do	
	1004	Aaron Roberts	do	do	do do	do	
	1005	Antoine Delagreve	do	do	30th April,	do	
	1006	Harrison Cochrane	Prince Edward	do	2nd May,	do	
	1010	Philip Merhan	Montreal	Military	29th April,	168 days.	
	1011	Patrick Henry	do	do	4th May,	do	
	1012	Henry Long	do	do	24th April,	Six months.	
	1013	Lewis Whelan	do	do	do do	do	

Appendix
(M.)

RETURN OF CONVICTS remaining, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(M.)

19th Decem'r.	No.	Name.	District.	Crime.	When sentenced.	Period.	19th Decem'r.
	1014	William Lakey	Montreal	Military	2nd May, 1844	Six months.	
	1015	Phillip Dunn	do	do	23rd January, do	Twenty months.	
	1016	James Henlon	do	do	2nd April, do	Two years.	
	1017	James Deveny	do	do	22nd March, do	730 days.	
	1021	John Brophy	Eastern	Larceny	10th May, do	Three years.	
	1022	D. M'Donald	Johnstown	Forgery	14th do do	Seven years.	
	1023	Patrick Westcote	do	Perjury	do do do	Two years.	
	1025	Patrick Hall	Midland	Military	...	Until the 17th October.	
	1026	Louis Boucaire	Montreal	Manslaughter	9th March, do	Three years.	
	1027	James Walsh	do	Larceny	do do do	do	
	1028	Joseph Thompson	do	do	27th April, do	do	
	1029	Joseph Rocque	do	do	do do do	do	
	1030	Antoine Chouinard	do	Robbery	9th March, do	Five years.	
	1031	John Brown	do	Larceny	9th May, do	do	
	1032	Cyrille Aubés	do	Burglary	9th March, do	do	
	1033	Benoni Lescard	do	Robbery	do do do	do	
	1035	Roger Gumm	do	Military	15th May, do	Six months.	
	1036	Joseph Weeks	Midland	Sheep stealing	29th do do	Three years.	
	1037	Peter Crow	do	Obtaining money falsely	do do do	do	
	1038	Mary Donovan	do	Larceny	do do do	do	
	1039	William Montgomery	do	do	do do do	do	
	1040	John Bradshaw	London	do	23rd May, do	do	
	1041	William M'Geo	do	do	do do do	Nine years.	
	1042	Daniel Lewis	do	do	do do do	Three years.	
	1043	John Abrams	do	do	do do do	do	
	1044	Isaac Everett	do	do	do do do	do	
	1045	Henry Keenan	do	do	do do do	do	
	1046	N. Nickerson	do	Bigamy	do do do	do	
	1048	John Knight	Dalhousie	Larceny	25th do do	do	
	1049	John Freeland	Bathurst	Arson	30th do do	Five years.	
	1050	Thomas Riddle	Montreal	Military	25th do do	Twelve months.	
	1051	John Murphy	Newcastle	Manslaughter	do do do	Five years.	
	1052	John Bennett	Montreal	Military	28th do do	Twelve months.	
	1057	Henry Newall	Newcastle	Rape	4th June, do	Three years.	
	1060	William Nixon	Montreal	Military	6th do do	Six months.	
	1061	Robert Garbutt	do	do	do do do	do	
	1062	James Hutchinson	do	do	do do do	do	
	1063	Daniel Cullen	do	do	30th May, do	One year.	
	1064	George Steel	do	do	4th June, do	Six months.	
	1065	Alexander Donaldson	do	do	6th do do	do	
	1066	John Halliday	do	do	17th May, do	Sixteen months.	
	1067	Edward Jackson	do	do	do do do	Two years.	
	1068	William Rodie	do	do	7th June, do	do	
	1069	J. Cooney	do	do	13th do do	Six months.	
	1070	John Harding	do	do	12th do do	do	
	1075	John Charey	Niagara	do	20th do do	Four months.	
	1076	George Daniel	Midland	do	24th do do	168 days.	
	1078	John Johnson	do	do	18th do do	Six months.	
	1079	Patrick M'Glooin	Montreal	do	do do do	do	
	1080	W. Reynolds	Midland	do	...	Until the 20th October.	
	1081	John Johnston	do	Larceny	4th July, do	Three years.	
	1082	Ann O'Brien	Niagara	do	8th do do	do	
	1083	William Wells	do	do	do do do	do	
	1084	John Hogle	do	do	do do do	Four years.	
	1085	James Shilston	Simcoe	Rape	2nd do do	Fourteen years.	
	1087	Hugh Howley	Midland	Military	13th do do	168 days.	
	1088	James Cassidy	Home	Larceny	5th June, do	Three years.	
	1089	Joseph Beaudret	do	do	do do do	do	
	1090	Stewart Dawson	do	do	do do do	do	
	1092	William Hodds	Midland	Military	15th July, do	Eighty-four days.	
	1093	David Jenkins	do	do	do do do	112 days.	
	1094	Thomas Hogg	do	do	...	Until the 6th January.	
	1095	William Moore	do	do	29th July, do	Eighty-four days.	
	1096	Michael Dunn	do	do	1st August, do	112 days.	
	1098	Matthew Glavien	do	do	...	Until the 21st November.	
	1099	Charles Monroe	Newcastle	Larceny	5th do do	Three years.	
	1101	George Patterson	Montreal	Military	...	Until the 30th July, 1845.	
	1102	Henry Parker	Midland	do	...	" 23rd January, do	
	1103	Thomas East	Niagara	do	9th August, do	Four months.	
	1104	Anthony Paschal	Quebec	Assault on a female	10th do do	Three years.	
	1105	James O'Neill	do	Robbery	19th July, do	Seven years.	
	1106	Leon Deromé	do	do	do do do	do	
	1107	Thomas Patton	Montreal	Larceny	15th August, do	Three years.	
	1108	Paul Primeau	do	do	do do do	do	
	1109	David Caldwell	do	do	do do do	do	
	1110	Joseph Charters	do	do	do do do	do	
	1111	Benjamin See	do	Burglary	do do do	do	
	1112	Robert Stephenson	do	Stabbing	do do do	do	
	1113	William Dawes	Midland	Military	...	Until the 10th November.	
	1114	William White	Quebec	do	19th do do	Twelve months.	
	1115	John Harrison	do	do	do do do	do	
	1116	Nicholas Rogers	Montreal	do	17th do do	Six months.	
	1117	James Thomson	do	do	22nd do do	do	
	1118	Jared F. Blanchard	Saint Francis	Felony and arson	29th do do	Fourteen years.	
	1119	Michael Tyburn	Niagara	Military	2nd September, do	Six months.	
	1120	John Himmins	do	do	4th do do	do	
	1121	James Lawless	Midland	do	7th do do	Forty days.	
	1122	James Flinn	do	do	do do do	do	
	1123	George Ramsden	Montreal	Larceny	9th do do	Five years.	
	1124	William Deveraux	Home	Military	14th do do	168 days.	
	1125	Charles Livers	Wellington	Felony	10th do do	Three years.	
	1126	Henry Wilson	do	do	do do do	do	
	1127	Peter Macks	Midland	Military	18th do do	Forty days.	

Appendix
(M.)

RETURN OF CONVICTS remaining, &c.—(Concluded.)

Appendix
(M.)

19th Decem'r.

19th Decem'r.

No.	Name.	District.	Crime.	When sentenced.	Period.
1128	William Frecknell ...	Montreal ...	Military ...	5th September, 1844...	
1129	Nicholas M'Cabe ...	do ...	do ...	9th do do ...	
1130	E. H. Lousemore ...	Gore ...	Forgery ...	19th do do ...	
1131	John Grant ...	do ...	Shooting with intent to kill	do do do ...	
1132	John H. Robinson ...	do ...	Larceny ...	do do do ...	
1133	Joseph Neil ...	do ...	do ...	do do do ...	
1134	Isaac John ...	do ...	Horse stealing	do do do ...	
1135	Jacob Dunkin ...	do ...	Do and assault of rape	do do do ...	
1136	James Murphy ...	Midland ...	Military ...	...	Until the 17th Dec. next.
1137	Thomas Pass ...	do ...	do ...	...	do do do.
1138	Pierce M'Namara ...	London ...	do ...	...	do 26th Feb. do.
1139	Daniel Anderson ...	Midland ...	do ...	26th September, do ...	Eighty-four days.
1140	John Canavan ...	Montreal ...	do ...	20th do do ...	Eighteen lunar months.

H. SMITH,
Warden.PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
1st October, 1844.

D.

RETURN shewing the value of the Labour of the CONVICTS in the PROVINCIAL
PENITENTIARY, from the 1st October, 1843, to the 1st October, 1844.

	Labour devoted towards the Buildings and support of the Convicts.			Earnings of the Convicts by work done on hire.		
	Days.	Rate.		Days.	Rate.	
		s. d.	£ s. d.		s. d.	£ s. d.
Stone Cutters and Masons ...	25724	2 10 13739	3701 9 7	69	5 10 57	20 7 3
Blacksmiths and Tinsmiths ...	5951	7 11 5318	2377 15 3	98	5 2	25 6 9
Carpenters, Painters and Coopers ...	6678	2 10 5483	968 17 11	611	4 2 399	128 19 1
Tailors ...	3463	3 5 790	594 17 9	242	3 3 79	39 13 1
Shoemakers ...	2818	2 10 450	365 17 4	750	3 11 326	149 4 8
Ropemakers ...	...	...	...	827	2 7 90	107 3 11
Quarrymen ...	2412	3 0	361 16 0			
Labourers ...	44924	2 6	5615 10 0			
Seamstresses ...	4325	1 0	216 5 0			
Cook ...	366	2 6	45 15 0			
Barber ...	313	2 6	39 2 6			
Total ...	...	...	£14287 6 4			£470 14 9

H. SMITH,
Warden.PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
1st October, 1844.

RETURN OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROVINCE on hand at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, 1st October, 1844.

BLACKSMITHS' SHOP.	Purchased.	Penitentiary.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1200 lbs. English iron, 1½d.; 336 lbs. Swedes, 3d.	11 14 0	
2020 lbs. do old iron	5 10 0	
56 lbs. spring steel, at 7½d.; 24 lbs blister do, at 10d.	2 15 0	
30 iron doors, 200 lbs. each, at 6d.; 200 lbs. horse shoes, at 6d.		155 0 0
1 box tin, 55s.; 2000 bushels stone coals, at 1s.	102 15 0	
3 iron doors (old), 510 lbs. at 6d.		12 15 0
7 pairs bellows, £28; 2 pair do, £8; 9 anvils, £27	55 0 0	8 0 0
2 broken anvils, 5s.; 1 iron block, 5s.; 5 iron vices, £5 10s.	6 0 0	
1 turning lathe and spindle, £6 2s. 6d.; 1 grindstone and crank, 15s. 6d.	1 3 0	5 15 0
1 punching machine, £3 10s.; 3 screw-plates, 12s. 6d.	1 10 0	2 12 6
60 old files, 15s.; 3 iron squares, 5s.; 1 beam and weights, 17s. 6d.	0 17 6	1 0 0
1 pair steelyards, 10s.; 27 turning tools, 60s.	0 10 0	8 0 0
3 pairs stocks and dies, £4 10s.; 27 screw tops, £2		6 10 0
2 drill stocks, 17s. 6d.; 30 pairs tongs, £5		5 17 6
10 hand hammers, 25s.; 7 riveting do, 10s. 6d.		1 15 6
28 drills, £2 10s.; 5 iron cutting shears, £6 15s.		9 5 0
1 lock punching machine, 10s.; 28 lock partitions, £2 5s.	1 2 6	1 12 8
1 try square, 2s. 6d.; 2 pairs claws, 5s.; 2 iron stakes, 4s. 6d.	0 2 6	0 9 6
50 bolt heading tools, £2 10s.; 3 press machines, £2		4 10 0
3 pair callipers, 15s.; 8 sledges, £2; 1 brad iron, 5s.		8 0 0
2 iron braces, 15s.; 1 screw cutting machine, £1		1 15 0
1 lock press, 12s. 6d.; 30 stamps, 25s.		1 17 6
3 sets horse shoeing tools, £1 5s.; 3 pair dividers, 7s. 6d.		1 12 6
3 black lead pots, 15s.; 1 ox shoeing stocks, £1 10s.	0 15 0	1 10 0
3 horse rasps, 5s.; 40 hob iron punches, £2	0 5 0	2 0 0
60 eye wedges, £2 10s.; 100 small punches, £2 12 6d.		5 2 6
60 cold and hot iron chisels, £2 5s. 6d.; 14 set hammers, 22s. 6d.		3 8 0
1 set stove tools, 10s. 6d.; 1 set tinsmith's do, 13s. 9d.		1 4 3
36 fullers, £2 12s.; 4 ox eye wedges, 18s. 9d.		3 10 9
14 grating riveting tools, £1 7s. 6d.; 24 setting do, 4s. 6d.		1 12 0
1 screw drill and wheel, £1 2s. 6d.; 1 saddle drill and stock, 3s. 9d.		1 6 3
60 iron drills, £3 15s. 6d.; 40 small do, £1 2s. 6d.		4 18 0
45 top and bottom wedges, £4 10s.; 4 steel rimmers, 7s. 6d.		4 17 6
50 small riveting tools, £1 12s.; 18 screw cutting do, £1 10s.		3 2 6
6 screw wrenches, £1 2s. 6d.; 1 box do, 10s.		2 12 6
3 sets stone tools and wedges, 15s.; 30 grate heading tools, 5s.		1 0 0
4 wheel travels, 15s.; 18 wood turning tools, £1		1 15 0
3 pair small shears, 5s. 6d.; 28 milling tools, £1 3s. 6d.		1 9 0
1 writing desk, 7s. 6d.; 2 stools, 5s.		0 12 6
4 tin cups, 2s.; 1 water can, 1s. 6d.		0 3 6
1 wash-dish, 1s. 6d.; 2 buckets, 3s. 9d.		0 5 3
26 wooden wash-dishes, £1 6s.		1 6 0
8 coal barrows		2 0 0
9 water troughs		3 10 0
1 cupboard		0 7 6
CARPENTERS' SHOP.		
400 feet oak plank, at 8s.; 825 feet maple do, at 8s.	4 18 0	
3550 do 2 inch do at 8s.; 100 do 1½ do at 8s.	14 12 0	
1630 do do bass wood, at 5s.; 4250 feet 2 inch pine do, at 4s.	12 11 6	
6500 do 1½ inch pine do, at 4s.; 24000 do 1 inch boards, at 4s.	61 0 0	
720 do pine timber, at 3d.; 5000 do round oak, at 3d.	71 10 0	
450 lbs. cut nails, at 3d.; 60 lbs. wrought do, at 7d.	7 7 6	
62 feet walnut scantling, at 3d.; 81 feet do plank, at 3d.	1 15 9	
100 do do boards, at 3d.	1 5 0	
37 window frames and 70 pair sashes		25 0 0
10 papers screws and 6 do-brads, £2 5s.; half set hollows and rounds, £2 5s.	4 10 0	
3 astrigals, 3s.; 2 phillasters, 10s. 6d.		0 13 6
10 bead planes, £1 4s.; 21 moulding do, £3 6s.	4 10 0	
1 dido and 2 do planes, 1 plough plane and 4 bits	0 8 0	0 11 0
2 plough planes and 6 bits, 9s.; 7 rabbit planes, 8s.	0 17 0	
2 whip saws, £1 10s.; 2 cross cut saws, £1 6s.; 2 bow do, 5s.	3 1 0	
5 circular do, £1 10; 5 pair compasses, 10s.	1 12 6	0 7 6
12 hand and eight tenon saws, £4 10s.; 40 firmer chisels, £2	6 10 0	
2 duck bill do 1s. 3d.; 12 mortice do, 15s.; 7 socket do, 5s.	1 1 3	
20 gimblets, 7s. 6d.; 7 screw drivers, 5s.; 13 mallets, 10s. 6d.	0 7 6	0 15 6
2 braces and bits, £1 12s. 6d.; 5 rasps and 8 files, 12s. 6d.	1 17 6	0 7 6
5 framing squares, £1 2s.; 7 pres. match planes, £1 10s.	2 12 0	
1 pair pincers, 4s.; 2 side rabbit planes, 5s.	0 9 0	
19 steel blade squares, £2 10s.; 24 gouges and 12 brad awls, 22s.	3 12 0	
11 axes and 4 adzes, £1 10s.; 2 grindstones, £1 15s.; 12 augurs, 15s.	4 0 0	
1 turning lathe and tools, £2 7s. 6d.; 2 braces and 6 bits, 10s.	1 17 6	1 0 0
1 pump augur and 3 bits, £1 10s.; 4 sash planes, 12s.		2 2 0
8 jointers and 28 trying planes, £5 18s.; 59 jack and smoothing planes, 90s.	4 8 0	6 0 0
10 oil stones and 3 gius kettles, £1 10s. 6d.; 5 carver's tools and 3 floats, 7s. 6d.	1 18 0	
5 panel gouges and 36 common do £2; 11 draw knives 22s.	1 2 0	2 0 0
2 raising and 5 circular planes, 22s.; 1 snick, 2 taps and mach., 15s.	0 12 0	1 5 0
1 cramp, 15s.; 2 desks and 2 chests, £1.		1 15 0
15 work benches and 2 trammels, £8 5s.; 3 bevets, 4s. 6d.		8 9 6
20 hammers, £1 10s.; 9 spoke-shaves, 12s. 6d.; 1 key-hole saw, 6s.	0 12 6	1 16 0
Carried over	£ 410 17 0	325 3 0

19th Decemr.

19th Decemr.

COOPERS' SHOP.		Purchased.	Penitentiary.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Brought over</i>		410 17 0	325 3 0
4 jointers, 10s. ; 1 anvil, 7s. 6d. ; 3 shave horses, 5s.	...	0 7 6	1 1 6
5 spoke shaves, 8s. ; 12 dozen knives, 24s. ; 2 key-hole saws, 2s.	...	0 2 0	1 12 0
2 fos, 4 sets, 4s. 6d. ; 2 rounding planes, 4s. 2d. ; 2 levelling do, 3s.	...	0 3 0	0 8 8
2 axes and 2 adzes, 12s. 6d. ; 4 cold chisels, 4 files and 6 punches, 5s.	...	0 12 6	0 5 0
2 rasps, 2s 6d. ; 4 crozers and 6 truss hoops, 7s. 6d. ; 4 hammers, 8s.	...	0 2 6	0 15 6
400 lbs. hoop iron, at 3d. ; 32 lbs. wire, at 5d.	...	5 13 4	
PAINTERS' SHOP.			
20 gallons oil, at 5s. 6d. ; 1½ gallons turpentine, at 3s. 9d. ; 100 lbs. white lead, 58s. 4d.	...	8 14 0	
80 lbs. whiting, at 1½d. ; 8 paint brushes and 9 pencils, 14s.	...	1 4 0	
1 diamond, £1 10s. ; 4 paint and putty knives, 3s. ; 1 hammer, 1s. 6d.	...	1 14 6	
1 flag and paint mill, £4 11s. 6d. ; pail, cans and jar, 6s.	...	4 13 0	0 3 6
150 feet glass, £2 10s. ; 3 sieves, 4s. ; 1 funnel and sash tools, 7s. 6d.	...	3 1 6	
Measures, 1s. ; oil casks, 7s. 6d. ; scales and weights, 2s. 6d. ; pots, 10s.	...	0 18 6	0 2 6
STONE SHED AND YARD.			
1853 lbs. cast steel tools, at 2s. 4d. ; 1633 lbs. bushed hammers, 6d.	...		257 0 2
24 cast steel rush hammers, £24 ; 1 lathing hammer, 1s 6d.	...	24 1 6	
344 mallets, at 2s. 6d. ; 206 straight edges, at 4d.	...		47 8 8
304 squares and rules, at 2s. ; 53 masons' and plasterers' trowels, at 3s. 6d.	...	9 5 6	30 8 0
20 gunges, at 3d. ; 44 plumb lines, at 6d. ; 10 levels, at 7s. 6d.	...		5 2 0
8 writing desks, at 2s. 6d. ; 64 spades and shovels, at 3s.	...	9 12 0	1 0 0
Quarry picks, wedges, drills, &c., 2218 lbs., at 6½d.	...		60 1 5
50 lbs. gunpowder, at 9d. ; 1792 lbs. scaffolding rope, at 6d.	...	1 17 6	44 16 0
9000 feet cut stone, at 1s. 8d. ; 8 column blocks and 6 pieces cut stone, £10	...		760 0 0
25 water pails, at 1s. 6d. ; 70 toise rubble stone, at 5s.	...		19 7 6
7000 bushels road metal, at 7s. ; 460 bushels lime, at 5d.	...		34 1 8
50 bushels of hair, 1s. ; 5 lime sieves, at 25s.	...	8 15 0	
200 bushels mixed mortar, at 8d. ; 3 pair compasses, at 3s.	...	0 9 0	6 13 4
4 stone trucks, at £5 ; 6 waggons and carts, at £5	...		50 0 0
2 windlasses, £7 5s. ; 2 sets shear poles and tackle, £13	...		20 5 0
2 pumps, £2 ; 38 wheel barrows, at 5s. ; 38 hand do, at 2s.	...		15 6 0
8 mortar hods, at 1s. 6d. ; 38 do boxes, at 1s. 6d. ; 17 bevels, at 1s. 6d.	...		5 2 6
350 scaffold poles, at 2s. ; 248 putlock do, at 6d.	...	41 4 0	
5 wood saws, at 7s. ; 6 do axes, at 7s. ; 4 do horses, at 1s. 6d.	...	1 15 0	2 8 0
4 ladders, at £2 ; 1 wire sieve, 2s. 3d.	...	0 2 3	8 0 0
683 cords of fire-wood, at 6s. 9d. ; 1 dozen masons' lines, 5s.	...	230 10 3	0 5 0
2000 bricks, £2 ; 3 grindstones, £4 10s. ; 1 hand axe, at 12s. 6d.	...	6 12 6	0 10 0
1 draw knife, at 4s. 3d. ; 20,000 scaffold plank, at 30s.	...	30 4 3	
16 cwt. 3 qrs. 21 lbs. lead, at 27s. per cwt.	...	22 17 3	
ROPE WALK.			
131 lbs. flax, at 6d. ; 4440 lbs. yarn, at 6d. ; 3355 lbs. at 5d.	...		163 12 6
331 lbs. halter rope, at 7d. ; 70 lbs. masons' lines, at 9d.	...		12 5 7
6784 lbs. rope, at 7½d. ; 475 lbs. leading lines, at 7½d.	...		226 16 10
320 lbs. Manila rope, at 8d.	...		10 16 8
24 dozen bed cords, at 22s. 6d. ; 41 dozen at 16s. 6d. ; 10 dozen at 12s.	...		66 16 6
9 do clothes lines, at 15s. ; 5 do at 12s. ; 3 do at 10s.	...		11 5 0
10 do garden lines, at 7s. 6d. ; 15 do masons do, at 6s.	...		8 5 0
3 do signal halyards, at 32s. ; 1 dozen lead lines, 55s.	...		7 11 0
Bobbin machine, £12 ; rack and conducting frame, £14	...		26 0 0
Iron plate and frame, £3 5s. ; tube post and windlass, £2	...		5 5 0
2 iron cranks and bolts for reels, £2 3s. ; 19 inches	...	10 8 9	2 3 0
3 large hatchells, £14 ; 120 bobbins, at 1s. 6d.	...		29 0 0
5 reels for rope, at 5s. ; 10 hand reels for cord, at 1s.	...		1 15 0
53 winders for yarn, at 2s. 6d. ; 6 tops for laying ropes, 2s.	...		7 4 6
2 gins, at 10s. ; 2 rope yarn wheels, £11 ; 1 paste kettle, £1 10s.	...		13 10 0
2 pair beams, scales and weights	...	4 19 8	3 5 0
1 press machine, 10s. ; 1 small tackle and blocks, 10s.	...		1 0 0
1 laying slide and hooks	...		5 5 0
1 writing desk and table, 17s. 6d. ; patterns for castings, £3	...		3 17 6
Cost of building and railway	...		520 0 0
2 large and 1 small jack, £90 ; endless band, 30s.	...		91 10 0
Horse power and buildings	...		90 0 0
MATRON'S ROOM.			
Thread, yarn and flannel, 10s. ; buttons, pins and tape, 1s. 8d.	...	0 11 8	
37 blue gowns, at 6s. ; 32 lindsey petticoats, at 5s.	...		16 12 0
40 check aprons, at 1s. 6d. ; 18 bonnets, at 1s.	...		3 18 0
36 shifts, at 2s. 6d. ; 19 pairs stays, at 3s.	...		7 7 0
19 pocket handkerchiefs, at 3d. ; 39 neck do, at 6d.	...	0 19 6	0 4 9
23 pairs shoes, at 3s. 6d. ; 41 pairs stockings, at 1s.	...	2 1 0	4 0 6
2 night gowns, at 2s. 6d. ; 20 night caps, at 6d. ; 21 towels, at 6d.	...		1 5 6
2 table covers, 2s. ; ironing blanket and sheet, 7s. 6d.	...	0 5 0	0 4 6
17 pairs scissors, at 1s. 6d. ; knitting needles and thimbles, 4s. 6d.	...	1 10 0	
1 funeral sheet, 5s. ; knife, sleeve board and box, 6s. ; 1 wheel, 12s. 6d.	...		1 3 6
5 wash boards, at 2s. 6d. ; 1 measure, 6d. ; 4 clothes horses, at 3s. 6d.	...		1 7 0
Salt box, brooms and palls, 7s. 6d. ; 6 dozen clothes pegs, at 1s. 6d.	...		0 16 6
STORE ROOM.			
210 yards linen, at 6d. ; 70 yards ditto, at 5½d. ; 24 yards ditto, at 10d.	...	7 17 1	
6 yards white linen, at 1s. ; 1008 yards white duck, at 11d. ; 978 yards black ditto, at 1s. 2d.	...	103 11 0	
69 yards fustian, at 1s. 4d. ; 95 yards check, at 8d.	...	7 15 4	
<i>Carried forward</i>		£ 965 8 4	3055 10 3

RETURN OF THE PROPERTY, &c.—(Continued.)

19th Decemr.

19th Decemr.

STONE ROOM—(Continued.)		Purchased.	Penitentiary.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Brought forward</i>		965 8 4	3055 10 3
108½ yards cotton stripe, at 7½d.; 152½ yards cotton, at 5d....	...	6 9 1	
17 do bleached cotton, at 11d.; 5½ do diaper, at 11d. ....	...	1 0 8	
160 yards woollen serge, at 1s. 3d.; 15½ pairs blankets, at 12s. 6d. ....	...	19 13 9	
16 large counterpanes, at 7s.; 6 small ditto, at 5s. 6d. ....	...	7 5 0	
12 Guernsey shirts, £2 2s. 6d.; 9 flannel shirts, at 6s. ....	...	2 2 6	2 14 0
10 cotton shirts, at 3s. 6d.; 2 ditto unmade, at 3s. ....	...	...	2 1 0
12 pairs cotton drawers, at 3s.; 26 fustian jackets, at 7s. ....	...	...	10 18 0
11 fustian vests, at 3s. 10d.; 12 fustian trowsers, at 6s. 1d. ....	...	...	5 15 2
13 Brit. handkerchiefs, at 6s. 6d. per dozen; 11 check ditto, at 6d. ....	...	0 12 7	
3 8-12 dozen women's cotton stockings, at 12s.; 11 prs. w. socks, at 15s. ....	...	2 17 9	
5 pair cotton socks, at 10d.; 15 caps, at 1s. 10d.; 3 thrashers, at 1s. 8d. ....	...	1 16 8	
28 lbs. w. yarn, at 3s. 9d.; 4 1-12 dozen w. b. thread, at 40s. ....	...	14 18 4	
31 gross metal dead-eyes, at 6d.; 13 gross do buttons, at 1s. 3d. ....	...	1 11 9	
16 do do at 1s.; 1 gross horn ditto, at 1s. 3d. ....	...	0 17 3	
21 do shirt buttons, at 10d.; 12 lbs. cotton wick, at 1s. 4d. ....	...	1 13 6	
9 5-12 dozen tapes, at 2s. 6d.; rack and fine combs, 17s. ....	...	2 0 6	
6 do spools cotton, 2s.; 2 lengths silk binding, 5s. ....	...	0 17 0	
Sewing silk, 15s.; black ferretting, 8s. 2d.; 2 razors, 5s.; tacks, 1s. ....	...	1 9 2	
4 paint tools, at 1s. 6d.; 6 pair scissors, at 2s. 1d. ....	...	0 18 6	
Darning needles, 4s.; pins, 3s. 2d.; web, 5s. 6d. ....	...	0 12 8	
6 hanks twine, 7s.; prunella, 1s. 9d.; 1 piece binding, 1s. 3d. ....	...	0 10 0	
3 masons' lites, 1s. 10d.; black lead, 1s. 6d.; bed bottom, 3s. 6d. ....	...	0 6 10	
2 dozen knives and forks, at 7s. 6d.; 1 dozen spoons, 2s. ....	...	0 17 0	
3 saddlers' awls, 9d.; 3 door mats, 21s. ....	...	1 1 9	
1 bannister and 1 corn broom ....	...	0 4 0	
900¼ yards broad yellow woollen cloth, at 2s. 9d. ....	...	123 17 0	
SHOEMAKERS' SHOP.			
191 lbs. sole leather, at 1s. 1d.; 109¾ upper, at 1s. 8d.; 8½ calf, at 3s. 9d. ....	...	20 17 8	
154 pairs shoes, at 6s. 3d.; 14 pairs boots, at 13s.; 5 youth's do, at 5s. ....	...	...	67 7 0
3 pairs prunella boots, £1; 2 pairs women's do, at 7s. 6d. ....	...	...	1 15 0
15 hammers, 14s.; 10 pincers, 12s. 6d.; 5 cramps, 4s. ....	...	1 6 6	0 4 0
8 rasps, 5s. 8d.; 8 stones, 3s. 4d.; 3 knives, 4s. 6d. ....	...	0 13 6	
Clams, shoe straps and hand leathers, 12s. 2d.; thread, &c., 3s. 1d. ....	...	0 3 1	0 12 2
24 shoe benches, £2 17s. 6d.; 55 lasts, £4 6s. 6d. ....	...	...	7 4 0
28 awls, 4s. 6d.; 8 lbs. heel sprigs, 4s.; 12 lnp stones, 6s. ....	...	0 10 6	0 4 0
22 yards canvas, at 1s. 3d.; binding skin, 2s. 3d. ....	...	1 9 9	
22 instep leathers, 11s.; scrap leathers, 9d.; heel balls ...	...	0 0 3	0 11 9
2 boot trees, 10s.; 2 saddlers' knives and benches, 5s. 3d. ....	...	...	0 15 3
3 peg floats, 5s.; desk, 5s.; bench, counter and last hook, 9s. 7d. ....	...	...	0 19 7
Knife, inkstand, ruler, &c. 1s. 2d.; cupboard, &c., 8s. 6d.; wood horse, 9d. ....	...	...	0 10 5
Saw, spoke shave and last knife, 6s. 3d.; scales and weights, 2s. 6d. ....	...	0 6 3	0 2 6
TAILORS' SHOP.			
1 cupboard, £2 4s.; 4 benches, £1 9s.; cutting board, desk, &c., 15s. ....	...	...	4 4 0
1 pair shears, 12s. 6d.; 18 pair scissors, £3 9s. ....	...	4 1 6	
2 irons, 12s. 6d.; thimbles, 1s.; 9 yards canvas, 9s. 4d. ....	...	0 16 7	0 6 3
6 benches, £1 16s. 6d.; 6 sleeve boards, 6s.; 1 box, 1s. 6d. ....	...	...	2 4 0
FURNITURE, &c.			
20 metal stoves, £60; 12 sheet iron do, £6; 1 cooking, £8 ....	...	68 0 0	6 0 0
5 large and small iron boilers, £34 10s.; 2 sheet iron, £2 ....	...	34 10 0	2 0 0
11 iron poker, 13s. 9d.; 1 paddle, 5s.; 2 scrapers, 2s. 6d.; 1 file, 6d. ....	...	...	1 1 9
1 fork and spoon, 3s.; 4 sauce pans, 15s.; 2 coffee mills, £1 ....	...	1 18 0	
1 coffee roaster, 2s. 6d.; 3 axes, £1 2s. 6d.; 3 shovels, 7s. 6d. ....	...	...	1 12 6
2 carving knives and forks, 4s. 6d.; 31 dozen iron spoons, at 1½d.; 30 dozen knives and forks, 5s. 6d. ....	...	10 16 0	
A set weights and scales, £4 10s.; 4 flat irons, 8s.; 1 looking glass, 2s. ....	...	5 0 0	
392 lengths stove pipe, at 6d.; dust pan and box, 3s.; 1 set triangles, 10s. ....	...	...	10 9 0
29 pair scissors, at 1s. 6d.; 32 razors, at 2s. 6d.; 18 brushes, at 1s. 6d.; straps, 9s. 4d. ....	...	7 10 6	0 9 4
1 brass clock, £5; 4 small bells, £1 10s.; 2 large do, £14 ....	...	...	20 10 0
2 stove brushes, 3s.; 1 pair spectacles, 1s. 6d.; needles and palm, 1s. 6d. ....	...	0 6 0	
15 raw hides, at 7½d.; 4 white wash brushes, at 3s. 6d. ....	...	1 3 4	
10 neck yokes, at 1s. 6d.; 4 bags, at 1s. 6d.; 1 shovel, 3s. 6d. ....	...	...	1 4 6
40 pot nets, at 1s. 6d.; 6 bread baskets, at 1s. 6d.; 1 lb. twine, 2s. ....	...	...	3 11 0
24 brooms, at 6d.; 210 do at 3d.; 2 rulers, 6d. ....	...	...	3 5 0
3 cat-o-nine tails, 6s.; 4 wash buckets, 10s.; 2 screens, 25s. ....	...	...	2 1 0
5 tin measures, 7s. 6d.; 18 shaving cups, 4s. 6d. ....	...	...	0 12 0
1 coffee strainer, 1s. 6d.; 2 tin coffee pots, 5s. ....	...	...	0 6 8
8 tin water cans, at 3s. 6d.; 10 tin wash basins, at 2s.; 2 do kettles, 10s. ....	...	...	2 18 0
1 tin lamp, 1s. 6d.; 33 do candlesticks, at 1s. 3d.; 398 do coffee cups, 5d. ....	...	...	10 8 7
470 breakfast plates, at 6d.; 447 soup dishes, at 6½d. ....	...	...	23 17 1
2 inkstands, 2s.; 21 globe lamps, at 5s. 6d. ....	...	5 17 6	
2 tin teapots, at 5s.; 2 milk cans, 3s.; 30 tin lamps, at 1s. 3d. ....	...	...	2 5 6
10 lamp stands, 2s. 6d.; 13 cupboards, at £1 ...	...	...	13 2 6
74 pine tables, at 5s.; 18 forms, at 2s. 6d.; 16 chairs, at 3s. 6d. ....	...	...	23 11 0
39 wash tubs, at 1s. 3d.; 9 do at 5s.; 2 water tubs, at 5s. ....	...	...	9 11 6
398 cell tubs, at 2s. 6d.; 10 meat buckets, at 5s.; 59 water pails, 2s. 6d. ....	...	...	58 10 0
907 stools, at 1s. 6d.; 417 piggins, at 1s.; 412 night buckets, at 2s. 6d. ....	...	...	140 7 6
40 yard buckets, at 3s. 6d.; 150 salt cellars, at 3d. ....	...	...	8 17 6
1 bread bin, 30s.; 1 meal do, 17s. 6d.; 13 trays, at 1s. 6d. ....	...	...	3 7 0
14 spittoons, at 1s. 3d.; 2 desks, 10s.; 1 barber's box, 7s. 6d. ....	...	...	1 15 0
1 wash stand, basin and ewer, 10s.; 1 tract case and stand, 15s. ....	...	...	1 5 0
1 wash stand, 2s. 6d.; 7 soap hogheads, at 7s. 6d.; 1 leech tub, 15s. ....	...	...	3 10 0
3 small leech tubs, at 7s. 6d.; 7 water casks, at 7s. 6d. ....	...	...	3 15 0
1 measuring stand, 10s.; 4 clothes baskets, at 2s. 6d. ....	...	...	1 0 0
<i>Carried over</i>		£ 1324 8 6	3825 2 1

RETURN OF THE PROPERTY, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(M.)
19th Decemr.

Appendix
(M.)
19th Decemr.

FURNITURE, &c.—(Continued.)		Purchased.	Penitentiary.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Brought over</i>		1324 8 6	3525 2 1
3 bushel measures, 2s. 6d.; 2 meat trays, at 1s. 6d.	...	...	0 10 6
2 tin funnels, at 1s. 6d.; 8 dippers, at 1s.	...	...	0 11 0
1 tin wash dish, 1s. 6d.; 2 ash pans, at 5s.	...	...	0 11 6
15 barber's chairs, at 2s. 6d.	...	...	1 17 6
2 mangles	...	...	9 15 0
BEDDING, &c.			
377 pairs blankets, at 12s. 6d.; 413 rugs, at 2s.	...	276 18 6	
287 rack combs, at 4d.; 150 fine combs, at 6d.	...	8 10 8	
384 pairs sheets, at 3s.; 791 pillow ticks and cases, at 8d.	...	...	83 19 4
414 bed ticks, at 3s. 3d.; 9 iron bedsteads, at 44s.	...	...	87 1 6
1 military bedstead, £3 10s.; 46 common ditto, at 15s.	...	...	38 0 0
410 wooden bedsteads, at 3s.; 4 hair mattresses and pillows, £7 3s.	...	...	68 13 0
751 course towels, at 6d.; 54 white ditto, at 1s.	...	...	21 9 6
CLOTHING.			
62 pairs linen trousers and 2 vests	...	...	7 6 9
240 woollen jackets (old) at 6s.; 30 ditto (new) at 14s.	...	...	93 0 0
250 do pants (old) at 4s.; 32 ditto (new) at 10s.	...	...	66 0 0
214 linen jackets, at 4s.; 238 pants, at 3s. 6d.; 309 vests, at 2s. 6d.	...	...	128 1 6
100 pairs serge drawers, at 1s. 6d.; 390 suspenders, at 6d.	...	...	17 5 0
350 linen aprons, at 6d.; 34 pairs mitts, at 1s. 9d.; 400 stocks, at 3d.	...	...	16 14 6
350 caps; at 1s.; 412 pair shoes, at 2s. 6d.; 396 pair slippers, at 1s. 9d.	...	...	105 3 0
664 pair socks, at 10d.; 634 pocket handkerchiefs, at 6d.	...	...	43 10 4
524 cotton shirts, at 2s.; 19 flannel ditto, at 4s.	...	...	56 4 0
SUNDRIES.			
29 gallons seal oil, at 4s.; 324 lbs. candles, at 7½d.	...	15 18 6	
200 do soft soap, at 1s.; 5 wood boxes, at 10s.; meat safe, 7s. 6d.	...	...	12 17 6
2 cupboards, 15s.; 4 lobby mats, at 7s. 6d.	...	...	2 5 0
6 lobby chairs, at 12s. 6d.; 1 lobby lamp, 30s.	...	1 10 0	3 15 0
1 ash pan, 5s.; 1 stove stand and water tin, £1 2s. 6d.	...	...	1 7 6
ARMS, &c.			
20 carbines, £40; 34 pistols, £42 10s.	...	82 10 0	
17 small pistols, at 17s. 6d.; 1 horse do, at 6s.	...	15 3 6	
3 dozen flints and 1 box cartridges	...	0 3 0	0 2 6
1 cupboard for arms, £1 10s.; leather cases, 10s.	...	...	2 0 0
BOOKS, &c.			
285 Bibles, at 4s. 6d.; 19 do, at 8s.; 12 do, at 2s. 1d.	...	72 19 6	
1 pulpit do, £1 12s. 6d.; 94 Testaments, at 2s.	...	11 0 6	
172 Common English Prayer Books, at 1s. 3d.; 6 large do, at 5s.	...	12 5 0	
80 Roman Catholic do, at 1s. 3d.	...	5 0 0	
Value of Roman Catholic Chapel, articles of devotion, tracts, &c.	...	25 0 0	
98 spelling books, at 6d.	...	2 9 0	
Chaplain's library and registry books	...	3 0 0	
1 pulpit and stool	...	...	2 1 6
SURGERY.			
Medicine bottles and jars	...	8 10 8	
2 cases of instruments	...	5 0 0	
2 syringes, £1 10s.; 1 catheta, 7s. 6d.	...	1 17 6	
3 spatulas, 7s. 6d.; 3 trusses, £2	...	2 7 6	
1 thermometer, 10s.; 1 bed pan, 19s. 6d.	...	1 9 6	
2 beam scales and weights	...	1 7 6	
Tin canister	...	0 2 6	
Books of registry, &c.	...	7 10 0	
STABLE.			
4 horses, £70; 7 oxen, £52 10s.	...	122 10 0	
2 carts, £12 10s.; 1 cutter, £7 10s.	...	...	20 0 0
3 carriages, £145; 1 train, 12s. 6d.	...	...	145 12 6
1 strip and six open bells, 17s. 6d.; 7 sets cart harness, £21	...	6 17 6	15 0 0
2 sets carriage harness, £9 10s.; curry comb and brusher, 7s. 6d.	...	9 17 6	
3 rugs, at 2s. 6d.; 1 saddle, £5; head stall and sursingle, 10s.	...	5 7 6	0 10 0
5 stable buckets, 4 forks and 2 shovels	...	...	1 5 0
WARDEN'S OFFICE.			
1 pair hand irons, 50s.; fender, 40s.; 1 walnut desk, 90s.; 1 do, table, 80s.	...	2 0 0	11 10 0
1 painted cupboard, £8; 1 carpet, £10; 12 chairs, £7 10s.; 1 telescope	...	3 0 0	23 10 6
CLERK'S OFFICE.			
6 chairs, at 3s. 6d.; 1 settee, 10s.; 1 painted table, 7s. 6d.	...	...	1 18 6
1 pair candlesticks and sconces, 13s. 6d.; 1 tin case, 15s.; 1 fender, 12s. 6d.	...	2 1 0	
1 walnut desk, £10; 1 painted do, £1 10s.; 1 painted cupboard, £8	...	...	19 10 0
1 deal table, 2 boxes, dog irons, fire irons, &c.	...	...	1 5 0
Minute, letter and account books, £35; stationery, £5 10s.	...	40 10 0	
<i>Carried forward</i>		£ 2077 5 4	4630 6 0

Appendix
(M.)

RETURN OF THE PROPERTY, &c.—(Concluded.)

Appendix
(M.)

19th Decem'r.

BUILDINGS.	Purchased.	Penitentiary.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	2077 5 4	4630 6 0
Value of Stone Cottage, £500; lime kiln, £5	...	505 0 0
" Blacksmiths' shop, £40; carpenters', £75	...	115 0 0
" Stone sheds, £22; stables, £14	...	36 0 0
" Shanty, £2 10s.; lumber and drying house, £3	2 10 0	3 0 0
" of Land	1055 0 0	...
Total	£ 3184 15 4	5239 6 0

H. SMITH,
Warden.PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
1st October, 1844.

Henry Smith, Warden, and Francis Bickerton, Clerk, of the Provincial Penitentiary, severally make oath that the foregoing "Return of the Property of the Province on hand at the Provincial Penitentiary, 1st October, 1844," is correct and true in every respect, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

H. SMITH.
F. BICKERTON.

Sworn before me at Kingston,
the 8th of November, 1844.
JAS. SAMPSON, J. P.

F.

RETURN shewing the manner in which the CONVICTS were employed at the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, 30th September, 1844.

Stone Cutters and Masons	116	Coopers	2
Carpenters	17	Barber	1
Shoemakers	14	Cook	1
Tailors	13	Labourers	182
Seamstresses	18	Solitary confinement	1
Painter	1	Sick	19
		In all	384

H. SMITH,
Warden.PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
1st October, 1844.

G.
GENERAL ACCOUNT OF DISBURSEMENTS at the PENITENTIARY, during the year ending 1st October, 1844.

19th Decemr.

19th Decemr.

Date.	No.	To whom paid.	On what account.	Amount.
				£ s. d.
October 2, 1843	1	James Burns	Travelling allowance	0 15 0
do do do	2	William Henry	do	0 15 0
do do do	3	Jno. H. Greer	Freight	14 11 8
do do do	4	Custom House	Duty	34 16 5
do do do	5	A. Macpherson	Lumber	34 11 9
do 4, do	6	Jno. Newman	Cartage	1 1 0
do do do	7	Jno. H. Greer	Freight	1 15 9
do 5, do	8	Thos. Kervey	Travelling allowance	0 10 0
do do do	9	Geo. Carmichael	do	0 15 0
do do do	10	Jno. Walker	do	0 17 6
do 7, do	11	Adam Main	Lumber	6 6 8
do do do	12	Masson & Co.	Castings	8 13 7
do 11, do	13	M. Bulmer	Travelling allowance	0 10 0
do do do	14	George Campbell	do	0 10 0
do do do	15	Michael M'Evoy	do	0 10 0
do 12, do	16	William Maxwell	do	0 10 0
do 20, do	17	W. Wilkinson	Hame collar	0 12 6
do do do	18	Morgan Dunn	Travelling allowance	0 12 6
do do do	19	Thomas Bootle	do	0 12 6
do do do	20	William Leck	do	0 12 6
do 28, do	21	P. Spooner	do	0 12 6
do do do	22	James Cary	Hospital	0 4 0
November 3, do	23	P. Blanchette	Travelling allowance	1 0 0
do do do	24	P. Leonard	Quarrying	48 3 3
do 10, do	25	Thomas Overend	Lumber	22 12 3
do 14, do	26	Thomas M'Carthy	Wages	12 3 0
do 15, do	27	Peter Whaling	Travelling allowance	0 12 6
do 25, do	28	William M'Laughlin	Bass wood	1 5 0
December 1, do	29	Jno. Breden	Rations	377 14 2
do 2, do	30	William Templeton	Leather	12 1 8
do do do	31	E. H. Hardy	Socks	0 17 6
do 4, do	32	H. Harris	Travelling allowance	1 0 0
do 7, do	33	Kennedy & Co.	Cottons	3 8 6
do 8, do	34	M. M'Carthy	Hospital	2 15 10
do 15, do	35	James Morton	Rent	25 0 0
do 20, do	36	William Whetter	Travelling allowance	0 12 6
do do do	37	D. M'Carthy	Attending limekiln	4 16 0
do 23, do	38	C. H. Linter	Digging grave	0 7 6
do do do	38½	William M'Laughlin	Cord wood	98 0 9
do do do	39	Jos. H. Townsend	Repairing pumps	7 8 5
do 27, do	40	L. Yeckley	Bass wood	0 8 3
do 30, do	41	L. Palmer	Travelling allowance	0 12 6
January 3, 1844	42	Jno. Watkins & Co.	Hardwares	148 4 3
do do do	43	William Wilson	Clothing	164 9 11
do do do	44	William Ford	Leather	105 2 1
do do do	45	Burley & Co.	Lumber	87 0 9
do do do	46	Jno. Fraser	Hardwares	22 6 6
do do do	47	James Fraser	Oil, &c.	30 14 2
do do do	48	William Wilkinson	Harness	7 0 0
do do do	49	R. & J. Fisher	Lumber	35 12 6
do 8, do	50	James Brown	Candles	14 19 9
do 12, do	51	Morley & Co.	Hardwares	34 4 0
do 17, do	52	N. Palmer	Oil, &c.	9 12 4
do 18, do	53	Jno. M'Donald	Travelling allowance	0 10 0
do do do	54	J. W. Brent	Medicine	26 9 7
do do do	55	James Powell	Old lead	14 16 6
do do do	56	S. Rowlands	Printing ink	0 10 6
do 20, do	57	Adam Main	Lumber	7 5 7
do do do	58	Jno. Delaney	Travelling allowance	1 0 0
do 26, do	59	J. D. Bryce & Co.	Cottons	42 8 3
do do do	60	Armour & Co.	Stationery	4 13 5
do do do	61	Richard White	Travelling allowance	0 10 0
do do do	62	Helen Wilox	do	0 10 0
do do do	63	Catherine Slater	do	0 10 0
do do do	64	Alice Boyle	do	0 10 0
do do do	65	William Templeton	Leather	12 15 0
February 5, do	66	Chronicle and Gazette	Advertising	23 7 5
do 6, do	67	Haines & Co.	Flannel	1 19 0
do 9, do	68	Church Depository	Bibles	3 15 0
do do do	69	Geo. Hardy	do	20 18 6
do 14, do	70	M. M'Carthy	Hospital	2 3 0
do 16, do	71	Jno. Burley & Co.	Lumber	45 0 0
do 17, do	72	D. Christie	Oil, &c.	25 1 8
do do do	73	Geo. Graham	Sand	110 9 10
March 2, do	74	D. M'Alley	Quarrying	63 7 3
do 5, do	75	R. Forsyth	Bush hammers	24 0 0
do 6, do	76	C. Linter	Digging grave	0 7 6
do do do	77	William Templeton	Leather	11 10 7
do 9, do	78	Jesse Serrault,	Travelling allowance	0 1 6
do 13, do	79	C. Willard	Hardwares	59 6 7
do 14, do	80	James Morton	Rent	25 0 0
Carried forward				£ 1899 18 9

Appendix
(M.)

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(M.)

19th Decem'r.	Date.	No.	To whom paid.	On what account.	Amount.	19th Decem'r.
				<i>Brought forward</i>	£ 1899 18 2	
March	25, 1844...	81	R. Chown ...	Cordwood ...	2 2 0	
do	27, do ...	82	E. Boyle ...	do ...	84 10 0	
do	do do ...	83	James Gardener ...	Bricks ...	4 0 0	
April	6, do ...	84	E. Smith ...	Hospital ...	1 12 9	
do	8, do ...	85	James Patterson ...	Travelling allowance...	0 15 0	
do	do do ...	86	L. Green ...	do ...	0 15 0	
do	9, do ...	87	W. Wilson ...	Clothing ...	850 11 6	
do	11, do ...	88	W. Jackson ...	Travelling allowance	0 10 0	
do	13, do ...	89	M. Mafoney ...	do	0 12 6	
do	15, do ...	90	James Fraser ...	Oil, &c. ...	23 14 2	
do	17, do ...	91	Edward Boyle ...	Candles, &c. ...	22 1 10	
do	23, do ...	92	John Yourex ...	Pine-wood ...	52 6 10	
do	do do ...	93	William Stewart ...	Cordwood ...	40 1 0	
do	do do ...	94	Deykes & Co. ...	Clothing, &c. ...	12 3 4	
do	24, do ...	95	Depository ...	Bibles ...	1 5 0	
do	do do ...	96	S. Tuttle ...	Travelling allowance	0 17 6	
do	do do ...	97	Benjamin Dayton ...	do	0 17 6	
do	29, do ...	98	W. V. Hill ...	do	0 15 0	
do	30, do ...	99	Mary Mitchell ...	do	0 12 6	
do	do do ...	100	Michael M'Donnell ...	Books ...	9 13 4	
May	1, do ...	101	W. M'Leod ...	Travelling allowance	0 15 0	
do	2, do ...	102	John Parker ...	do	0 10 0	
do	4, do ...	103	C. H. Linter ...	Digging grave	0 7 6	
do	do do ...	104	Thomas Allport ...	Charcoal ...	3 18 0	
do	9, do ...	105	John Watkins & Co. ...	Hardwares ...	58 16 1	
do	10, do ...	106	D. O'Connell ...	Charcoal ...	0 12 9	
do	11, do ...	107	R. Robinson ...	Travelling allowance...	0 15 0	
do	15, do ...	108	Seth Robinson ...	do	0 17 6	
do	16, do ...	109	F. J. O'Conner ...	do	0 15 0	
do	20, do ...	110	Alexander Hover ...	do	0 10 0	
do	25, do ...	111	James Ray ...	do	0 10 0	
do	28, do ...	112	Jacob Keller ...	Charcoal ...	0 14 6	
do	do do ...	113	Major Blake ...	do	1 3 6	
do	do do ...	114	A. Gordon ...	Cow hair ...	3 15 6	
do	30, do ...	115	William Templeton ...	Leather ...	13 9 2	
do	do do ...	116	John Kane ...	Travelling allowance	0 15 0	
do	do do ...	117	S. P. Hart ...	do	1 0 0	
do	25, do ...	117½	Edmund Boyle ...	Cordwood ...	110 0 0	
do	30, do ...	118	W. Baker ...	Travelling allowance...	1 0 0	
do	do do ...	119	W. P. Wilkins ...	do	1 0 0	
June	1, do ...	120	D. M'Carthy ...	Attending limekiln ..	3 8 0	
do	3, do ...	121	M. Leary ...	Charcoal ...	1 18 9	
do	4, do ...	122	E. Smith ...	Hospital ...	1 6 8	
do	7, do ...	123	C. Green ...	Travelling allowance	0 15 0	
do	do do ...	124	D. M'Aulay ...	Quarrying ...	72 15 9	
do	8, do ...	125	J. M. Higginson ...	Stone coal ...	39 7 6	
do	do do ...	126	Major Blake ...	Charcoal ...	2 15 6	
do	11, do ...	127	J. S. Brownrigg ...	A frame building	35 0 0	
do	13, do ...	128	L. A. Radford ...	Attendance...	1 2 6	
do	21, do ...	129	H. Howard ...	do	0 10 0	
do	24, do ...	130	J. S. Brownrigg ...	Cordwood ...	4 6 0	
do	do do ...	131	Ar. Balfour ...	do	2 14 0	
do	29, do ...	132	Rev. A. M'Donell ...	Chapel articles	18 10 0	
July	3, do ...	133	J. Kirkwood ...	Fixing water pipes	1 0 0	
do	5, do ...	134	Ramsay & Co. ...	Stationery ...	3 9 3	
do	8, do ...	135	James Smith ...	Lumber ...	1 6 9	
do	12, do ...	136	F. H. Lawrence... ..	Hair ...	2 6 6	
do	do do ...	137	Adam Main ...	Walnut ...	6 16 6	
do	13, do ...	138	C. W. Brennan & Co. ...	Socks ...	3 5 8	
do	15, do ...	139	J. B. Riviors ...	Travelling allowance	0 15 0	
do	17, do ...	140	Johnson Day ...	Bricks ...	23 10 0	
do	do do ...	141	P. Davy ...	Flax ...	1 10 0	
do	20, do ...	142	D. J. Knapp ...	Lumber ...	9 0 0	
August	1, do ...	143	D. Christie ...	Candles ...	3 5 2	
do	do do ...	144	E. Smith ...	Hospital ...	1 18 0	
do	9, do ...	145	Al. M'Pherson ...	Lumber ...	76 14 0	
do	do do ...	146	J. Morton ...	Rent ...	25 0 0	
do	10, do ...	147	D. J. Knapp ...	Lumber ...	3 6 6	
do	12, do ...	148	G. M'Mahon ...	Scaffold poles	28 12 0	
do	14, do ...	149	J. Kirkwood ...	Plumbing ...	1 7 5	
do	22, do ...	150	J. Miller ...	Paper ...	1 7 6	
do	28, do ...	151	R. Gaskin ...	Ohio coals ...	173 6 2	
do	29, do ...	152	W. Scott ...	Forage ...	265 0 0	
September	4, do ...	153	D. M'Carthy ...	Attending limekiln	3 12 0	
do	5, do ...	154	D. M'Aulay ...	Quarrying ...	99 17 3	
do	8, do ...	155	James Lindsay ...	Travelling allowance	0 15 0	
do	11, do ...	156	George Graham ...	Sand ...	108 18 1	
do	12, do ...	157	Simpson & Co. ...	Rations ...	1300 0 0	
do	14, do ...	158	R. Mills ...	Travelling allowance...	0 10 0	
do	16, do ...	159	M. Asselstine ...	Woollen cloth ...	94 7 6	
do	18, do ...	160	Ellen M'Garvey ...	Nursing ...	8 0 0	
do	do do ...	161	James Morton ...	Rent ...	25 0 0	
				<i>Carried over</i>	£ 5059 5 10	

Appendix (M.)

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF DISBURSEMENTS, &c.—(Concluded.)

Appendix (M.)

19th Decem'r.

Date.	No.	To whom paid.	On what account.	Amount.
			<i>Brought over</i>	£ s. d. 5059 5 10
September 21, 1844	162	Richard Howard	Limekiln	1 8 0
do 24, do	163	J. Williamson	Powder	20 16 0
do do do	164	Thomas Overard	Lead	22 17 3
do 30, do	165	E. Smith	Hospital	2 12 5
do do do	166	Thomas Smith	Bran	0 9 0
do do do	167	Contingent account	Postages	4 11 7
do do do	168	H. Smith	Salary	300 0 0
do do do	169	R. Bickerton	do	175 0 0
do do do	170	E. Utting	do	150 0 0
do do do	171	R. V. Rogers	do	150 0 0
do do do	172	James Sampson	do	200 0 0
do do do	173	W. Coverdale	do	156 5 0
do do do	174	Mrs. Parsons	do	59 11 7
do do do	175	Mrs. Martin	do	20 17 1
do do do	176	C. Julian	do	102 3 9
do do do	177	Thomas Costen	do	101 16 2
do do do	178	Thomas Erly	do	95 16 8
do do do	179	Ter. M'Garvey	do	100 15 0
do do do	180	John Matthews	do	100 5 0
do do do	181	John Swift	Wages	99 10 0
do do do	182	M. Keely	do	100 11 6
do do do	183	John Richardson	do	102 17 6
do do do	184	An. Ballentine	do	99 0 0
do do do	185	C. Reid	do	100 13 1
do do do	186	W. Smith	do	101 10 0
do do do	187	James M'Carthy	do	96 10 2
do do do	188	Edward Crawford	do	63 5 3
do do do	189	Richard Tynor	do	64 1 0
do do do	190	Richard Nursy	do	63 3 0
do do do	191	Law. O'Neil	do	63 14 0
do do do	192	W. Johnston	do	63 3 6
do do do	193	Thomas Fitzgerald	do	63 14 0
do do do	194	W. Waldren	do	64 1 0
do do do	195	Richard Robinson	do	63 7 0
do do do	196	John Watt	do	63 0 11
do do do	197	John Wood	do	49 5 3
do do do	198	Samuel Henry	do	63 15 9
do do do	199	D. Lawson	do	62 11 3
do do do	200	James Mills	do	63 8 9
do do do	201	Thomas Smith	do	64 1 0
do do do	202	John Smith	do	30 14 0
do do do	203	Robert Angus	do	31 4 0
do do do	204	John Cooper	do	10 13 6
do do do	205	Edward Bannister	do	4 18 0
do do do	206	Hugh Manuel	do	49 3 4
do do do	207	W. Martin	do	6 9 0
			Total	£8532 16 1

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
1st October, 1844.

H. SMITH,
Warden.

Henry Smith, Warden, and Francis Bickerton, Clerk, of the Provincial Penitentiary, severally make oath that the foregoing "General Account of Disbursements at the Provincial Penitentiary, during the year ending 1st October, 1844," is correct and true in every respect, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, at Kingston,
the 8th of November, 1844.

H. SMITH.
F. BICKERTON.

JAS. SAMPSON, J. P.

II.

GENERAL Statement of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS at the PENITENTIARY, during the year ending 1st October, 1844.

1843.		£ s. d.	1844.		£ s. d.
October 1	To Balance of Cash on hand	486 4 1	September 30	By Amount paid for Materials, Salaries, Wages, &c. as per Return marked G.	8532 16 1
1844.	To Government Grant	7166 13 5	do	do Balance of Cash on hand	273 10 1
September 30	To received for Military Convicts.	299 3 11			
do	do do from stone shed	£178 4 8			
do	do do do Carpenters' shop	193 6 10			
do	do do do Blacksmiths' do	68 14 9			
do	do do do Tailors' do	45 3 10			
do	do do do Shoemakers' do	241 4 4			
do	do do do Ropewalk	69 10 1			
do	do do do Limekiln	1 2 6			
do	do do do Matron's room	10 7 6			
do	do do do Sundries	2 9 7			
		810 4 1			
do	do Rent of Shanty	3 0 0			
do	do Sale of Oxen	34 5 8			
do	do do of a Horse	1 15 0			
do	do do of Frame Cottage	5 0 0			
		£18806 6 2			£18806 6 2

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
1st October, 1844.

H. SMITH,
Warden.

R E T U R N

TO AN ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY to HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR GENERAL, bearing date the 12th of December, 1844, and praying that His Excellency would be pleased to lay before the House, detailed Accounts of all Sums of Money received and expended by the Trustees of the Toll-bar Roads at Montreal, by virtue of the Ordinance to provide for the improvement of certain Roads in the vicinity of the City of Montreal, and leading thereto; and also, detailed Statements of all Transactions of the said Trustees by virtue of the same Authority, since the date of the Statements and Accounts submitted to the House at the last Session of the last Parliament.

By Command,

D. DALY,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 10th January, 1845.

DUPLICATE BALANCE SHEET AND ACCOUNTS

OF THE

MONTREAL TURNPIKE TRUST,

For the year ending 31st December, 1843.

Originals sent to Provincial Secretary, 27th February, 1844, accompanied by Vouchers.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| No. 1.—Balance Sheet. | No. 12.—L'Abord à Plouffe Road. |
| " 2.—Expense Account. | " 13.—St. Laurent Road. |
| " 3.—Petty Accounts. | " 14.—Alexander M'Intosh. |
| " 4.—Interest Account. | " 15.—John R. M'Leish. |
| " 5.—St. Catherine's Road. | " 16.—Winter Roads. |
| " 6.—Upper Lachine Road. | " 17.—Summer and Winter Roads. |
| " 7.—Lower Lachine Road. | " 18.—Vouchers for Salaries. |
| " 8.—Quebec Stone Road. | " 19.—General Toll Act. |
| " 9.—Quebec Plank Road. | " 20.—Recapitulation shewing Excess. |
| " 10.—Victoria Road. | " 21.—Weekly Toll Account. |
| " 11.—St. Antoine and St. Luc Road. | |

(Certified,)

JAMES HOLMES,
Secretary of the Montreal Turnpike Trustees.

7th January, 1845.

No. 1.—BALANCE Sheet of the Books of the MONTREAL TURNPIKE TRUSTEES, from 31st December, 1842, to 31st December, 1843.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
	£	s.	d.
Cash ...	80	3	11
do ...	1076	1	5
Pierre Beaubien ...	7	1	0
William Kerr ...	5	16	5
Hugh Brodie ...	105	0	0
Turnpike Roads ...	50975	5	10
William Yule ...	0	10	1
Cash in Office ...			
Deposited in Montreal Bank... ..			
Due for Tolls			
Advances for Metal for Roads			
do do do			
Cost of Roads and repairs to date			
Overseer of Roads, on account of Salary			
Road Debentures			
P. Casey			
Thomas Heaven			
Sutherland and Burnett			
Receiver General			
Peter Rutherford			
James Quinn			
Joseph Simmons			
William Donaldson			
M. Murphy			
G. Grant			
John M'Donald			
Olivier Lacroix			
J. B. Forsyth			
Bills payable			
Issued for monies borrowed			
Balance due him as Gate-keeper			
Balance of contracts			
do do			
Advances to pay interest on Debentures			
Balance of contracts			
Balance due him as Gate-keeper			
do do			
do do			
do do			
do do			
Balance of contracts			
A lot of ground for Toll-house			
Promissory Note granted for Metal			
	£52249	18	8
	£52249	18	8

Appendix (N.)
10th January.

Appendix (N.)
10th January.

Appendix (N.)

No. 2.—EXPENSE ACCOUNT for 1843.

Appendix (N.)

				£	s.	d.
10th January.	July 1, 1843	...	To salary of James M. Ferres, as Secretary, from 1st January to 1st July (six months) ...	150	0	0
	December 31, do	...	“ J. Holmes, as Secretary, from 1st July to 31st December (six months) ...	100	0	0
	do do	...	“ William Youle, as Surveyor (one year) ...	125	0	0
	do do	...	To James Somerville, for services as Arbitrator, &c. ...	30	1	3
Cr.				405	1	3
do do	...	By error in George Grant's account, Gate-keeper, having been overpaid by late Secretary, re-imbursed	1	17	6	
				£403	3	9

MEMORANDUM—Vouchers for the above Salaries, numbered as follows:—

- Ferres, 40, 227.
- Holmes, 259, 323, 366, 437, 476.
- Youle, 24, 38, 88, 121, 151, 182, 212, 221, 251, 317, 334, 379, 436, 473.
- Somerville, 145, 328.

No. 3.—PETTY ACCOUNTS.

				Voucher.	£	s.	d.
January	14, 1843	...	To cash to M. Decelles, for notarial business ...	2	8	5	0
do	do do	...	“ Secretary's expenses to Chambly, to arrange with Chambly Turnpike Trustees for right to close Dufresne's Lane ...	...	1	1	9
do	19, do	...	“ lamp oil for gates ...	10	5	5	0
do	28, do	...	“ caleche hire ...	...	0	12	6
do	31, do	...	“ sleigh to cart metal ...	27	2	17	6
February	11, do	...	“ insurance on toll-houses ...	41	4	1	3
March	11, do	...	“ Scott and Shaw for tools ...	52	19	16	3
do	do do	...	“ Secretary's expenses to Kingston with books and papers ...	52½	11	18	0
do	15, do	...	“ Graham, for stationery ...	61	6	9	0
do	18, do	...	“ Armour and Ramsay, for stationery ...	68	1	12	6
do	do do	...	“ John Keller, for sundries ...	69	3	14	9
do	do do	...	“ J. M. Ferres, receipt for rent ...	70	8	5	0
do	25, do	...	“ A. C. Decelles, for notarial business ...	82	0	12	6
do	do do	...	“ Debreuil, for publishing notices at church doors ...	83	0	5	6
April	22, do	...	“ City assessment ...	...	1	5	0
do	29, do	...	“ J. B. Asselin, sundries (tinsmith) ...	131	0	11	9
May	13, do	...	“ additional insurance on toll-houses ...	156	3	4	0
do	31, do	...	“ Henry Griffin, for notarial business ...	180	15	0	0
June	24, do	...	“ discount on silver, and caleche hire ...	...	2	1	3
do	30, do	...	“ postages, whitewashing and caleche hire ...	...	0	18	9
July	8, do	...	“ difference on deposit in Montreal Bank ...	...	0	0	4
August	29, do	...	“ cartage of iron chest to new Secretary's Office ...	...	0	0	11
do	do do	...	“ ivory paper book for memoranda ...	...	0	5	0
do	do do	...	“ advertizing in Herald ...	236	2	9	4
do	do do	...	“ loss in defaced silver received by late Secretary ...	...	0	7	3
do	do do	...	“ late Secretary's demand for caleche hire ...	...	0	10	0
do	do do	...	“ purchase of bags for specie ...	...	0	2	9
do	do do	...	“ cash paid witnesses in case of assault on Gate-keeper ...	...	0	8	0
do	do do	...	“ Casey's (Gate-keeper) bill in case of assault ...	243	3	0	0
do	do do	...	“ Sabrevois DeBleury, retainer case of Bourbonnière ...	244	5	0	0
do	do do	...	“ D. Cameron, for acting as check on Gatekeepers ...	254	2	15	0
do	do do	...	“ caleche hire and red tape for Surveyor of Roads ...	...	0	1	8
do	do do	...	“ discount on Upper Canada bills, and small blotter ...	...	0	10	3
do	do do	...	“ D. Steele, for book-case for Office ...	288	2	5	0
do	do do	...	“ a pair of scissors ...	...	0	2	3
September	7, do	...	“ Lovell and Gibson, for printing ...	307	10	14	9
do	15, do	...	“ cab and caleche hire for Trustees and Surveyor ...	...	0	12	6
do	do do	...	“ Graham, for stationery ...	312	1	16	3
do	do do	...	“ D. Cameron's second bill for acting as check on Collectors ...	325	3	4	9
do	20, do	...	“ discount on Upper Canada bills ...	...	0	0	5
do	28, do	...	“ do do ...	...	0	0	3
do	do do	...	“ coach hire for Magistrate to Lachine, to swear Gate-keepers ...	...	0	12	6
October	9, do	...	“ caleche hire for Trustees, on business ...	...	0	2	9
do	14, do	...	“ caleche hire for Magistrate to administer oaths ...	...	0	8	3
do	do do	...	“ discount on Upper Canada bills, and twine ...	...	0	0	10
do	21, do	...	“ cab hire for Trustees, Arbitrator and Magistrate, and Notary, to Pointe aux Trembles ...	...	1	8	6
November	1, do	...	“ discount on Upper Canada Bank bills ...	...	0	0	2
do	do do	...	“ gum arabic ...	...	0	0	3
do	6, do	...	“ Whitlaw, for repair of tools ...	402	4	7	6
do	do do	...	“ discount on Upper Canada Bank bills and postage ...	...	0	0	6
do	11, do	...	“ discount on Upper Canada Bank bills ...	...	0	0	2
do	23, do	...	“ sending to Pointe Claire to have notice cried ...	422	0	17	0
do	29, do	...	“ cab to St. Laurent Gate with Magistrate ...	...	0	1	3
do	do do	...	“ advertizing in Transcript ...	433	0	5	0
do	do do	...	“ do do ...	434	0	5	5
December	7, do	...	“ Lovell, for printing ...	444	12	10	0
do	do do	...	“ cash paid Carter and Co. for 2 gallons of oil ...	450	0	5	6
do	15, do	...	“ Torrance and Co. for 1 ream of paper ...	453	0	17	6
do	do do	...	“ Steel, for measures of sleighs ...	454	0	11	3
do	do do	...	“ Public Crier at St. Laurent ...	465	0	6	0
do	do do	...	“ 3 cab fares for R. D. Handyside, Trustee ...	...	0	5	3
do	21, do	...	“ discount on Upper Canada Bank bills ...	...	0	0	2
do	27, do	...	“ J. Somerville's bill as Arbitrator, &c. ...	465	8	17	6
do	do do	...	“ advertizing in Herald ...	466	2	14	4
do	do do	...	“ corn broom and almanac ...	...	0	1	1
do	31, do	...	“ Sutherland and Burnet, Blacksmiths ...	469	2	11	8
do	do do	...	“ discount on Upper Canada bills and red tape ...	...	0	0	8
do	do do	...	“ advertizing in Minerve ...	470	6	1	2
do	do do	...	“ John N. Ogilvy, for services ...	477	3	15	0
do	do do	...	“ cab and caleche account from 1st July to date ...	478	8	14	1
Cr.				186	5	2	
August	29, do	...	By Fines, received from the Clerk of the Peace ...	...	0	10	0
				£185	15	2	

Appendix (N.)

No. 4.—INTEREST ACCOUNT.

Appendix (N.)

10th January.

		£	s.	d.	10th January.
To amount of Interest paid on Road Debentures—					
On 5th January,	} per Vouchers for interest	...	...	...	...
" 5th July,					
" 1st September.					
To Interest charged by Bank of Montreal for advances to Trust, from 13th May to 31st December 1843		£64	9	5	
<i>Cr.</i>					
By Interest allowed by Bank of Montreal for deposits prior to 13th May 1843			41	10	8
					22 18 9
					£3871 18 5

No. 5.—EXPENDITURE of the ST. CATHERINE'S ROAD, from 31st December, 1842, to 31st December, 1843.

Month	Day	Year	Description	Voucher.	£	s.	d.
February	18,	1843	To cash paid Regnier for place for depot	48	1	5	0
May	6,	do	To wages from 21st April to 4th instant	139	1	0	0
do	20,	do	do do 18th do	161	1	12	6
June	24,	do	do do 8th June	205	2	9	4
do	do	do	do do 22d do	206	1	6	3
July	19,	do	To 1298 loads and 3 feet broken stone, at 1s. 10d. being of M'Leish's contract	M'Leish's Account, No. 15	119	0	0
do	do	do	To wages to the 6th instant	232	1	9	0
do	20,	do	do to date	247	2	19	0
August	3,	do	do do	269	1	16	0
do	17,	do	do do	296	0	9	3
September	15,	do	do 31st August	321	0	5	3
October	2,	do	do 2 weeks, to 28th September	352	3	16	3
do	14,	do	do 12th October	370	1	19	4
November	1,	do	To G. Smith for depot for stone	381	0	15	0
do	do	do	To wages to 26th October	390	2	3	3
do	11,	do	do 9th November	414	3	16	9
December	7,	do	do 30th do.	447	0	12	6
do	15,	do	To drawing broken stone	458	3	14	8
do	31,	do	To wages to 28th December	474	5	16	7
					£156	5	11

No. 6.—EXPENDITURE of the UPPER LACHINE ROAD, from the 31st December, 1842, to 31st December, 1843.

Month	Day	Year	Description	Voucher.	£	s.	d.
February	11,	1843	To wages	42	2	0	3
May	6,	do	do	136	11	12	1
do	20,	do	do	163	13	13	2
June	27,	do	do	200	10	14	7
do	do	do	do	201	6	14	8
do	30,	do	do	223	4	19	9
July	13,	do	do	239	4	1	3
do	27,	do	do	264	7	5	9
August	3,	do	do	277 & 8	5	0	0
do	do	do	To drawing gravel and stone	274 & 5	5	15	3
do	do	do	To M'Rac for drawing stone	284	0	18	0
September	7,	do	To wages	301	4	8	0
do	15,	do	To Gamelin, for Garde-de-corps at Tannery Hill	308 } 314 } 322 }	7	0	0
do	20,	do	To wages	326	7	14	3
do	do	do	To Gamelin, in full for Garde-de-corps	331	7	3	3
do	28,	do	To Carmichael, for broken stone	59 } 66 } 343 }	31	10	0
do	do	do	To drawing gravel and stone	241 } 291 } 318 }	10	16	4
October	2,	do	To wages	347	6	11	4
do	9,	do	do	357	6	12	6
do	21,	do	do	372	13	5	4
November	1,	do	do	383	9	3	1
do	11,	do	do	403	4	10	1
do	do	do	To E. Deceve, for clearing water course	404	0	10	0
do	29,	do	To wages	424	2	0	11
do	do	do	To Gamelin, for fence	429	0	11	0
December	15,	do	To wages	452	4	18	6
do	27,	do	do	464	3	2	0
do	31,	do	do	467	4	10	3
					£197	1	7

Appendix (N.) No. 7.—EXPENDITURE on the LOWER LACHINE ROAD, from the 31st December, 1842, Appendix (N.) to 31st December, 1843.

1st January.				10th January.	
				Voucher.	£ s. d.
April	29, 1843	To wages ...		126	2 13 6
May	13, do	do		153	1 10 0
do	27, do	do		171	3 0 0
June	24, do	do		198 & 9	1 11 7
do	30, do	do		224	0 13 9
July	13, do	do		237	1 13 0
do	27, do	do		260	1 4 9
do	do	To oil and nails for gate ...			0 2 2
do	do	To rails to repair gate			0 5 0
August	10, do	To wages		282	1 16 2
do	24, do	do		300	1 13 0
September	7, do	do		327	0 8 3
do	21, do	do		348	0 11 0
October	5, do	do		356	1 0 7
do	20, do	do		384	1 4 9
November	2, do	do		407	1 10 3
do	10, do	do		426	0 13 9
do	30, do	do		440	0 5 6
					£21 17 0

No. 8.—EXPENDITURE on the QUEBEC ROAD, from the 31st December, 1842, to the 31st December, 1843.

				Voucher.		£ s. d.	
January	19, 1843	To cash paid compensation ...		9	8 5 0		
do	28, do	To John Drummond ...		20	10 0 0		
April	6, do	To John Mustard, for garde-de-corps ...		91	1 5 0		
May	8, do	To wages to 4th May ...		137	8 7 6		
do	20, do	do 18th do ...		164	2 0 6		
do	27, do	do 25th do ...		174	1 4 6		
do	31, do	To James Robb, for stakes ...		179	0 6 3		
do	do	To James Jackson, for sundries ...		148	3 8 8		
do	do	To F. Macnamee, balance of account (part of) ...		105	17 11 9		
June	24, do	To William Kerr, for drains ...		186	2 4 6		
do	do	To wages to 8th June ...		187	1 14 1		
do	do	To H. M. Gillault, expert for Trust ...		188	0 15 0		
do	do	To William Kerr, for drains near gate ...		189	2 13 9		
do	do	To wages for wharf ...		190	4 19 0		
do	do	do for road ...		191	1 13 0		
do	do	To Henry Richard, for repairing wharf damaged by ice ...		216	3 0 0		
July	8, do	To 946 loads broken stone, paid M'Intosh ...		Vide M'Intosh's Account.	94 12 0		
do	do	To wages to 6th instant ...		229	1 14 3		
do	21, do	do 21st do ...		252	3 19 0		
August	17, do	do 3d August ...		272	1 13 0		
do	do	do 17th do ...		289.	2 12 11		
September	7, do	To Starke, for tickets for gates ...		303	1 0 0		
do	15, do	To wages to 31st August ...		311	2 1 0		
do	28, do	To John Hautson, for lumber, &c. ...		271	18 9 5		
October	9, do	To Dorien, for survey and map ...		355	4 13 0		
do	do	To wages to 28th September ...		362	0 16 6		
November	1, do	do 19th October ...		385	1 17 3		
do	11, do	do 6th November ...		405	2 13 5		
December	15, do	do 1st December ...		451	1 13 0		
do	21, do	To Joseph Macnider, for damage to emplacement and part of the ground thereof ...		459	36 0 0		
					£243 3 3		

No. 9.—EXPENDITURE on the PLANK ROAD, from the 31st December, 1842, to the 31st December, 1843.

				Voucher.		£ s. d.	
February	4, 1843	To Carter and Cowan ...		34	1 11 1		
May	6, do	To wages to 4th May ...		138	7 18 2		
do	20, do	do 18th do ...		165	12 19 9		
do	do	To C. Colburn ...		166	8 5 9		
do	do	To John Mustard ...		167	6 1 3		
do	31, do	To wages to 25th May ...		181	6 15 10		
June	24, do	do 8th June ...		192	13 4 1		
do	do	do 22d do ...		193	7 1 1		
August	10, do	do 3d August ...		265	2 4 6		
do	do	To John Daly, for watching ...		266	5 1 9		
do	do	To Foley, for plastering toll-house ...		276	6 19 9		
do	29, do	To pay list for carpenters work ...		279	10 13 4		
do	do	To wages to 17th August ...		280	25 15 9		
September	7, do	do 31st do ...		305.	39 1 4		
do	15, do	do 9th September ...		315	21 9 2		
do	do	To Joseph Ross, for pine ...		324	0 18 4		
do	20, do	To John Mustard's account ...		335	8 18 7		
do	28, do	To wages to 21st September ...		338	5 15 9		
October	9, do	do 5th October ...		361	4 10 10		
do	21, do	do 19th do ...		373	3 15 0		
November	6, do	To compensation for land at Pointe aux Trembles ...		423	119 2 7		
do	11, do	To wages to 4th November ...		411	3 1 6		
do	do	To J. Ferguson, blacksmith ...		412	0 5 9		
do	29, do	To J. E. Campbell as arbitrator ...		430	3 10 0		
December	30, do	To pay list to 1st instant ...		472	2 1 9		
					£327 2 8		

Appendix (N.)

No. 10.—EXPENDITURE on the VICTORIA ROAD, from 31st December, 1842, to 31st December, 1843.

Appendix (N.)

10th January.

10th January.

			Voucher.	£ s. d.
April	29, 1843	To wages ...	128	6 16 8
May	6, do	do ...	135	10 6 5
do	20, do	do ...	162	1 18 9
do	27, do	do ...	170	0 5 3
June	24, do	do ...	203	0 10 6
do	do	do ...	204	1 16 9
July	16, do	To M'Leish, for 581 11-15 loads broken stone ...	vide his Account.	53 6 6
August	1, do	To making French drains ...	297	29 7 1
do	do	To wages ...	231	1 11 6
do	do	do ...	248	2 5 0
do	3, do	do ...	268	1 11 6
do	27, do	do ...	295	2 13 6
do	31, do	do ...	319	3 10 0
September	14, do	do ...	332	11 12 10
do	28, do	To removing toll-house ...	340	5 0 0
do	do	To Rutherford's account for stone ...	341	5 8 1
do	do	To making drain ...	342	3 17 0
do	do	To wages ...	365	5 7 6
October	12, do	do ...	371	7 16 0
do	26, do	do ...	391	2 15 6
November	9, do	do ...	415	0 11 0
do	30, do	do ...	448	2 15 9
				£161 2 8

No. 11.—EXPENDITURE on ST. ANTOINE and ST. LUC ROAD, from 31st December, 1842, to 31st December, 1843.

			Voucher.	£ s. d.
March	15, 1843	To J. Ross, for needles, &c. ...	63	1 15 2
May	27, do	To wages to 25th ...	173	1 7 0
June	24, do	do 15th ...	214	1 10 0
do	do	To Paterson, for putting roof on toll-house ...	215	4 0 0
do	30, do	To wages to 29th instant ...	225	1 10 6
do	do	To Donaldson ...	226	5 6 11
August	2, do	To R. Paterson ...	257	2 5 0
do	11, do	To W. Clough ...	258	2 17 6
do	do	To wages to 27th July ...	263	0 5 6
September	7, do	do 24th August ...	302	0 7 6
do	do	To Macrae, for drawing broken stone ...	309	2 4 11
do	do	To Macdonald, for do ...	310	2 3 0
do	28, do	To wages to the 21st instant ...	337	7 13 9
do	do	To second account for wages to the 21st instant ...	339	6 5 0
do	do	To wages paid to the 24th instant ...	378	0 8 6
November	2, do	To wages to date ...	406	0 18 1
do	6, do	do ...	425	0 15 6
do	25, do	do ...	441	0 7 9
December	7, do	To William Snowden, for ditching ...	445	2 10 0
				£44 11 7

RECAPITULATION.

Upper Lachine Road ...	197 1 7
Quebec Road ...	243 3 3
St. Catharine's Road ...	156 5 11
Lower Lachine Road ...	21 17 0
Plank Road ...	327 2 8
Victoria Road ...	161 2 8
St. Antoine and St. Luc Road ...	44 11 7
L'Abord à Plouffe Road ...	420 10 11
St. Laurent Road ...	306 9 1
£1887 4 8	

No. 12.—EXPENDITURE on L'ABORD A PLOUFFE ROAD, from 31st December, 1842, to 31st December, 1843.

			Voucher.	£ s. d.
January	21, 1843	To cash to Pesant, for metal ...	13	3 15 6
March	25, do	To St. Raisin for do ...	79	0 15 0
April	29, do	To wages from 14th to 27th ...	127	4 8 6
May	6, do	To John Boa, horse-work ...	144	1 0 0
do	13, do	To wages to 11th instant ...	155	7 8 0
do	27, do	do to 25th do ...	172	3 4 4
June	24, do	do to 1st June ...	194	1 7 6
do	do	do to 15th do ...	195	3 9 0
do	do	To A. Neil, for labour ...	196	0 6 10
do	do	To Drake & Gibbon, for 6 toise stone ...	197	1 10 0
do	30, do	To wages ...	222	3 3 3
July	8, do	To 2794 14-15 loads of broken stone ...	vide M'Leish's Account.	302 15 8
Carried forward ...				£338 3 7

Appendix (N.)

No. 12.—EXPENDITURE on L'ABORD A PLOUFFE ROAD, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix (N.)

10th January.

10th January.

			<i>Brought forward</i>	Voucher.	£ s. d.
August	29, 1843	To wages to 13th July	...	238	3 6 0
do	do	do to 27th do	...	249	4 9 0
do	do	To drawing broken stone	...	267	2 9 0
do	do	To wages to 10th August	...	273	3 11 0
do	do	To Decary, for ground, per deed of sale	...	285	6 15 0
do	do	To Decelles, Notary Public, for drawing deed	...	286	0 7 6
do	do	To wages to 24th August	...	290	5 3 0
September	20, do	To Carsons, for drawing stone	...	329	0 17 8
do	do	To wages to 7th September	...	336	4 9 10
October	9, do	do 5th October	...	359	8 9 0
November	1, do	do 20th do	...	380	3 6 0
do	do	To repairing a barrow	...	...	0 2 6
do	11, do	To wages to the 2nd instant	...	409	5 17 2
do	23, do	do 16th do	...	418	0 18 5
do	29, do	do	...	427	1 14 3
do	do	To broken and unbroken stone	...	435	41 0 6
December	7, do	To wages to 30th November	...	442	2 19 2
do	21, do	do 14th December	...	460	0 12 4
					£429 10 11

No. 13.—EXPENDITURE on the ST. LAURENT ROAD, from 31st December, 1842, to 31st December, 1843.

			Voucher.	£ s. d.	
January	14, 1843	To cash paid for fencing	5	0 12 0	
April	29, do	To wages from 14th to 27th	125	8 13 9	
May	13, do	do 2 weeks to 11th instant	154	6 18 1	
do	27, do	do do 25th do	169	6 16 6	
June	24, do	do do 8th June	207	4 16 0	
do	do	do do 22d	208	5 14 6	
July	19, do	To 1825 2-15 loads of broken stone at 1s. 10d., paid M'Leish, as per contract	Vide M'Leish's Account.	167 6 0	
do	do	To wages to 6th July	233	5 9 6	
do	20, do	do 20th do	246	6 1 0	
August	3, do	do to date	270	12 1 3	
do	17, do	do do	294	7 8 7	
do	31, do	do do	320	6 2 9	
September	20, do	do 14th instant	333	3 19 8	
October	2, do	do 28th September	351	3 7 6	
do	9, do	To Mangan, for two depots for stone	363	1 0 0	
do	14, do	To wages to 12th October	369	1 12 6	
do	21, do	do do second account	376	2 15 6	
November	1, do	do 26th October	392	10 17 9	
do	11, do	do 11th instant	413	5 2 10	
do	do	To 323 loads broken stone	Vide M'Leish's Account.	28 11 6	
do	23, do	To wages to 16th November	420	1 3 0	
December	7, do	do 30th do	449	4 16 11	
do	14, do	do 14th December	462	5 2 0	
					£306 9 1

No. 14.—ALEXANDER M'INTOSH in Account with MONTREAL ROAD TRUST.

			<i>Dr.</i>	Voucher.	£ s. d.
January	9, 1843	To cash paid him	...	16	6 0 0
do	31, do	do Dezery	...	23	1 17 6
February	4, do	do him	...	31	12 10 0
do	18, do	do do	...	45	6 0 0
March	11, do	do do	...	55	20 0 0
do	25, do	do do	...	75	32 0 0
April	22, do	do do	...	108	10 0 0
May	27, do	do do	...	168	35 15 0
August	29, do	do do	...	250	8 5 0
do	do	do do	...	292	24 17 0
do	do	do do	...	297	29 7 1
do	do	do do	...	298	14 12 0
September	28, do	do do	...	344	20 0 0
					£221 3 7
			<i>Cr.</i>	Voucher.	£ s. d.
June	30, 1843	By amount of J. Sutherland's credit, transferred to this account	...	£97 4 6	
July	8, do	By 946 loads of broken stone	...	94 12 0	
August	29, do	By French drains, on Victoria road	...	29 7 1	
					£221 3 7

Appendix (N.)

No. 15.—JOHN R. McLEISH in Account with MONTREAL ROAD TRUST.

Appendix (N.)

10th January.

10th January.

		<i>Dr.</i>				Voucher.	£	s.	d.	
December 31, 1842	...	To amount paid him as per balance sheet, this date				...	62	10	0	
January 14, 1843	...	To cash paid for ploughing a part of snow road, part of				1	0	5	0	
February 4, do	...	To cash on account				30	24	10	0	
do 18, do	...	do	do	...	...	44	60	0	0
March 11, do	...	do	do	...	...	56	14	0	0
do 18, do	...	do	do	...	...	67	5	0	0
do 25, do	...	do	do	...	...	74	20	0	0
April 1, do	...	do	do	...	...	99	10	0	0
do 22, do	...	do	do	...	...	107	9	6	0
do 29, do	...	do	do	...	...	124	40	0	0
May 6, do	...	do	do	...	...	140	10	0	0
do 13, do	...	do	do	...	...	150	30	0	0
do 20, do	...	do	do	...	...	160	17	10	0
do 31, do	...	do	do	...	...	175	12	10	0
June 24, do	...	do	do	...	...	209	33	0	0
August 29, do	...	do	do	paid at sundry times	...	} 253 {	79	17	3	
do do do	...	do	do	do	...		26	19	6	
September 28, do	...	do	do	do	...		32	10	0	
do do do	...	do	do	do	...		59	8	11	
do do do	...	do	do	do	...	} 435 {	103	10	6	
November 23, do	...	To 323 loads broken stone, at 1s. 10d.					£29 12 2			
do do do	...	By allowance for badly broken				£1 0 8				
do do do	...	By amount overpaid, formerly				3 9 0				
do 29, do	...	To 286 loads broken stone, L'Abord à Plouffe Road				4 9 8	417	25	2	6
		To 64 toise of unbroken stone				...	} 435 {	25	0	6
						...		16	0	0
							£717	0	2	
<i>Cr.</i>										
May 31, 1843	...	By St. Laurent snow road, as per contract				£ 5 0 0				
do do do	...	By 6500 loads broken stone, per contract				642 8 2				
November 11, do	...	By 323 loads broken stone				28 11 6				
do 29, do	...	By 286 do do do				} 41 0 6				
		By 64 toise of unbroken stone								
							£717	0	2	

No. 16.—WINTER ROADS.

Victoria Road	...	March 25, 1843	...	To wages from 22nd to 24th instant	...	Voucher.	£	s.	d.	
		April 1, do	...	do 27th to 31st ultimo	...	73	4	10	0	
		do 8, do	...	do 6th instant	...	85	2	10	6	
		do 15, do	...	do 7th to 15th do	...	95	3	12	6	
		do 22, do	...	do 15th to 19th do	...	102	2	15	0	
						113	1	13	0	
							£15	1	0	
Pavillion and Tannery Road	...	April 22, do	...	To Amable Paré	...	118	3	0	0	
		do 29, do	...	To Daniel Hadley	...	119	5	0	0	
		May 6, do	...	do do	...	147	7	0	0	
							£15	0	0	
St. Catharine's Road	...	January 14, do	...	To wages, part of	...	1	1	5	0	
		April 1, do	...	do from 27th to 31st ultimo	...	85	2	10	6	
		do 8, do	...	do to 8th instant	...	97	2	17	6	
		do 15, do	...	do from 7th to 15th do	...	100	2	4	7	
		do 20, do	...	To R. Patterson, paid him at various times, as per vouchers	...	} 123 {	14	9	14	0
							57			
							90			
							123			
							£18	11	7	
St. Antoine and St. Luc Road	...	January 14, do	...	To wages	...	4	12	13	9	
		April 29, do	...	do	...	133	31	16	10	
							£44	10	7	

No. 16.—WINTER ROADS.—(Continued.)

Appendix (N.)		Appendix (N.)		
10th January.		10th January.		
St Laurent Road	January 14, 1843...	To wages, part of	Voucher. 5	£ s. d. 2 7 6
	do 21, do ...	do	12	0 5 6
	March 11, do ...	do	51	1 5 0
	do 25, do ...	do	71	1 1 6
	do do do ...	do	72	4 10 0
	do do do ...	do	76	6 10 6
	do do do ...	do	81	9 14 6
	April 1, do ...	do	85	1 12 1
	do 8, do ...	do	96	7 5 9
	do 15, do ...	do	101	2 7 6
	do 22, do ...	do	114	5 5 0
	May 31, do ...	To William Muir	98	5 0 0
	do do do ...	do	157	1 10 0
	do do do ...	To J. R. M'Leish (see his account for voucher) ... ..	...	5 0 0
	do do do ...	To account of Alexander Hannah	39	0 5 0
	do do do ...	do do	80	1 5 0
	do do do ...	do do	120	5 0 0
	do do do ...	do do	146	0 6 3
	do do do ...	To Henry Mangan	122	5 0 0
				£65 11 1
L'Abord à Plouffe	January 14, 1843...	To wages	7	1 0 0
	do do do ...	do	8	1 7 9
	April 22 do ...	do	111	12 0 0
	do do do ...	To Oliver Crevier, for work as per vouchers	19 37 58 89 110	22 2 6
				£36 10 3
Quebec Road	January 14, 1843...	To wages	9	10 9 0
	do do do ...	do	6	2 1 0
	do 21, do ...	do	11	5 19 0
	do 31, do ...	do	25	1 16 0
	February 11, do ...	do	39	3 10 6
	do do do ...	To John Mustard, for ploughs	26	1 5 0
	March 11, do ...	To wages	49	5 18 0
	do do do ...	do	50	4 10 6
	do 25, do ...	To Dowling, for labour	77	2 0 0
	do do do ...	To wages	78	5 3 0
	April 1, do ...	do	84	4 18 0
	do do do ...	do putting up fences	129	1 13 1
	do do do ...	do	130	24 6 9
	do do do ...	do	132	21 9 6
				£94 19 4
Upper Lachine Road	April 22, 1843...	To wages	112	11 16 2
	January 31, do ...	To R. Brodie, as per contract ... £20 0 0 Less amount charged in 1842, and credited him, as per balance ... 18 5 0		
	May 6, do ...	To R. Brodie	22	1 15 0
	June 24, do ...	do	142	15 0 0
	November 1, do ...	do	184	7 0 0
		do	395	10 0 0
				£45 11 2
Lower Lachine	December 21, 1843...	To C. Penner	461	£3 15 0
	December 15, 1843...	To Keely, for snow ploughs	457	£3 10 0
RECAPITULATION.				£ s. d.
Victoria Snow Road	...	...	...	15 1 0
Pavillion and Tannery Snow Road	...	...	...	15 0 0
St. Catherine's	do do	...	...	18 11 7
St. Antoine and St. Luc	do do	...	...	44 10 7
St. Laurent	do do	...	...	65 11 1
L'Abord à Plouffe	do do	...	...	36 10 3
Quebec	do do	...	...	94 19 4
Upper Lachine	do do	...	...	45 11 2
Lower Lachine	do do	...	...	3 15 0
Snow Ploughs	...	...	...	3 10 0
				£343 0 0

Appendix
(N.)No. 17.—RECAPITULATION of EXPENDITURE on SUMMER and WINTER ROADS,
of the MONTREAL TURNPIKE TRUSTEES, for the year ending 31st December, 1843.Appendix
(N.)

10th January.

10th January.

		Summer	Winter	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Upper Lachine Road	197 1 7	242 12 9
do do	45 11 2	
Quebec Road	243 3 3	665 5 3
Plank do	327 2 8	
				94 19 4	
St. Catherine's Road	156 5 11	174 17 6
do do	18 11 7	
Lower Lachine Road	21 17 0	25 12 0
do do	3 15 0	
Victoria Road	161 2 8	176 3 8
do do	15 1 0	
St. Antoine and St. Luc Road	44 11 7	89 2 2
do do	44 10 7	
L'Abord à Plouffe Road	429 10 11	466 1 2
do do	36 10 3	
St. Laurent Road	306 9 1	372 0 2
do	65 11 1	
Pavillion and Tannery Road	15 0 0	15 0 0
do do	
Snow Ploughs	2226 14 8
					3 10 0
					£2230 4 8

No. 18.—VOUCHERS for SALARIES of GATE-KEEPERS. See *General Toll Account*.

M. Murphy, St. Laurent gate	Nos. 46, 87, 109, 159, 240, 293, 316, 364, 401, 446.
John M'Donald, Quebec gate	do 93, 217, 287, 374, 462.
James Quinn, Upper Lachine gate	do 47, 54, 103, 141, 202, 230, 262, 299, 358, 396, 439.
P. Fitzpatrick, Côte des Neiges gate	do 60, 152, 281, 398, 471.
George Grant, Victoria gate	do 94, 235, 346, 349, 353, 354, 394, 431.
Thomas Henderson, and William Donaldson, Lachine, and St. Antoine gate	Amount overpaid him last year deducted £16 17s. 6d.
	Nos. 53, 116, 143, 158, 177, 210, 242, 245, 21, 29, 218, 255, 330, 400, 475.
Joseph Simmons, Lower Lachine gate	do 28, 64, 176, 213, 228, 256, 283, 304, 350, 397, 443.
Peter Casey, Longue Pointe gate	do 220, 261, 308, 313, 360, 410, 428.

The undermentioned Vouchers for building Toll-house on Victoria Road, Nos. 368, 382, 386, 399, 408, 419, 428. Total cost £116 5s.

The Vouchers for payments in full or on account of Debts of the Trust, per Balance Sheet, 31st December, 1842, will be found among the Vouchers.

No. 19.—MONTREAL TURNPIKE TRUST.—GENERAL TOLL ACCOUNT, year 1843.

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
St. Laurent Gate ...	To amount of tolls collected during 1843 ... ..	...	1846 17 6	
	<i>Less—</i>			
	By salary of Gate-keeper, as per voucher and balance sheet	75 0 0		
	By check-gates, paid Keepers winter '42 and '43, as per voucher 117	12 8 0		
	By sinking a well at toll-house, per voucher 389	7 16 3		
	By St. Michael's Road Company, for one-half Company's share of tickets collected at St. Michael's Gate, one-half of voucher 463	6 8 7		
		101 12 10		
	Toll due by Dr. Beaubien, off. at his Dr. in balance sheet	7 1 0		
	<i>Carried forward</i> ... ..	...	94 11 10	£1752 5 8

No. 19.—MONTREAL TURNPIKE TRUST, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix (N.)

Appendix (N.)

10th January.

10th January.

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Quebec Gate	<i>Brought forward</i> To amount of tolls collected in 1843	...	1058 16 7	1752 5 8
	<i>Less—</i> By salary of Gate-keeper, as per vouchers and balance sheet	75 0 0		
	By cost of toll house at credit of Forsyth	90 0 0	165 0 0	893 16 7
Upper Lachine Gate	To amount of tolls collected in 1843	...	1250 1 2	
	<i>Less—</i> By salary of Gate-keeper, as per voucher and balance sheet	75 0 0		
	By Thomas M'Laughlin, as per voucher 104	3 0 0	78 0 0	1172 1 2
Côte des Neiges Gate		...	932 6 10	
	<i>Less—</i> By salary of Gate-keeper, as per voucher and balance sheet	60 0 0		
	By error, double summing up, November, 1842	10 19 7		
	By candles and twine, at various times	0 15 2	71 14 9	860 12 1
Lachine Gate		...	474 19 10	
	<i>Less—</i> By salary of Gate-keeper	55 5 7		
	By oil, paid at sundry times	0 11 6		
	By bill of lamp and iron, per voucher 421	1 14 0	57 11 1	417 8 9
St. Antoine Gate		...	117 4 10	
	<i>Less—</i> By salary of Gate-keeper	...	41 5 0	75 19 10
Lower Lachine Gate		...	239 18 2	
	<i>Less—</i> By salary of Gate-keeper, per voucher and balance sheet	50 0 0		
	By repairs of gate, voucher 282½	0 10 0		
	By repairs of lamp	0 0 8		
	By winter toll-board, half voucher 416	0 18 10		
	By oil for gate at sundry times	0 10 1	51 19 7	187 18 7
Victoria Gate		...	221 13 11	
	<i>Less—</i> By salary of Gate-keeper, per voucher and balance sheet	60 0 0		
	By cost of toll-house, as per voucher	116 5 0		
	By 3 gallons of oil at sundry times	0 12 0		
	By spears for lamp, voucher 421	1 8 0		
	By half toll due St. Michael's Road Company, collected by Trust, per part of voucher 463	6 8 7	184 13 7	37 0 4
St. Michael's Road Company	Received from John Dods, Esq, President of the Road Company, the Trust's proportion of the tolls up to 3d September, at which time the arrangements for the joint collection expired	...	135 13 3	
	Received from do, the value of toll-house	...	12 10 0	148 3 3
Longue Pointe Gate		...	298 19 0	
	<i>Less—</i> By Beaubien, for transporting toll-house, as per voucher 185	3 5 0		
	By labour and material, 219	5 2 10		
	By carpenter's work, &c., 234	7 15 5		
	By Jackson's account, for nails, 367	0 6 6		
	By Moss, for printing toll-board, 377	4 9 0		
	By Casey's account, 388	0 17 6		
	By winter toll-board, one-half of 416	0 18 10		
	By Spears, for lamp and iron, part of 421	1 8 0		
	By Desrocher's bill, 432	2 15 6		
	By oil, 10s., cartage of toll-board to gate, 2s. 6d.	0 12 6		
	By bundle of shingles, for toll-house	0 3 4		
	By Gate-keeper's salary, from 1st June to 31st December, (for voucher, see list and balance sheet)	35 0 0	62 14 5	236 4 7
	Nett amount of tolls for 1843	...	...	£5781 10 10

No. 20.—RECAPITULATION shewing EXCESS of EXPENDITURE over NETT RECEIPTS of TOLL, for the year 1843.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Road accounts, as per statement	1887 4 8	
Expenses	403 8 9	
Petty accounts	185 15 2	
Interest account	3871 18 5	
Winter Roads	343 0 0	
Nett amount of tolls collected	...	6691 2 0
	...	5781 10 10
Excess	...	£909 11 2

Appendix (N.) 10th January.

No. 21.—WEEKLY TOLL ACCOUNT for the year 1843.

Table with columns for dates (Jan to Dec), St. Laurent Gate, Quebec Gate, Côte des Neiges Gate, Upper Lachine Gate, Lachine Gate, St. Antoine Gate, Lower Lachine Gate, Victoria Gate, and Longue Pointe Gate. Each entry includes toll amounts in pounds, shillings, and pence.

Appendix (N.) 10th January.

Table showing gross amount of tolls at each gate for various months (Oct to Dec) and specific dates. Columns include dates, St. Laurent Gate, Quebec Gate, Côte des Neiges Gate, Upper Lachine Gate, Lachine Gate, St. Antoine Gate, Lower Lachine Gate, Victoria Gate, and Longue Pointe Gate.

TABLE shewing GROSS AMOUNT OF TOLLS at each GATE:—

Summary table of toll amounts for each gate: St. Laurent Gate (£1846 17 6), Quebec Gate (1058 16 7), Côte des Neiges Gate (982 6 10), Upper Lachine Gate (1250 1 2), Lachine Gate (474 19 10), St. Antoine Gate (117 4 10), Lower Lachine Gate (239 18 2), Victoria Gate (221 13 11), Longue Pointe Gate (298 19 0), and Turnpike Trust's proportion of Toll collected at Gate of the St. Michael's Road (£6574 14 7).

DUPLICATE BALANCE SHEET AND ACCOUNTS

OF THE

MONTREAL TURNPIKE TRUST,

For Seven Months, ending 31st July, 1844.

Originals sent to Provincial Secretary, 17th August, 1844, accompanied by Vouchers.

- No. 1.—St. Catharine's Road.
- " 2.—St. Laurent Road.
- " 3.—Quebec Plank Road.
- " 4.—Upper Lachine Road.
- " 5.—Lower Lachine Road.
- " 6.—Victoria Road.
- " 7.—St. Antoine and St. Luc Road.
- " 8.—Quebec Stone Road.
- " 9.—L'Abord à Plouffe Road.

- No. 10.—Recapitulation of Disbursements.
- " 11.—Expense Account.
- " 12.—Petty Accounts.
- " 13.—Interest Account.
- " 14.—General Toll Account.
- " 15.—Turnpike Roads.
- " 16.—Weekly Account of Toll.
- " 17.—Balance Sheet.

(Certified,)

JAMES HOLMES,

Secretary of the Montreal Turnpike Trustees.

7th January, 1845.

No. 1.—DISBURSEMENTS on ST. CATHERINE'S ROAD, from 1st January to 31st July, 1844.

			Voucher.	£	s.	d.
January	13, 1844...	To pay list to 11th instant ...	22	13	0	4
do	27, do ...	do 25th do ...	36	12	8	7
February	10, do ...	do 8th February ...	51	6	0	9
do	24, do ...	do 22nd do ...	59	8	9	7
March	14, do ...	do 7th March ...	84	10	8	3
do	16, do ...	To four toise stone from Rutherford ...	89	2	8	0
do	28, do ...	To pay list to 21st March ...	98	7	10	1
April	10, do ...	do 4th April ...	110	11	1	4
do	18, do ...	do 11th do ...	120	1	16	3
do	25, do ...	To C. Eagan, for labour on road ...	132	1	10	0
May	9, do ...	To pay list to 4th May ...	159	2	17	0
do	do do ...	To paid J. Lamer, contract for winter road ...	36 ⁺ 118 129	11	19	6
do	24, do ...	To pay list to 16th May ...	176	1	10	0
June	5, do ...	do 30th do ...	199	1	10	0
do	do do ...	To paid Smith, for stone depot ...	200	3	0	0
do	28, do ...	do for drawing snow plough ...	233	0	7	6
July	3, do ...	To pay list to 28th June ...	244	2	2	0
do	9, do ...	do 4th July ...	257	0	8	0
do	do do ...	To D. Cameron, proportion of his account for labour, portion of vouchers 150, 166, 186	209 227 256	8	5	0
do	27, do ...	To pay list to 11th July ...	268	1	17	1
do	do do ...	To ten toise of stone ...	269	5	0	0
do	do do ...	To pay list to 18th July ...	276	1	3	3
do	31, do ...	do 25th do ..	282	1	16	3
do	do do ...	To 2-5 share of Cameron's contract for repairs of roads, part of ...	273	1	8	0
				£118 7 9		
Cr.						
May	9, 1844...	By proportion of expense of maintaining winter road, included in amount at Dr., belonging to Victoria and St. Laurent Roads ...		25	10	0
				£92 17 9		

Appendix (N.) No. 2.—DISBURSEMENTS on ST. LAURENT ROAD, from 1st January to 31st July, 1844. Appendix (N.)

10th January.			Voucher.	£ s. d.	10th January.
January	13, 1844...	To paid Ransom, for watching Regnier's gate	23	1 0 0	
March	16, do ...	To Macintosh, for 160 loads stone	90	14 13 4	
April	18, do ...	To pay list to 11th instant	121	1 15 0	
May	9, do ...	To William Muir, for maintaining winter road	92	33 15 0	
		Proportion of expense of winter road from toll-house to Mile end. See vouchers of St. Catherine's road	{ 122 } { 138* }	8 10 0	
do	14, do ...	To pay list to 11th May	169	2 12 4	
do	24, do ...	To paid Hannah, for drawing stone	171	4 7 0	
do	29, do ...	do drawing stone	187	0 16 0	
June	5, do ...	To pay list to 30th May	199	2 16 0	
do	17, do ...	To paid drawing stone	205	0 11 3	
do	do do ...	To pay list to 8th May	210	2 9 1	
do	22, do ...	do 13th June	218	4 9 6	
do	do do ...	To paid L. Blier, horse and cart 1 day	...	0 4 0	
do	28, do ...	do J. Welsh, labour	224	0 13 9	
do	do do ...	To pay list to 21st June	232	1 15 0	
July	3, do ...	do 28th do	244	3 8 10	
do	9, do ...	do 6th July	257	0 8 0	
do	do do ...	do 16th May, omitted above	176	2 3 0	
do	do do ...	To D. Cameron's proportion of his contract belonging to this road; for voucher, see St. Catherine's road	...	8 5 0	
do	do do ...	Paid S. Donaldson, contract for road, paid him on account of vouchers	{ 136 } { 162 } { 180 } { 204 } { 220 } { 248 }	6 0 0	
do	27, do ...	To pay list to 11th July	268	3 7 6	
do	do do ...	To paid for ten toise of stone	269	5 0 0	
do	do do ...	do Latour for drawing stone one day	...	0 4 0	
do	do do ...	To pay list to 18th July	276	1 3 3	
do	31, do ...	do 25th do	282	3 11 0	
do	do do ...	To paid S. Donaldson on account contract for repairs	270	1 18 0	
do	do do ...	do D. Cameron, on account of do do, part of	273	1 8 0	
				£117 3 10	

No. 3.—DISBURSEMENTS on PLANK ROAD, from 1st January to 31st July, 1844.

			Voucher.	£ s. d.
January	6, 1844...	To pay list to 28th December	6	1 12 11
do	13, do ...	do 11th January	18	7 11 3
do	do do ...	To part of John Hautson's account, part of	21	3 10 5
do	27, do ...	To Tiffenu, for watching over plank	34	2 0 0
do	do do ...	To pay list to 25th instant	35	4 0 10
February	17, do ...	To paid Jobin, N. P., for notarial services	54	2 0 0
do	24, do ...	To pay list to 24th February	57	2 6 6
do	do do ...	To paid M. Bricotte, for 30 running feet land	61	0 8 0
March	28, do ...	To pay list to date	103	2 15 4
April	18, do ...	do 11th instant	116	5 10 6
May	9, do ...	do 27th April	153	5 9 9
do	do do ...	To paid J. Allen, cost of winter road from Longue Pointe Toll-gate downwards	{ 17 } { 78 }	42 9 1
do	14, do ...	To paid Tiffenu, watching plank	165	4 0 0
do	do do ...	do Archambeault for taking down fences	167	0 6 7
do	29, do ...	do do do do do do	188	0 10 0
June	5, do ...	To pay list to 25th May	194	0 14 6
do	28, do ...	do 20th June	223	14 5 2
do	do do ...	To Desrochers, carpenter, for repairing wharf	229	6 0 0
July	3, do ...	To paid cartage of plank to wharf	238	4 0 0
do	9, do ...	To pay list to 4th July	252	10 3 10
do	27, do ...	To cartage of scantling	263	4 9 0
do	do do ...	To paid Desrochers, for repairing wharf	{ 266 } { 267 }	14 0 0
do	do do ...	To pay list to 6th July	272	0 19 4
do	do do ...	To paid compensation for ground taken for line of road, and not cultivated	277	20 9 6
do	31, do ...	To oil and windows for gate, and padlock, part of	{ 7 } { 24 } { 287 }	1 12 0
				£161 4 6

No. 4.—DISBURSEMENTS on UPPER LACHINE ROAD, from 1st January to 31st July, 1844.

			Voucher.	£ s. d.
January	11, 1844...	To pay list for labour on road	15	14 16 3
February	24, do ...	do to 22d instant	56	5 5 0
do	do do ...	To J. Hautson's bill, part of	21	3 10 0
do	do do ...	To pay list to 25th January	32	7 18 5
do	do do ...	do 8th February	46	6 8 9
do	29, do ...	do 29th do	71	1 10 0
March	14, do ...	do 7th March	82	2 4 4
do	do do ...	To paid Kercher one month's wages	87	2 18 0
do	28, do ...	To pay list to 21st March	96	7 10 0
Carried over				£52 0 9

Appendix
(N.)

No. 4.—DISBURSEMENTS on UPPER LACHINE ROAD, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(N.)

10th January.

		<i>Brought over</i>					Voucher.	£ s. d.
April	10, 1844...	To pay list to 4th April	...	...	...	112	52 0 9
do	18, do ...	To paid for cutting out cart road through snow	...	...	...	114	8 16 3
do	25, do ...	To pay list to the 11th April	...	...	...	124	20 7 6
May	2, do ...	do 23d do	...	...	...	143	3 16 10
do	24, do ...	To paid Aimond, for land per deed	...	...	...	175	1 14 11
do	do do ...	do drawing stone	...	...	...	177	7 10 0
June	5, do ...	do Doré for drawing snow plough	...	...	...	197	1 8 0
do	28, do ...	To pay list to 1st June	...	...	...	229	5 10 0
July	3, do ...	do 24th do	...	...	...	236	1 0 6
do	9, do ...	To paid for drawing stone	...	...	...	254	1 3 9
do	do do ...	do H. Cleary, on account of contract	...	...	...	228	8 14 9
do	do do ...	do G. M'Donald, on account of do	...	...	...	{ 168 }	5 0 0
do	31, do ...	do 2 gallons of oil for gate	...	...	...	{ 211 }	8 0 0
						286	0 8 6	
						{ 81 }		
do	do do ...	To oil, twine, lanthorns, painting gate, &c., see vouchers	...	...	...	172	3 4 3
						182		
						237		
do	do do ...	Paid G. M'Donald, repairing road	...	...	...	288	4 0 0
						262		
							£132 16 0	

10th January.

No. 5.—DISBURSEMENTS on LOWER LACHINE ROAD, from 1st January to 31st July, 1844.

			Voucher.	£ s. d.
January	27, 1844 ...	To paid cartage of stone	47	6 8 9
February	17, do ...	do half day's labour to J. Fitzgibbon	...	0 1 3
March	1, do ...	do M'Donald, for drawing stone	62	3 3 9
April	25, do ...	do cutting out snow road for carts	125	1 15 0
do	do do ...	do D. & J. Hadley, contract for winter road	134	18 0 0
May	29, do ...	do three days' labour on road	184	0 7 6
			{ 144 }	
			161	
			179	
July	9, do ...	do on account of contract for keeping road, half of vouchers	{ 179½ }	4 11 3
			203	
			219	
			247	
do	27, do ...	To pay list of labour on Pavillion Road	271	8 3 0
do	do do ...	To cartage of gravel on do	{ 283 }	26 14 1
			284	
do	31, do ...	To oil for gate, repairs to desk and key ...	285	1 2 11
do	do do ...	To paid Fitzgibbon, half amount of repairs of road, part of	274	0 15 0
				71 2 6
<i>Cr.</i>				
By amount of entry 29th May, being included in the amount of entry 9th July ...				0 7 6
				£70 15 0

No. 6.—DISBURSEMENTS on VICTORIA ROAD, from 1st January to 31st July, 1844.

			Voucher.	£ s. d.
January	13, 1844 ...	To paid Andrews for toll gates, part of	24	3 15 0
February	10, do ...	do for 20 toise of stone and cartage	48	12 0 0
do	do do ...	do breaking stone	{ 52 }	4 9 0
			53	
May	9, do ...	To paid proportion of outlay maintaining winter roads, whole amount being included in vouchers for St. Catherine's road. See that account	...	17 0 0
July	9, do ...	To paid proportion of payments to D. Cameron, for contract for road included in vouchers. See St. Catherine's road	...	4 2 6
do	31, do ...	To new gate and oil, part of vouchers	{ 24 }	1 4 0
			289	
do	do do ...	To share of amount paid Cameron for labour, &c. part of	273	0 14 0
				£43 4 6

No. 7.—DISBURSEMENTS on ST. ANTOINE and ST. LUC ROADS, from 1st January to 31st July, 1844.

			Voucher.	£ s. g.
May	2, 1844...	To pay list to 27th April	147	3 4 6
do	do do ...	To Snowden & Gougeon's contract for keeping winter road	{ 151 }	39 12 10
			151½	
do	14, do ...	To pay list to 11th May...	170	3 15 9
June	22, do ...	do 14th June	215	0 15 6
July	3, do ...	do 25th do	241	1 5 6
do	27, do ...	do 12th July...	264	2 3 3
do	31, do ...	do 20th do	279	1 0 0
			{ 157 }	
			193	
do	do do ...	To painting gate, removing toll-house, erecting chimney, &c., per vouchers	{ 198 }	17 0 9
			225	
			242	
				£68 18 1

Appendix (N.)

No. 8.—DISBURSEMENTS on the QUÉBEC STONE ROAD, from 1st January to 31st July, 1844.

Appendix (N.)

10th January.

10th January.

			Voucher.	£ s. d.
January	2, 1844...	To pay list from 18th to 28th December	4	0 17 6
do	12, do ...	do to 11th instant	25	2 12 6
do	26, do ...	do 25th do	38	5 13 7
February	17, do ...	To one day's labour to J. Fitzgibbon	...	0 2 6
do	23, do ...	To pay list to 23rd February	55	0 15 0
		To paid J. Valois, 18th January, for compensation for land and damage to property	66	90 0 0
		To paid J. B. Bourbonnier, 9th instant, compensation for land and damage to property	69	160 0 0
March	28, do ...	To pay list to 14th March	95	2 0 2
April	10, do ...	To paid Lillies account, for drawing snow plough	107	4 17 6
do	do do ...	To pay list to 28th March	108	1 2 6
do	25, do ...	do 13th April	123	1 6 3
May	9, do ...	To paid Hunter, attendance as witness on Bourbonnier's case	156	0 11 3
do	do do ...	To paid Kerr, for filling up ditch, &c.	169	11 14 4
June	22, do ...	do for drawing stones	212	1 13 9
July	9, do ...	do Lyons, cartage of stones	253	1 2 11
do	do do ...	do Fitzgibbon, one-half the amount paid him being for this road, one-half of voucher enumerated in account "Lower Lachine Road"	...	4 11 3
do	27, do ...	do Lyons, cartage omitted in entering	253	0 3 9
do	31, do ...	To amount of candles, &c., used at gate	142	0 6 11
do	do do ...	To paid Fitzgibbon, repairing road, half of	274	0 15 0
				£290 6 8

No. 9.—DISBURSEMENTS on the L'ABORD A PLOUFFE ROAD, from 1st January to 31st July, 1844.

			Voucher.	£ s. d.
January	13, 1844...	To paid John Boa, for depot for stone	11	0 12 6
do	do do ...	do R. Boa, do do	19	0 10 0
do	do do ...	do J. Hautson's account against road, part of	21	9 8 6
February	24, do ...	do R. & J. Boa, for drawing stone	58	25 0 0
do	do do ...	do Tracey, for superintending breaking stone	60	1 5 0
March	14, do ...	do 2nd March, breaking stone	77	3 1 8
		do 9th do do do	85	4 13 4
		do 15th do P. Tracey's wages	86	1 10 0
do	28, do ...	do account for breaking stone	97	5 18 4
do	do do ...	do Oliver Crevier, for fencing	99	1 0 0
do	do do ...	do Tracey, his wages	100	1 7 6
April	10, do ...	do breaking 155 loads of stone	109	6 9 2
do	18, do ...	do Tracey, for labour	115	1 7 6
do	25, do ...	do breaking 455 loads stone...	133	18 19 3
May	2, do ...	To pay list to 26th April	145	3 12 0
do	9, do ...	To paid Oliver Crevier, damage to fences	160	0 10 0
		do F. Crevier, amount of contract for maintaining winter roads, Vrs. ...	128 79 117. 128½	50 17 3
do	24, do ...	To pay list to 9th May...	178	5 13 6
do	do do ...	To paid Noble, labour	178	0 10 0
do	29, do ...	To pay list to 23rd May	183	2 11 1
do	do do ...	To paid Riley, breaking stones	185	2 0 0
June	17, do ...	do bill of labour, &c.	206	2 4 0
do	22, do ...	To pay list to 20th June	216	2 4 0
July	3, do ...	To paid Riley, breaking stones	243	2 0 0
do	27, do ...	To pay list to 4th July	260	2 0 0
do	31, do ...	do 18th do	280	2 5 0
do	do do ...	To light and twine, repairing gate, painting, &c.	173 290	3 4 10
				£160 14 5

No. 10.—RECAPITULATION of DISBURSEMENTS on the several ROADS of the MONTREAL TURNPIKE TRUST, from 1st January to 31st July, 1844.

Road	£ s. d.
St. Catherines's Road	92 17 9
St. Laurent Road	117 3 10
Plank Road	161 4 6
Upper Lachine Road	132 16 0
Lower Lachine Road	70 15 0
Victoria Road	43 4 6
St. Antoine and St. Luc Road	68 18 1
Quebec Road	290 6 8
L'Abord à Plouffe Road	160 14 5
	£1198 0 9

Appendix (N.) No. 11.—EXPENSE ACCOUNT of the MONTREAL TURNPIKE TRUST, from 1st January to 31st July, 1844.

10th January.				£	s.	d.	10th January.	
July	9, 1844	...	To 6 months' salary to Secretary	100	0	0		
do	do do	...	do Superintendent of Roads	62	10	0		
do	do do	...	To paid Messenger, wages	10	0	0		
do	do do	...	To 6 months' salary to Toll Collector, Quebec Gate	37	10	0		
do	do do	...	do do St. Laurent Gate	37	10	0		
do	do do	...	do do Upper Lachine Gate	37	10	0		
do	do do	...	do do Côte des Neiges Gate	30	0	0		
do	do do	...	do do Longue Pointe Gate	30	0	0		
do	do do	...	do do Victoria Gate	30	0	0		
do	do do	...	do do Lachine Gate	30	0	0		
do	do do	...	do do St. Antoine Gate	15	0	0		
do	do do	...	do do Lower Lachine Gate	25	0	0		
do	31, do	...	To 1 month's salary of Secretary to date	16	13	4		
				£461 13 4				

Vouchers of Secretary, 37, 64, 139, 235, 278.
do Superintendent, 41, 76, 105, 141, 191, 234.
do Messenger, 247½.
do Toll Collector, Quebec Gate, 39, 152, 213.
do do do St. Laurent Gate, 93, 119, 158, 245, 208.
do do do Upper Lachine Gate, 5, 38, 72, 131, 154, 207, 249.
do do do Côte des Neiges Gate, 75, 155, 251.
do do do Longue Pointe Gate, 8, 42, 73, 131, 164, 195, 240.
do do do Victoria Gate, 10, 40, 83, 88, 140, 196, 246.
do do do Lachine Gate, 50, 190, 255. }
do do do St. Antoine Gate, 91, 174. }
do do do Lower Lachine Gate, 12, 31, 49, 74, 104, 146, 192, 250.

No. 12.—PETTY ACCOUNTS of MONTREAL TURNPIKE TRUST, from 1st January to 31st July, 1844.

			Voucher.	£	s.	d.
January	6, 1844	...	To amount of Keller's account for spikes	2	29	1 1
do	do do	...	To paid for 3 snow ploughs	9	7	2 6
do	do do	...	do for wooden shovels, part of	13	2	10 6
do	do do	...	do Asselin, for ironing wooden shovels	13	1	11 10
do	do do	...	do postages, discount on bills, &c.	...	0	4 6
do	do do	...	do Bourdon, services as informer	16	3	2 9
do	13, do	...	do sheep skin for office	20	0	5 6
do	20, do	...	do sundries, vouchers	26 27 28 29 30	23	17 10
do	27, do	...	do Gervais, services as informer	43	3	15 0
do	do do	...	do Keely, for snow ploughs	44	9	13 1
do	do do	...	do Superintendent, sleigh hire to Lachenaye	...	0	7 6
do	do do	...	do steel pens, discount on Upper Canada bills	...	0	4 5
February	10, do	...	do Gervais, services as informer	...	0	5 0
do	do do	...	do sleigh hire for Toll Collector, Quebec Gate	...	0	1 3
do	do do	...	do do for Superintendent, at different times to different roads...	...	0	7 6
March	2, do	...	do for red tape	...	0	0 5
do	do do	...	do Messenger's expense to St. Thérèse	65	0	15 0
do	do do	...	do Loiselle's services as bailiff	63	0	11 8
do	do do	...	do Starke, for printing	67	39	16 0
do	14, do	...	do D. Thompson, services as informer	80	2	16 3
do	do do	...	do discount on Upper Canada Bank bills	...	0	0 8
do	16, do	...	do Henry Griffin, N. P., amount of account	68 94	46	12 0
do	28, do	...	do wrapping paper, 17s. 6d.; oil, 4s.; discount, 2d.	101 102	1	1 8
April	10, do	...	do Crawford, N. P., services	111	10	7 8
do	do do	...	do discount on Upper Canada bills	...	0	0 3
do	25, do	...	do Herald, for advertising	126	4	9 0
do	do do	...	do Loiselle, bailiff, fees	127	3	11 6
do	do do	...	do James M. Ferris, balance of account	137	3	9 7
May	29, do	...	do renewal of insurance on toll-house	190	6	2 9
do	do do	...	do cab for Magistrate, 7s. 6d.; discount, 3s. 4d.	...	0	10 10
June	5, do	...	do Attorney, in case of assault on Gatekeeper	201	1	5 0
do	17, do	...	do ink, 1s. 6d., discount on Upper Canada bills, 3d.	...	0	1 9
do	do do	...	do Crawford, Notary Public, account	202	1	15 0
do	do do	...	do Witnesses in case of assault	214	0	8 7
do	do do	...	do R. D. Handyside, for services	221	12	10 0
do	do do	...	do Debreuil, for calling notices	222	0	7 0
do	do do	...	do Printing in Times newspaper	231	7	10 0
do	do do	...	do discount on Upper Canada bank bills	...	0	0 5
do	do do	...	do Attorney, in suit for evasion of toll	230	2	0 0
July	3, do	...	do discount on bank bills	...	0	0 9
do	9, do	...	do Starke, for printing tickets	258	8	0 0
Carried forward.				£236 14 0		

Appendix
(N.)

No. 12.—PETTY ACCOUNTS.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(N.)

10th January.			Voucher.	£	s.	d.	10th January.
		<i>Brought forward</i>					
July	9, 1844	To paid discount on Upper Canada bank bills	...	236	14	0	
do	do do	do cost of cabs, caleches, sleighs, to various roads and gates	259	15	17	6	
do	27, do	do discount on Upper Canada bills, 8d. red tape, 10d.	...	0	1	6	
do	31, do	do do	...	0	1	0	
do	do do	do Messenger, 1 month's salary to 20th August	281	1	5	0	
do	do do	do Thomas Mitchell's account for legal services	239 261 275	39	15	8	
do	do do	do watch boxes at temporary gates, fixing gates, wages at said gates	149 181	8	15	0	
do	do do	do cab hire for month of July	...	0	17	5	
				£308 7 4			
<i>Cr.</i>							
July	27, 1844	By cash received from Clerk of the Peace, for fines	£0 7 0				
do	do do	By part of amount of Bailiff's fees at Dr. of this account, received from Attorney,	3 11 3				
				3 18 3			
				£299 9 1			

No. 13.—INTEREST ACCOUNT.

		£	s.	d.
Paid Interest on Road Debentures to 5th January, 1844, as per receipts, Nos. 164 to 177	...	988	12	6
do do do do to 5th July, 1844, do do Nos. 178 to 188	...	1305	0	0
		£2383 12 6		

No. 14.—GENERAL TOLL ACCOUNT.

		£	s.	d.
By amount of Toll from 1st January to 31st July, at Victoria Gate	...	167	17	10
do do do do Temporary Gates	...	29	15	0
do do do do Upper Lachine Gate	...	691	11	11
do do do do Côte des Neiges Gate	...	543	6	0
do do do do St. Antoine Gate	...	128	9	10
do do do do Lower Lachine Gate	...	116	1	3
do do do do Lachine Gate	...	225	0	2
do do do do Longue Pointe Gate	...	142	6	4
do do do do St. Laurent Gate	...	1319	5	1
do do do do Quebec Gate	...	583	9	3
		£3897 2 8		
<i>Less—</i>				
Amount of Interest on Debentures, per account	...	£2383	12	6
do Expense Account	...	461	13	4
do Petty Accounts	...	299	9	1
		3144 14 11		
		£752 7 9		

No. 15.—TURNPIKE ROADS ACCOUNT.

		£	s.	d.
January	1, 1844	To amount at Dr. of this account, per balance sheet to the 31st ultimo	50975	5 10
July	31, do	do do St. Catherine's Road, per account of disbursements	92	17 9
do	do do	do do St. Laurent Road, per do do	117	3 10
do	do do	do do Plank Road, per do do	161	4 6
do	do do	do do Upper Lachine Road, per do do	132	16 0
do	do do	do do Lower Lachine Road, per do do	70	15 0
do	do do	do do Victoria Road, per do do	43	4 6
do	do do	do do Quebec Road, per do do	290	6 8
do	do do	do do St. Antoine and St. Luc Road, per do do	68	18 1
do	do do	do do L'Abord à Plouffe Road, per do do	160	14 5
		£52119 6 7		
<i>Less—</i>				
		Amount included in above for cost of plans and surveys of River at Bout de l'Isle, for projected bridges, transferred to Dr. of Board of Works	165	4 8
		£51948 1 11		
<i>Cr.</i>				
July	31, 1844	By balance in general toll account	752	7 9
		£51195 14 2		

Appendix (N.)
10th January.

Appendix (N.)
10th January.

No. 16.—WEEKLY TOLL ACCOUNT, from 1st January to 31st July, 1844.

WEEK ENDING.	St. Laurent Gate. M. Murphy, Collector.	Quebec Gate. John M'Donald, Collector.	Côte des Neiges Gate. P. Fitzpatrick, Collector.	Upper Lachine Gate. James Quinn, Collector.	Lachine Gate. W. Donaldson, Collector.	Lower Lachine Gate. J. Simmons, Collector.	Victoria Gate. George Grant, Collector.	Longue Pointe Gate. Peter Casey, Collector.	St. Antoine Gate. Mrs. Donaldson, Collector.	Temporary Gates.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January 6th, 1844	22 17 8	22 10 1	13 16 4	15 1 3	5 11 0	2 8 6	4 15 10	8 8 3	1 7 4		
do 13th, do	23 12 0	19 9 3	16 12 6	12 8 10	4 8 10	2 17 6	4 19 7	1 16 10	1 7 6		
do 20th, do	27 10 4	23 9 6	14 3 6	14 18 1	5 17 4	1 12 9	5 13 11	0 5 0	1 8 6		
do 27th, do	31 16 8	7 18 3	17 0 0	14 10 7	9 7 10	1 19 5	5 12 7	...	1 10 6		
February 3rd, do	34 17 6	4 15 0	15 17 1	17 2 3	10 0 0	1 1 2	6 2 6	...	1 14 6		
do 10th, do	36 12 10	6 18 6	16 18 9	17 7 9	9 5 8	3 10 7	7 13 4	...	1 10 6		
do 17th, do	38 2 1	4 4 3	18 0 7	17 12 7	9 0 11	1 7 10	6 10 6	...	1 11 3		
do 24th, do	30 7 6	5 6 6	17 15 0	18 16 4	8 2 5	1 3 5	6 1 8	...	1 12 6		
do 31st, do	31 10 2	4 0 0	22 12 10	21 4 2	9 0 0	1 1 2	9 3 4	...	2 2 6		
March 9th, do	28 7 9	5 0 0	19 14 7	15 12 1	9 2 9	0 19 5	8 0 3	...	2 2 6		
do 16th, do	24 17 7	13 12 0	14 13 0	39 18 10	9 2 9	1 9 6	4 8 4	...	4 4 0		
do 23rd, do	27 15 3	16 11 0	20 8 3	15 16 2	7 10 0	1 8 6	5 14 0	...	5 15 0		
do 30th, do	26 12 2	7 2 4	11 0 4	12 6 9	3 12 9	1 7 2	4 1 6	...	6 6 6		
April 6th, do	32 17 6	8 15 0	10 5 7	14 9 6	3 4 1	1 19 9	5 3 1	...	6 10 4		
do 13th, do	46 12 4	18 16 8	15 10 0	18 11 0	4 13 6	2 7 3	6 5 3	...	5 19 5		
do 20th, do	45 19 8	20 13 6	13 18 7	22 7 10	6 4 4	3 17 5	5 6 9	...	5 6 9		
do 27th, do	46 0 8	20 0 7	22 10 0	26 7 7	7 12 0	4 14 4	6 14 1	...	5 2 6		
May 4th, do	52 9 9	22 4 4	17 7 8	24 2 1	7 13 9	4 1 8	4 6 5	...	5 1 6		
do 11th, do	43 19 0	22 5 0	15 4 4	23 0 9	7 10 11	4 1 1	4 8 7	...	4 0 8		
do 18th, do	47 19 7	20 0 0	16 7 8	21 1 1	7 8 6	4 1 8	4 8 0	...	4 7 3		
do 25th, do	52 0 1	21 6 7	15 16 6	60 1 6	7 13 9	4 1 2	3 18 0	...	4 2 6		
June 1st, do	54 2 10	23 8 0	16 8 3	20 11 8	7 0 0	4 2 4	7 15 9	...	4 14 0		
do 8th, do	60 15 5	24 5 0	19 0 9	27 15 9	7 3 9	4 19 1	10 4 9	...	4 2 6		
do 15th, do	63 18 7	25 10 0	20 14 0	25 12 0	8 2 6	4 17 2	10 4 0	...	9 1 0		
do 22nd, do	53 9 4	27 3 6	23 0 0	27 3 2	8 10 6	6 16 9	5 19 0	...	9 0 0		
do 29th, do	65 17 9	26 18 0	22 7 9	25 10 8	8 13 4	8 4 1	5 0 0	...	6 6 3		
July 6th, do	69 4 4	28 2 6	25 0 0	28 0 11	8 17 6	7 10 2	7 2 9	...	4 15 0		
do 13th, do	61 7 8	25 14 0	20 14 6	25 19 6	8 7 4	7 7 11	6 4 0	...	9 5 0		
do 20th, do	71 6 3	26 16 1	25 13 0	31 7 9	8 4 11	10 10 6	8 2 2	...	7 5 0		
do 27th, do	76 4 10	30 13 10	24 12 8	36 13 6	9 0 0	10 3 1	8 6 1	...	7 5 0		
	£1319 5 1	533 9 3	543 6 0	691 11 11	225 0 2	116 1 3	182 13 1	142 6 4	128 9 10	29 15 0	£3897 2 8
							* 14 15 3			Total Amount	
							£167 17 10				

* Being share of Toll belonging to St. Michael Road Company, collected at this Gate.

Appendix
(N.)
10th January.

Appendix
(N.)
10th January.

No. 17.—BALANCE SHEET of the TRUSTEES of the MONTREAL TURNPIKE ROADS, 31st July, 1844.

Cr.

Dr.

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.			
Turnpike Roads ...	Cost of Roads and repairs ...	51195	14	2	Road Debentures ...	...	Issued for monies borrowed ...	£47000	0	0	
Cash... ..	In office ...				Receiver General ...	...	Advances at various times to pay interest on debentures ...	4959	7	11	
	Deposited in Montreal Bank ...	482	17	0	Thomas Heaven	...	Balance of contracts	...	...	...
Board of Works ...	Due by it for this sum paid for plans of bridges and surveys of the river at Bout de l'Isle ...	165	4	8	Sutherland and Burnet	...	Balance do	...	...	...
Pierre Beaubien	Due for tolls ...	7	1	0	P. Rutherford ...	...	Balance do	...	...	...
William Kerr	Advances for metal for roads	30	16	5	Olivier Lacroix ...	...	Balance do	...	...	...
Hugh Brodie ...	do do	133	0	0	J. B. Forsyth ...	...	For a lot of ground for a toll house	...	...	...
William Youle	Overseer of roads on account of salary...	12	1	4								
		£52193	5	2						£52193	5	2

Appendix
(N.)
10th January.

Appendix
(N.)
10th January.

ORIGINAL BALANCE SHEET AND ACCOUNTS

OF THE

MONTREAL TURNPIKE TRUST,

For Five Months, ending 31st December, 1844.

Sent to Provincial Secretary, 9th January, 1845, accompanied by Vouchers.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| No. 1.—St. Catherine's Road. | No. 9.—L'Abord à Plouffe Road. |
| " 2.—St. Laurent Road. | " 10.—Petty Accounts. |
| " 3.—Quebec Plank Road. | " 11.—Expense Account. |
| " 4.—Quebec Stone Road. | " 12.—Interest Account. |
| " 5.—Upper Lachine Road. | " 13.—General Toll Account. |
| " 6.—Lower Lachine Road. | " 14.—Weekly Toll Account. |
| " 7.—Victoria Road. | " 15.—Turnpike Roads Account. |
| " 8.—St. Antoine and St. Luc Road. | " 16.—Balance Sheet. |

(Certified,) JAMES HOLMES,
Secretary of the Trustees of the Montreal Turnpike Roads.

7th January, 1845.

No. 1.—DISBURSEMENTS for LABOUR, &c. on ST. CATHERINE'S ROAD, from 31st July to 31st December, 1844.

		Voucher.	£	s.	d.
August 20, 1844	To pay list to 8th August	20	1	16	3
do 31, do	do 22nd do	32	1	16	3
September 14, do	do 5th September	55	1	15	0
do 19, do	To paid for drawing stone, part of	63	1	16	2
do 25, do	do for 13½ toise of stone, do	71	6	15	0
do do do	To pay list to 19th September, do	72	1	15	0
October 7, do	do 3rd October, do	95	1	19	4
do 16, do	To paid for drawing stone, do	105	0	12	5
do 25, do	To pay list to 17th October, do	112	2	5	0
November 7, do	do 31st do	132	1	16	3
do 21, do	do 14th November, do	161	1	15	0
do do do	To paid D. Cameron, for repairing, 2-5ths of vouchers	10 24 43 59 99 158	18	2	0
December 16, do	To paid part of pay list to 28th November, part of	189	2	8	3
do 21, do	do portion of pay list to 12th December, part of	205	4	19	2
do 28, do	do William Kerr, for 1519 loads of broken stone supplied by him, 1843 and 1844, at 2s.		151	18	0
do 31, do	To pay list and 18½ toise of stone, part of vouchers	236 237	12	10	9
			£213	19	10

Appendix
(N.)
10th January.

No. 2.—DISBURSEMENTS for LABOUR on ST. LAURENT ROAD, from 31st July to 31st
December, 1844.

Appendix
(N.)
10th January.

			Voucher.	£ s. d.
August	20, 1844	To paid Woodhouse, for stone	2	10 1 7
do	do do	To pay list to 8th August	20	5 18 0
do	do do	To paid drawing stone	22	4 16 0
do	21, do	do do	30	1 8 0
do	31, do	To pay list to 22nd August	32	3 11 0
September	14, do	do 5th September	55	5 13 10
do	19, do	To paid for drawing broken stone, part of	63	0 14 7
do	25, do	do for 10 toise of stone	70	5 0 0
do	do do	do for 13½ do part of	71	6 15 0
do	do do	To pay list to 19th September, do	72	5 8 0
October	2, do	To paid for 20 loads 13 feet stone	81	1 11 3
do	7, do	To pay list to 3rd October, part of	95	5 15 6
do	16, do	To paid for drawing stone, do	105	1 4 11
do	25, do	To pay list to 17th October do	112	5 19 0
November	7, do	do 31st do do	132	5 10 3
do	14, do	To paid for 5½ toise stone	143	2 15 0
do	21, do	do Mangan, for 20 toise stone and 2 depôts	159	10 15 0
do	do do	do Burns, for 10 toise stone	160	5 0 0
do	do do	To pay list to 14th November, part of	161	3 18 0
do	do do	To paid Scott, for drawing stone	162	2 16 0
			13	
			21	
			34	
			56	
do	do do	do Samuel Donaldson, repairing roads, vouchers	80	19 17 0
			104	
			121	
			146	
			157	
			10	
			24	
			43	
do	do do	do D. Cameron, for repairing roads, 2-5ths of vouchers	59	18 2 0
			99	
			158	
do	30, do	do Thimmins, for 10 toise stone	174	5 0 0
December	16, do	do for new turnpike gate, and part of pay list	188	11 11 9
do	21, do	do portion of pay list to 12th December	189	8 15 4
do	31, do	do for 18½ toise stone, and pay list, part of	205	13 1 0
			236	
			237	
				£170 18 0

No. 3.—DISBURSEMENTS for LABOUR, &c. on PLANK ROAD, from 31st July to 31st
December, 1844.

			Voucher.	£ s. d.
August	20, 1844	To paid Dubreuil, for services as witness	7	0 5 0
do	do do	To pay list to 8th August	16	2 8 1
do	31, do	To paid Tiffeau, for drawing scantling	31	1 6 3
September	7, do	To Montreal Bank, paid Hautson's account...	49	146 19 0
do	14, do	To pay list to 5th September	53	4 6 10
October	2, do	do to 19th do	77	4 6 5
do	do do	To paid Marion, for building bridge	78	21 3 3
do	7, do	do for oil, paint, &c.	91	2 1 0
do	16, do	do Deschamps, compensation for damages	96	19 10 0
do	do do	do Laporte, do do	103	23 0 5
do	21, do	do drawing plank, and superintendence, to place of deposit	202	14 17 6
do	25, do	To pay list to 9th October	203	5 3 10
do	26, do	To paid Tracey's wages, 12 days	214	1 10 0
			69	
			94	
do	28, do	To R. Patterson, paid him at sundry times to complete plank road, as per vouchers...	111	157 10 0
			116	
			130	
			130½	
do	31, do	To paid compensation for new line road	113	76 19 4
do	do do	do Hautson, for timber	118	28 13 10
November	7, do	do Jannotte, for earth for embanking	134	1 5 0
do	21, do	do Tiffeau, for drawing plank	154	4 19 9
do	do do	To pay list to 1st November	155	5 19 10
do	do do	To paid Deschamps, compensation for land occupied	156	2 0 0
do	30, do	do Dubreuil, for services	164	0 5 0
December	16, do	To pay list to 23rd November	194	1 0 0
				£525 10 4

Appendix (N.) No. 4.—DISBURSEMENTS for LABOUR, &c. on QUEBEC ROAD, from 31st July to 31st December, 1844. Appendix (N.)

			Voucher.	£	s.	d.
10th January	August 20, 1844	To paid candles and ink for gate	1	0	7	4
	October 2, do	do cost of toll-house, lot and interest		£108	0	0
		Less amount debited and at Cr. of J. B. Forsyth's balance sheet, 31st July, 1844		90	0	0
	do 31, do	To paid Hautson, for timber	84	18	0	0
	November 14, do	do cost of a box for Culvert	119	7	3	4
	do 21, do	do for candles, twine, &c.	137	1	8	2
			149	0	10	9
			8			
			29			
			35			
			57			
	do do do	To J. Fitzgibbon, half amount paid him for repairing roads, as per vouchers	74	6	0	0
			100			
			120			
			144			
	do 30, do	To paid Latrimouville, quarrying stone	170	1	10	0
	December 16, do	do making shutters for toll-house	184	2	7	3
	do do do	do John M'Donald, for extra services	187	5	0	0
	do do do	do for quarrying stone	195	2	14	0
	do 26, do	do J. M'Call's wages, 12 days	211	1	5	0
				£46	5	10

No. 5.—DISBURSEMENTS for LABOUR, &c. on UPPER LACHINE ROAD, from 31st July to 31st December, 1844.

			Voucher.	£	s.	d.
August	20, 1844	To pay list to 25th July	3	0	13	0
do	do do	do to 2nd August	19	1	12	6
do	do do	To paid for drawing stone	26	7	14	7
September	7, do	do cartage of stone	41	1	6	8
do	do do	do for two gallons of oil for gate	42	0	7	6
do	14, do	do Lyons, for drawing stone	54	1	17	6
do	19, do	To pay list to 29th August	62	2	14	0
do	25, do	To paid Lyons, for drawing stone	67	4	17	6
October	7, do	do do do	92	3	0	0
do	16, do	do for two gallons oil for gate	98	0	7	0
do	25, do	do breaking five tonse of stone	106	3	0	0
do	do do	do Lyons, drawing stone	110	2	12	6
do	31, do	do sundries for drawing stone, and pay list	122	10	12	8
			123			
			124			
November	7, do	do cartage of stone	127	3	10	0
do	14, do	do for ten panels fence	135	6	5	0
do	do do	do drawing stone	136	2	0	0
			18			
			101			
			234			
do	do do	do George M'Donald & Hugh Cleary, for repairs of road, as per vouchers	23	58	0	0
			61			
			102			
			168			
do	21, do	do stone breaking, oil for gate, and pay list	150	13	2	7
			153			
do	30, do	do sundries, drawing stone, and pay list	165	8	1	2
			167			
			176			
December	16, do	To pay list, and breaking stone for road	180	40	11	1
do	21, do	To paid breaking stone for road, 348 loads at 10d.	200	14	10	0
do	do do	do H. Cleary, 12 days labour on road	201	1	16	0
do	26, do	do wages, breaking stone, window shutters for toll house	200	15	0	9
			210			
do	28, do	To William Kerr, balance due him for 1850 loads stone, supplied by him for this road in 1843 and 1844	...	89	18	9
do	do do	To paid breaking and carting stone	221	11	12	8
do	30, do	To pay list	223	3	3	6
do	do do	do to 26th instant	230	2	0	6
do	31, do	To H. Brodie, portion of gravel used on this road, for which advances were made, as per vouchers of 1843	...	30	12	4
				£340	19	9

No. 6.—DISBURSEMENTS for LABOUR, &c. on LOWER LACHINE ROAD, from 31st July to 31st December, 1844.

			Voucher.	£	s.	d.
August	20, 1844	To pay list to 29th July	4	6	17	9
September	7, do	To paid for 3 days' labour	40	0	7	6
			8			
			29			
			35			
November	21, do	To J. Fitzgibbon, for repairs of roads, half of vouchers	57	6	0	0
			74			
			100			
			120			
			144			
do	30, do	To pay list for 12 days' labour	171	1	16	0
do	do do	To J. Fitzgibbon, repairs of road	173	5	2	6
December	16, do	To paid 10 days' labour on road	196	1	5	0
do	21, do	To making air holes to cellar of toll-house	204	0	10	0
do	26, do	To paid labour on road	217	1	16	0
do	28, do	To paid W. Kerr, for 1714 loads stone, supplied by him in 1843 and 1844	£175 16 2			
		Less cartage, deducted	17 8 9			
do	31, do	To paid for oil, paint, &c., for toll-house	239	158	7	5
				1	17	0
				£183	19	2

Appendix (N.) No. 7.—DISBURSEMENTS for LABOUR, &c. on the VICTORIA ROAD, from 31st July to 31st December, 1844. Appendix (N.)

10th January.			Voucher.	£ s. d.	10th January.
September 25, 1844	...	To paid for raising chimney of toll-house	73	3 0 0	
October 7, do	...	do for one gallon oil, for gate	93½	0 4 0	
November 14, do	...	do for drawing 507 loads stone	147	9 10 1	
			10		
			24		
do 21, do	...	do D. Cameron, for repairs of roads, two-fifths of vouchers	43	9 1 0	
			59		
			99		
			158		
do 30, do	...	do Lindsay, repairs to toll-house	172	3 9 10	
December 28, do	...	do William Kerr, for 261 loads broken stone, supplied by him in 1843 and 1844		26 2 0	
		vouchers		0 4 0	
do do do	...	do for one gallon oil, for gate			
				£52 0 11	

No. 8.—DISBURSEMENTS for LABOUR, &c. on the ST. ANTOINE and ST. LUC ROAD, from 31st July to 31st December, 1844.

		Voucher.	£ s. d.
August 20, 1844	...	To pay list to 10th August	17 0 15 6
do do do	...	To paid railing for fence	25 1 5 0
do 31, do	...	do for quarrying 12 toise of stone	33 3 12 0
September 19, do	...	To pay list to 31st August	60 2 4 6
do 25, do	...	To paid quarrying and breaking stone	65 5 0 0
October 16, do	...	do do do	97 5 0 0
do 31, do	...	To pay list to 17th October	114 3 15 0
November 7, do	...	To paid breaking and quarrying stone	126 8 5 6
do 14, do	...	To pay list to 31st October	139 4 11 6
December 28, do	...	To paid William Kerr, 851 loads broken stone, supplied by him in 1843 and 1844	85 2 0
			£119 11 0

No. 9.—DISBURSEMENTS for LABOUR, &c. on L'ABORD A PLOUFFE ROAD, from 31st July to 31st December, 1844.

		Voucher.	£ s. d.
August 20, 1844	...	To pay list to 1st August	6 2 6 0
do 21, do	...	do 15th do	27 1 16 0
do do do	...	To repairing bridge at Côte des Neiges	26 6 12 11
do 31, do	...	To breaking 92 loads stone	38 3 17 0
September 7, do	...	To pay list to 29th August	45 2 9 0
do do do	...	To paid Charlton, for 22 loads stone	48 2 1 3
do 25, do	...	To pay list to 12th September	68 3 10 0
October 7, do	...	do 26th do	93 4 5 0
do 25, do	...	do 9th October	109 4 11 0
do 31, do	...	do 24th do	115 4 4 6
do do do	...	To paid Hautson for timber	117 8 10 2
November 14, do	...	To pay list to 7th November	141 5 7 3
do 21, do	...	To paid L. Crevier, for making a bridge	163 1 2 6
do 30, do	...	To pay list to 21st November	169 4 12 6
December 16, do	...	To paid for labour on road	192 0 12 0
do 28, do	...	To Côte des Neiges gate, for light and twine	232 0 9 8
do 31, do	...	To paid 2 days labour	285 0 5 0
Cr.			56 11 9
March 7, 1844	...	By Montreal Bank, P. Brennan's note collected	£9 3 4
December 31, do	...	By P. Rutherford, quantity of broken stone taken by him	14 14 2
			23 17 6
			£82 14 3

No. 10.—PETTY ACCOUNTS of the MONTREAL TURNPIKE TRUST, from 31st July to 31st December, 1844.

		Voucher.	£ s. d.
August 20, 1844	...	To paid Hall, gunsmith, for looks for safe	9 1 10 0
do do do	...	do discount on bank bills	0 0 11
do do do	...	do silk tape, 8d.; discount, 1s. 1d.	0 1 9
do 21, do	...	do matches, 3d.; discount, 3d.; duster, 9d.	0 1 3
do 31, do	...	do discount on bills	0 0 8
September 7, do	...	do do	0 0 5
do 14, do	...	do Somerville, as arbitrator	51 6 0 0
do do do	...	do Lovell and Gibson, printing	52 21 17 6
do do do	...	do discount on Upper Canada bills	0 0 2
do 19, do	...	do do	0 1 0
do 25, do	...	do Armour and Ramsay's account, 43s. 3d.; discount, 2d.	64 2 3 5
Carried over			£31 17 1

Appendix (N.)

No. 10.—PETTY ACCOUNTS, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix (N.)

10th January.				Brought over		Voucher.	£ s. d.	10th January.	
October	2, 1844	To paid	1 ream paper, 15s.; Attorney for prosecutions, 40s.	...	...	{ 75 }	31 17 1		
do	do	do	Meredith and Bethune, Advocates	...	...	{ 76 }	2 15 0		
do	7, do	do	for 1 bottle ink	...	...	83	25 17 10		
do	31, do	do	discount on notes	...	...	...	0 1 6		
November	7, do	do	Jobin, for notarial services	...	...	131	0 0 3		
do	14, do	do	discount on bank bills	...	...	...	1 10 0		
do	30, do	do	do do	...	...	...	0 0 4		
December	16, do	do	making snow ploughs, cab hire, and Clerk of the Peace for sundry suits	...	...	{ 181 }	0 0 8		
do	24, do	do	for 24 snow shovels, 16s.; red ink and wax tapers, 1s. 11d.	...	...	{ 183 }	13 10 3		
do	26, do	do	Fitzpatrick's fine and costs	...	...	199	0 17 11		
do	30, do	do	Crawford, N. P., services	...	...	{ 212 }	12 3 6		
do	30, do	do	Keller's account, for spikes, &c.	...	...	{ 213 }	30 0 6		
							228	30 0 6	
								£118 14 10	
Cr.									
December	16, 1844	By cash received from Clerk of Peace, amount received by William Youle, as informer,	£2 5 0	...	...	2 5 0			
do	28, do	By cash received from Clerk of the Peace, fines	...	...	...	2 0 0			
								4 5 0	
								£114 9 10	

No. 11.—EXPENSE ACCOUNT of the MONTREAL TURNPIKE TRUST, from 31st July to 31st December, 1844.

December 31, 1844				£83 6 8	£ s. d.
do	do	To paid	James Holmes, Secretary, 5 months' salary to date	...	133 6 8
do	do	do	do do do extra allowance	...	67 10 0
do	do	do	William Youle, 6 months' salary to date	...	5 0 0
do	do	do	J. N. Ogilvy, allowance as Messenger	...	37 10 0
do	do	do	John M'Donald, Gate-keeper, Quebec Gate, to date	...	37 10 0
do	do	do	Maurice Murphy, do St. Laurent Gate, to date	...	37 10 0
do	do	do	J. Quinn, do Upper Lachine Gate, to date	...	30 0 0
do	do	do	P. Fitzpatrick, do Côte des Neiges Gate, to date	...	30 0 0
do	do	do	Peter Casey, do Longue Pointe Gate, to date	...	30 0 0
do	do	do	W. Donaldson, do Lachine Gate, to date	...	15 0 0
do	do	do	J. Donaldson, do St. Antoine Gate, to date	...	30 0 0
do	do	do	George Grant, do Victoria Gate, to date	...	25 0 0
do	do	do	J. Simmons, do Lower Lachine Gate, to date	...	
					£478 6 8

VOUCHERS.

Secretary, Nos. 39, 82, 125, 175, 206, 218.
 William Youle, Nos. 46, 79, 129, 209, 216, 227.
 John N. Ogilvy, 207.
 John M'Donald, 107, 220.
 Maurice Murphy, 12, 47, 90, 133, 191, 238.
 James Quinn, 5, 50, 86, 131, 193, 222.

P. Fitzpatrick, 44, 140, 226.
 Peter Casey, 15, 37, 88, 138, 185, 224.
 Wm. Donaldson, 85, 148, 215.
 George Grant, 14, 36, 89, 142, 158, 225.
 Joseph Simmons, 11, 58, 87, 145, 190, 240.

No. 12.—INTEREST ACCOUNT, from 31st July to 31st December, 1844.

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Interest on Road Debenture, No. 82, from 1st September, 1843, to 5th July, 1844, as per Receipt	...	25 6 8	
To Interest on Road Debentures, from 5th July, 1844, to 5th January, 1845, total amount	£47,000 0 0	1410 0 0	1435 6 8

No. 13.—GENERAL TOLL ACCOUNT, from 31st July to 31st December, 1844.

By amount erroneously, at the credit of Oliver Lacroix, in the year 1842	...	5 10 1
do of toll from 31st July, to 31st December, at St. Laurent gate	...	1287 19 0
do do do do Quebec do	...	557 12 5
do do do do Côte des Neiges gate	...	465 7 7
do do do do Upper Lachine gate	...	669 14 4
do do do do Lachine gate	...	320 5 2
do do do do St. Antoine gate	...	88 5 2
do do do do Lower Lachine gate	...	242 18 7
do do do do Victoria gate	...	178 16 8
do do do do Longue Pointe gate	...	241 15 5
do do do do Temporary gate	...	22 8 9
		4080 13 2
Less—		
Amount of Interest on Debentures	£1435 6 8	
do Expense account	478 6 8	
do Petty accounts	114 9 10	
do Cab and caleche hire	5 13 3	
		2033 16 5
		£2046 16 9

No. 14.—WEEKLY TOLL ACCOUNT, from 31st July to 31st December, 1844.

WEEK ENDING.	St. Laurent Gate. M. Murphy, Collector.	Quebec Gate. John McDonald, Collector.	Côte des Neiges Gate. P. Fitzpatrick, Collector.	Upper Lachine Gate. James Quinn, Collector.	Lachine Gate. W. Donaldson, Collector.	St. Antoine Gate. J. Donaldson, Collector.	Lower Lachine Gate. J. Simmons, Collector.	Victoria Gate. George Grant, Collector.	Longue Pointe Gate. P. Casey, Collector.	Temporary Collections at Gates.	Total
August 3, 1844	£ s. d. 64 18 1	£ s. d. 27 2 4	£ s. d. 20 7 4	£ s. d. 28 11 9	£ s. d. 8 0 0	£ s. d. 6 10 0	£ s. d. 11 9 0	£ s. d. 9 14 2	£ s. d. 8 11 0	£ s. d. 1 1 3	£ s. d. 113 0 0
do 10, do	73 14 1	23 18 0	18 11 4	29 5 3	7 18 2	5 13 0	9 14 9	6 16 0	8 8 6	1 3 0	113 0 6
do 17, do	80 8 7	26 3 5	20 10 2	28 18 9	9 0 0	8 2 3	12 16 8	9 12 7	10 12 6	1 2 6	126 6 7
do 24, do	59 0 7	24 16 1	17 11 8	60 9 11	7 10 3	3 13 6	55 3 6	7 13 10	9 12 9	0 17 9	126 6 7
do 31, do	71 2 3	25 17 7	20 14 8	25 12 10	8 0 0	5 2 8	36 3 8	8 12 1	9 11 3	0 17 6	126 6 7
September 7, do	71 17 3	21 14 1	19 17 10	27 16 5	9 0 0	5 10 6	7 9 8	9 5 9	8 9 6	0 19 0	126 6 7
do 14, do	71 15 1	23 10 0	20 1 7	32 5 5	9 0 0	5 1 3	9 8 4	13 19 9	9 15 6	1 1 3	126 6 7
do 21, do	72 10 5	27 8 0	26 15 10	30 7 5	10 0 10	5 12 0	13 10 3	13 6 5	12 12 0	1 3 9	126 6 7
do 28, do	68 13 5	32 0 2	25 19 4	28 3 5	10 19 9	4 10 0	9 4 1	14 6 10	17 13 0	1 1 6	126 6 7
October 5, do	58 7 7	28 8 10	23 10 2	26 19 3	10 10 0	3 15 0	6 6 1	7 0 6	15 11 6	0 19 6	126 6 7
do 12, do	81 11 5	32 3 2	28 5 9	31 7 9	12 0 0	3 12 6	8 5 6	12 1 9	17 17 9	0 19 0	126 6 7
do 19, do	80 6 5	26 3 0	24 6 0	33 13 1	11 0 0	2 9 6	11 4 9	8 10 2	14 14 9	0 19 0	126 6 7
do 26, do	67 15 0	26 17 7	21 3 7	26 2 9	10 4 3	3 5 0	5 13 2	13 3 8	15 2 6	1 0 9	126 6 7
November 2, do	40 4 8	15 18 8	13 8 5	19 13 10	5 1 9	1 15 6	2 16 7	5 12 7	5 1 3	0 8 9	126 6 7
do 9, do	54 1 11	18 5 10	18 15 9	22 9 3	8 10 9	2 16 0	10 7 5	6 17 0	5 4 3	0 18 9	126 6 7
do 16, do	54 3 5	18 7 9	17 4 7	29 2 0	10 10 0	1 11 3	6 15 1	4 19 2	4 11 5	1 2 6	126 6 7
do 23, do	55 0 4	16 15 4	20 0 0	92 4 4	31 17 4	2 5 0	5 6 9	7 5 7	5 5 6	1 4 0	126 6 7
do 30, do	38 16 7	17 17 10	17 13 5	22 1 8	39 1 1	2 3 9	4 18 3	5 17 1	3 6 0	1 5 0	126 6 7
December 7, do	37 19 4	22 13 3	23 2 3	20 17 2	32 10 0	1 10 0	3 10 4	4 9 9	9 12 6	1 2 6	126 6 7
do 14, do	29 7 1	30 0 2	21 18 9	14 2 3	37 13 5	2 13 9	4 18 3	4 19 11	14 0 0	1 5 0	126 6 7
do 21, do	39 15 7	32 5 0	19 16 3	18 6 3	22 2 3	4 1 3	4 8 9	12 4 3	17 2 0	0 15 6	126 6 7
do 28, do	31 17 3	39 6 4	25 12 11	19 4 0	9 15 4	2 11 6	3 7 9	7 15 2	19 0 0	1 0 0	126 6 7
	£1303 6 4	557 12 5	465 7 7	669 14 4	320 5 2	88 5 2	242 18 7	194 4 0	241 15 5	22 8 9	£4075 3 1
	* 15 7 4							† 15 7 4			Total ...
	£1287 19 0							£178 16 8			£4075 3 1

* By Cash paid Mr. Dods, President of the St. Michael's Road Company, one-half of the amount collected at Turnpike Gates of Trust belonging to that Company. See one-half of Voucher No. 198.

† By Cash paid St. Michael's Toll Company their proportion of Tolls collected at St. Laurent and Victoria Gates.

Appendix (N.)
10th January.

Appendix (N.)
10th January.

Appendix
(N.)

No. 15.—TURNPIKE ROADS ACCOUNT, from 31st July to 31st December, 1844.

Appendix
(N.)

10th January.

10th January.

		£		s.		d.	
December 31, 1844	To amount of Dr. of this account, per balance sheet to 3d July 1844	51195	14	2			
do do do	do of St. Catherine's Road, per account of disbursement	213	19	10			
do do do	do St. Laurent do do	170	18	0			
do do do	do Plank do do	525	10	4			
do do do	do Quebec do do	46	5	10			
do do do	do Upper Lachine do do	340	19	9			
do do do	do Lower Lachine do do	183	19	2			
do do do	do Victoria do do	52	0	11			
do do do	do St. Antoine and St. Luc do do	119	11	0			
do do do	do L'Abord à Plouffe do do	32	14	3			
	<i>Cr.</i>	52881	13	3			
	By balance of general toll account	2046	16	9			
	Actual present cost of Roads	£50834	16	6			

No. 16.—BALANCE SHEET of the BOOKS of the TRUSTEES of the MONTREAL TURNPIKE ROADS, from 31st July to 31st December, 1844.

		£		s.		d.	
		<i>Dr.</i>					
Turnpike Roads	Cost of roads and repairs	50834	16	6			
Cash	In office	£94	16	7			
	Deposited in Montreal Bank	870	15	6			
Board of Works	Due by it for this sum paid for plans of bridges and surveys of the river at Bout de l'Isle	965	12	1			
		165	4	8			
		£51965	13	3			
		<i>Cr.</i>					
Road Debentures	Issued for monies borrowed	£47,000	0	0			
Receiver General	Advances, &c. to pay interest on debentures	4959	7	11			
Thomas Heaven	Balance of contracts	6	1	7			
P. Rutherford	Balance of contract	0	3	9			
		£51965	13	3			

R E T U R N

To an ADDRESS from the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY to HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOUR GENERAL, bearing date the 9th ultimo, praying that His Excellency may be pleased to order the proper Officer to lay before the House a copy of the Lease, under which the lands known as the Forges of St. Maurice, are now held, if such Lease be in writing, and also for a copy of all such papers and documents as His Excellency may deem proper to communicate to the House, in relation to the future disposal of the said lands known as the Forges.

By Command,

D. DALY,
Secretary.



SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
13th January, 1845.

(Copy.)

THREE RIVERS,
25th February, 1843.

SIR,

I beg that you will take an early opportunity of bringing the enclosed under the notice of Sir Charles Bagot; indeed the very indisposition under which His Excellency has been for some time labouring, has prevented me from addressing you sooner on the subject of the Forge Lease.

The people hereabouts have been led to expect that the lands attached to the Iron Works were to be given away, and which expectation I understand has arisen from assertions made by Dr. Kimber.

You may recollect that Sir James Kempt was made to believe (as I understood from himself), by Dr. Kimber and Judge Vallières, that the inhabitants of this neighbourhood were very much in want of lands, especially part of those appertaining to the Forges, and furnished a list of the applicants.

To meet Sir James' wishes I agreed to cede about 5000 arpents adjoining the rear of the Seigniorie of Point du Lac and Machiche, which were accordingly surveyed and laid out into lots of 50 to 70 acres, as an augmentation to the Township of Caxton, and a sale of the lots was advertised for many months, to take place at the Church door of Machiche.

I attended the sale and purchased nearly the whole at about the upset price. None of the people on Sir James' list made their appearance, and I am assured that they had been led to expect that they would have obtained free grants. The same thing will take place again should the lands be offered for sale. Besides, if it is intended to grant the lands to the Forge people, I have no hesitation in saying, from the knowledge I have of the country, that, of the strip leased with the Forges, so small a proportion is fit for agricultural purposes, that the soil will never maintain any thing like the population, now living comfortably at the Iron Works. The unoccupied lands in the adjoining Seigniories are very large, and open for settlement on both sides of the Forge strip, particularly those belonging to the late Order of Jesuits.

I remain, &c.

(Signed,)

M. BELL.

Hon. D. DALY,
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix
(O.)

14th January.

SIR,

THREE RIVERS,

25th February, 1843.

Appendix
(O.)

14th January

I take leave to request, that you may be pleased to bring under the notice of His Excellency, the Governor General, that the present lease of the Iron Works of St. Maurice will expire on the 31st December next, and that a new Lessee has the right to entry during the present year for the purpose of collecting materials for carrying on the said Works. For the information of His Excellency, I transmit to you, enclosed, a copy of the conditions on which a lease was exposed to sale, at auction, in the year 1806, when I became the purchaser, at the annual rent of £60. This sale was not, however, confirmed by the Government, and after four years negotiating, I found it necessary to submit to the terms offered, and finally (after having paid but sixty pounds for four years) accepted a lease from the then Governor, Sir J. H. Craig, for the period of twenty-one years, at £500 per annum.

The circumstances attending the negotiation of the new lease, &c. were, at the time, so fully detailed, in a correspondence with the then Civil Secretary, that I do not deem it necessary to trouble His Excellency at present with further details.

Under the sanction of Government, I continued in possession, at the above rent, until 5th January, 1834, when I accepted a further extension of the lease of the Forges, including a tract of land in the Seignior of Cap de Magdeleine at the same rent for both, to expire at the same time, the end of the present year.

As I expect to be able to carry on the Works, to the very last day of the lease, I beg to submit to His Excellency the necessity of my obtaining a sufficient time to remove the valuable property, which may at that period remain on hand. And I would further beg leave to call His Excellency's attention to the destitute situation of the workmen and their families (a list of whom I enclose) resident at the Works, should the same be discontinued. These people, 425 souls, nearly all Canadians, born and brought up at the Post; and several of the families are descendants of the workmen found there at the conquest, who never left the establishment; and there are, besides, 300 more people fed at the Works at particular seasons of the year, and the farmers in the neighbourhood have always had a ready market for hay and oats, &c. &c., thus shewing the vast importance which these works have hitherto been to the Town and District, and the loss that may immediately accrue thereto should the said Works be discontinued, as now currently reported to be the intention of the Executive Government.

I remain, &c.

(Signed,)

M. BELL.

Hon. D. DALY,

&c. &c. &c.

PROVINCE OF }
LOWER CANADA. }

WHEREAS the Lease heretofore granted to David Munro and Mathew Bell, Esquires, of all those His Majesty's Domain Lands, Iron Works and Forges, situate near the Town of Three Rivers, in the said Province of Lower Canada, commonly known and called by the name of the Forges of St. Maurice, will expire and end on Tuesday, the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seven; Public notice is therefore hereby given, that the said Premises, with the ungranted Island in the River St. Maurice lying near the said Forges, and a further extension of the waste lands of the Crown upon the said River St. Maurice, upwards, from the lands possessed by the said Lessees, not exceeding three leagues in front by two in depth, and all and every the appurtenances thereunto belonging, will be put up at Public Auction by Messrs. Burns and Woolsey, at their Auction Rooms in the City of Quebec, in the said Province, on Wednesday, the eleventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and six, and a Lease thereof, to take effect from and after the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seven, for the term of twenty years, and, upon the conditions hereunder written, will be adjudged to the person who shall bid the highest annual rent therefor.

By order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council,

(Signed,)

HERMAN W. RYLAND.

Conditions of the Lease of the Forges of St. Maurice, referred to in the above Advertisement.

1st.—That the Lessees shall be entitled to work the present Iron mines, and any other which they may find on the premises, (mines of Gold and Silver excepted,) for their own advantage; to cut from the premises any quantity of wood which may be necessary for carrying on such works, and any manufactories of articles to be made from such mines; to erect any buildings on the soil, and to cultivate it as they may think proper.

2nd.—That the Lease shall be for twenty years.

3rd.—That the Lessees shall annually pay the annual rent at which the premises shall be struck off, in four equal quarterly payments.

4th.—That the Lessees shall continue to carry on the work of the Forges during the term of their Lease, unless prevented by failure of wood or ore; that the new Lessees shall be entitled to privileges similar to those granted to the present Lessees by their Lease.

5th.—That they shall be bound to keep up the buildings now on the premises in all necessary repairs, and deliver them up at the expiration of their Lease in as good condition as they shall receive the same, together with all buildings which they shall erect thereon, and shall not be entitled to receive from His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, any compensation or indemnification for such repairs, nor for any buildings or alterations which they may think proper to make on the premises.

6th.—That the Lessees shall pay to the present Lessees, for the moveable property connected with the Forges which shall be on hand at the conclusion of the present Lease, (the manufacture of the Forges, and all articles belonging to His Majesty, being excepted,) a sum not exceeding four thousand pounds, on such terms, as to value and times of payment, as they may agree on, or otherwise as may be settled by arbitrators chosen by the parties, and that such value shall be estimated by the arbitrators according to the utility of the several articles for carrying on the business and manufactures of the Forges in future. The new Lessees shall be at liberty to enter upon the premises leased during five months next before the expiration of the present Lease, to wit: from and after the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and six, for the purpose of cutting wood, in such quantities as they shall see fit.

7th.—That the new Lessees shall receive from the present Lessees the stock of ore which they, the present Lessees, in pursuance to their present engagement, shall provide in the year one thousand eight hundred and six, for the use of the Forges, during the year one thousand eight hundred and seven, and shall pay to the present Lessees the sum which the collection of the ore so provided shall have cost.

By order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council,

(Signed,)

HERMAN W. RYLAND.

Additional Clause to be added to the Conditions of Sale of the Forges of St. Maurice.

And lastly.—The present Lessees having authority to make a road and erect such bridges as to them shall seem necessary, for facilitating the communication between the said Forges of St. Maurice and the place where such hard wood as is necessary for the use and consumption of the said Forges is cut, upon condition that they do defray all the expenses which are or shall be incurred in making the said road and erecting the said bridges; it is further a condition of the said sale, that the new Lessees shall pay to the present Lessees, such sum for the said road and bridges as shall be awarded (by arbitrators chosen by the parties) for the estimated value of the said road and bridges to the new Lessee and to the Forges: Provided always, that the sum to be awarded and paid, shall not exceed two hundred and fifty pounds currency.

By order of His Honour the President in Council,

(Signed,)

HERMAN W. RYLAND.

July 15, 1806.

Appendix
(O.)
14th January.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Quebec, 16th June, 1806.

Appendix
(O.)
14th January.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the sale of the Lease of the Forges of St. Maurice, on the conditions above mentioned, is, in consequence of the necessary plans and surveys not being yet completed, deferred till Wednesday, the first day of October next, before which time the surveys and plans of the premises will be lodged with the Brokers, for the information of all concerned.

By order of His Honour the President in Council,

(Signed,)

HERMAN W. RYLAND.

(Copy.)

THREE RIVERS,

31st December, 1832.

SIR,

I regret exceedingly to be forced to intrude at present on His Excellency's, Lord Aylmer's, time on the subject of the Forges of St. Maurice, but I feel it incumbent on me, as Lessee of those Works, to bring under His Lordship's notice the extraordinary statements made a few evenings ago in the House of Assembly by Mr. Kimber, the newly elected Member for this Borough, respecting the lands annexed to and reserved for the use of the Iron Works, which, if not immediately contradicted, might possibly be considered by His Excellency as founded on truth.

It is stated in Neilson's Gazette of the 24th and 25th instant, that Mr. Kimber, on moving certain Resolutions respecting the lease of the Forges, on the 22nd, asserted that there is neither wood nor ore on that part of the reserved lands called the St. Maurice, and that they are of no use to the Lessee. That the Town of Three Rivers is cribbed in and curtailed of the benefits it would derive from the settlement of those lands, and that there are numerous families ready to settle on them.

Now, Sir, with respect to the first of these assertions, it must receive the most unqualified contradiction; nor can I persuade myself to think that Mr. Kimber did not know, at the time he made it, that it was utterly devoid of truth; and what surprises me still more, is, that the intelligent Member for the County of Nicolet should also have stated, that, to his knowledge, there is no wood on the tract of land in question. On the contrary, it is a notorious fact that a considerable proportion of the wood for the two Forges has always been charred on the Seignior of St. Maurice, and ore has been procured from the same quarter, particularly of late years; and at the very time that these extraordinary statements were gravely made, a number of woodcutters were, and continue to be, employed there. Had Mr. Kimber taken the trouble to ascertain the fact, by visiting the Iron Works this Fall, he must have closed his eyes and ears on a considerable part of the road leading from the Town to the Forges, not to have seen the piles of wood recently cut, and not to have heard the sound of many an axe, for the woodcutters were at work on the very side of the road.

With respect to the Town of Three Rivers being cribbed in by the reserve of the lands in question, it should be borne in mind that the St. Maurice line is nearly five miles from it,—that there is an intervening Seignior between them,—and that in the whole of that distance there is not, notwithstanding the "numberless families so eager to settle in the rear of the Town," a single inhabitant to be seen on either side of the road. Why does not the Seignior of this tract concede it? The question is easily answered: the lands, like most of those in the Seignior of St. Maurice, are not worth having. The next question then is, why such apparent anxiety to have the latter conceded? and that is also readily answered. Many of the inhabitants have for years been in the habit of supplying themselves with fuel—by making free with all they could come at on the neighbouring lands, and this source being nearly exhausted, they must now have recourse to St. Maurice for the very wood which it suited the purpose of their representative at the moment to say was not to be found there, or be reduced to the hardship, poor people, of working hard and paying for firewood, as others do, out of their earnings. It afforded an excellent handle, however, to a new member, hot from a contested election, to raise an outcry about the pretended grievances of his constituents, and at the same time to gratify a little personal pique against me, because my friends, and people in my employ, preferred voting for

another candidate. I venture to assert, without the fear of contradiction, that, excepting some small isolated spots here and there, the lands in the Seigniorship of St. Maurice will not, under any cultivation, maintain any other than a pauper population; and no man in his senses, free from prejudice, will pretend that such a population would add to the prosperity of this Town, or to any other. It is further to be considered, that the Forges of St. Maurice actually support a population of four hundred souls, besides affording employment to from a hundred to one hundred and fifty men more, at certain seasons of the year, a number far exceeding that which could subsist on the Seigniorship. Also, that independently of the importation from other Districts of goods, liquors, provisions, &c., from ten to twelve thousand pounds are annually expended at the Works, and circulated in the District, a sum more than equal to the value of the whole Seigniorship, even if cultivated to the greatest extent that the lands are susceptible of. The question now is, not merely what effect it may have on the Town of Three Rivers, supposing for a moment that the prosperity of the place was injuriously affected by it, but what a loss the Province must sustain if so useful a manufactory be abandoned, for it must not be lost sight of that iron wares are now manufactured there to the amount of nearly thirty thousand pounds annually, on an average, which must otherwise be imported, and many of the articles are not only of the most useful description, but adapted to the peculiar wants and even *prejudices* of the inhabitants of the country.

When the late Member, whose place is now supplied by Mr. Kimber, first brought the subject before the House of Assembly, from motives which can be as easily traced as those of his successor, I was anxious that the House of Assembly should enter into an investigation, and would willingly have given any information required before the House; but assured by those to whom I applied on the subject, that it would have no good effect, I stated the case to His Excellency Sir James Kempt, who, from an investigation which he caused to be made, ascertained to his entire satisfaction that not a single concession could be taken from the Seigniorship of St. Maurice without injury to the Iron Works. His Excellency was, however, so desirous to meet the wishes of the applicants for lands, who, he was induced to believe, would become actual settlers, if an opportunity to procure the lands were afforded them, that I proposed, in order to meet His Excellency's wishes, as far as was in my power, without injury to the valuable works intrusted to my care under the Lease I held from His Majesty's Government, to relinquish all the lands on the south-west line, lying between the River Machiche and the Seigniorship of Gatineau. This tract His Excellency Sir James Kempt accordingly caused to be surveyed and laid out in small lots, comprising altogether upwards of eleven thousand acres. After the usual notice, the sale of three Ranges, out of only four, took place, at the Church door of Y'Machiche, on the usual easy conditions offered by the Commissioner of Crown Lands; yet, strange to say, none of the clamorous applicants for lands made their appearance, nor did any of the great promoters for settlement on the Forge lands attend; the only purchasers were people who had lands in the neighbourhood, and a few inhabitants who had made partial settlements without a title, and I actually purchased four thousand five hundred acres myself at or near the upset price. This measure of Sir James Kempt, adopted to meet the immediate wants of those lands-hunters, and so readily acceded to as Lessee in relinquishing so large a tract, was not noticed in the House of Assembly by the learned Doctor, and now Honorable Member for this Borough; nor would it have answered his views to have done so, though it was quite in accordance with them to compare the extent of the Forge Reserve to a Principality in Europe. A very erroneous opinion has been entertained of the great extent which was originally reserved by the French Government for the use of these Works, the preservation of which I know was confirmed by instructions to the Governors of the Province soon after the conquest. The whole original grant did not equal in extent most of the Seigniorships; and when reduced, as already proved by me, should a new Lease be granted, will become a mere strip, comprising, as I have before stated, a tract of very bad land, entirely surrounded by other waste lands which are offered for settlement. But to revert once more to the tract of land reserved to the Forges; it was not merely to secure the necessary quantity of ore and wood, immediately requisite for charcoal, but to guard against those accidents by fire which the clearing of lands in the neighbourhood would render daily to be apprehended, and which if it occurred would prove of far greater consequence than the mere value of the wood destroyed. I am even now exposed every summer, owing to the carelessness of trespassers on the Forges' lands, and have sustained losses to the amount of many hundred cords of wood at a time. But should the destruction be such as to cause the Works to stop for a season, the whole of the workmen, with their families, would be thrown out of employment for a year, and obliged in a great measure to depend on the charity of their neighbours for support, for the Lessee, whose loss would be severe indeed, could ill afford sufficient pecuniary relief under such circumstances.

As regards the Cha-our-nigam Road, I only beg to remark, what Mr. Kimber stated about making it; on his *debut* in the House of Assembly, he appears not to have known even on which side of the River it is traced; not only did I afford every facility to the undertaking, but gave permission to make use of my own roads and to open others; and if I erred in any respect, it was in not having made His Excellency the Governor aware of the opening of such a road on the Crown Lands.

Appendix
(O.)
14th January.

Appendix
(O.)
14th January.

In requesting you to take a favorable opportunity for laying this letter before His Excellency Lord Aylmer, I cannot refrain from again expressing my regret at finding myself under the necessity of drawing His Excellency's attention to the contents of it at the present time, more particularly as I fear much of it will be found a mere repetition of what has been before communicated on the subject.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,)

M. BELL.

Colonel Craig,
&c. &c. &c.

POPULATION OF THE ST. MAURICE FORGES, TAKEN 27TH DECEMBER, 1842.

	MALES.		FEMALES.			MALES.		FEMALES.	
	over 14 years.	under 14 years.	over 14 years.	under 14 years.		over 14 years.	under 14 years.	over 14 years.	under 14 years.
H. Macauley, ...	1				Brought forward, ...	63	60	52	47
T. Lamb, ...	1	1	2		John Mailloup, ...	1	1	1	1
P. Denoncour, ...	1	3	1	1	N. Terrault, père, ...	2	1	2	2
P. Gilbert, ...	1	2	2	1	Jac. Aulny, ...	1		3	
Ant. Leclerc, ...	1	4	1		Ant. Mailloup, ...	1	3	1	
J. B. Terrault, ...	1	2	1	1	Lou. Mailloup, père, ...	1		1	
P. Terrault, ...	1	3	2		Jos. Laliberté, ...	1	1	2	
Jos. Boisvert, ...	1	1	1	4	O. Laliberté, ...	1			2
J. Pleau, ...	2	1	1	1	N. V. Precour, ...	2	4	1	
Ant. Pleau, ...	1				P. Chaurrette, ...	1	2	1	3
D. Noel, ...	2	1	2	1	R. Hembleau, ...	1	1	1	1
J. B. Gilbert, ...	2		1		C. Hembleau, ...	3	1	1	
C. Surazin, ...	2	2	1	3	St. Luc Hembleau, ...	1			
Ant. Lesseur, ...	1	2	1	1	P. Malloup, ...	1		1	
Étn. Ruane, ...	1	1	2	1	Lou. Malloup, fils, ...	2	1	2	1
H. Barchard, ...	1				Widow Hembleau, ...			5	
D. Chamette, ...	1				Jos. Mailloux, ...	2		2	2
Thos. Boisvert, ...	1				André Malloup, ...	1			
C. Dugre, ...	1				Lou. Michelin, ...	1		1	
Jean Micheline, ...	1	2	2		Jos. Lanouette, ...	3	2	3	3
Edward Tassée, ...	1		1	1	Eloi Terrault, ...	1	2	4	2
Bte. Micheline, ...	1				Ant. Beaulac, ...	1	1	1	2
H. Raymond, ...	1	1	1	2	Jos. Chaurrette, ...	2	1		1
Jos. Rohchon, ...	1	3	1		N. Rohchon, ...	1		2	
P. Leurs, ...	2		1	1	Aug. Gilbert, ...	3	1	2	4
Ant. Micheline, ...	1		1		Lou. Hembleau, ...	1		1	1
Lou. Chamette, ...	1	4	1	3	Ant. Lewis, ...	2	3	1	3
D. Lesarre, ...	1	1	1	2	J. P. Pelerine, ...	2	2	4	
P. Bourganville, ...	1	2	1	3	Jos. Micheline, père, ...	2		2	
Frs. Pelrine, ...	1		3	1	Benj. Micheline, ...	1			
Lauren. Isabelle, ...	1		1		A. J. Micheline, ...	1		1	
Lou. Pelerine, ...	1	1	2	5	F. J. Claude, ...	1			
L. Gauthier, père, ...	4	2	1	2	Ant. Gilbert, ...	1	1	1	3
B. Sawyer, père, ...	2	2	1	2	Aix. Precour, ...	1	1	1	2
Jean Terrault, ...	1		1		G. Precour, père, ...	3	2	2	3
F. Chaurrette, ...	2	4	2	1	F. Bouchard, ...	1	1	1	
F. X. Chaurrette, ...	1		1		E. Bouchard, ...	1			
Jacob Collins, ...	1	3	1	2	Ant. Felerine, ...	1		1	
Jul. Rivane, ...	1		1		G. Precour, fils, ...	1			
L. C. Hembleau, ...	1		1	1	Edouard Huot, ...	1		1	1
Jos. Terrault, ...	3	2	1	1	Aug. Poullin, ...	1		2	
Frs. Laroche, ...	2		1		Catherine Harris, ...			1	
P. Rivane, ...	1	2	1	1	Jas. Cunningham, ...	1			
B. Chaurrette, ...	1	4	1	1	H. Winniburgh, ...	1		1	
Jos. Boisverd, ...	1	2	3		B. Sawyer, fils, ...	1		1	
Jean Boisverd, ...	1				Jos. Michelin, fils, ...	1	1	1	
M. Boisverd, ...	1				Jos. Gilbert, ...	1			
E. Terrault, ...	1		1		L. Gauthier, fils, ...	1	1	1	1
N. Terrault, fils, ...	1		1	1	J. Tomlinson, ...	1	1	1	2
P. P. Hembleau, ...	1	2	1	3	Jas. Gordon, ...	1	2	1	2
Carried forward, ...	63	60	52	47	TOTAL, ...	126	97	114	88
									425

ST. MAURICE FORGES,
27th December, 1842.

(Signed,)

H. MACAULEY.

Appendix
(O.)SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
KINGSTON, 21st October, 1843.Appendix
(O.)

14th January.

14th January. SIR,

I am commanded by the Governor General to inform you, that His Excellency has had under consideration your letters of the 25th of February and 22d* of March last, relative to the future disposal of the Forges of St. Maurice, and the Reserve attached to them.

His Excellency directs me, with a view of preventing any injury which might arise by the discontinuance of the Works at the close of the present Lease, to propose to you to continue your occupation of the Forges and Reserve for one year more, at the present rent; but subject to the condition, that such occupation shall not prevent or interfere with any survey, concession, lease, or disposal by the Government of all or any of the lands held in conjunction with the Forges; nor yet with any of the rights or privileges which may be granted, leased, or conceded to any person or persons whomsoever, to take effect after the expiration of such year.

I have, &c.

(Signed,)

D. DALY,
Secretary.HON. M. BELL,
&c. &c. &c.
Three Rivers.

THREE RIVERS, 31st October, 1843.

SIR,

I have received your communication of the 21st instant, by which I am led to understand that the Governor General has been pleased to authorise you to offer me a continuance of the Lease of the Iron Works of St. Maurice for one year from the expiration of the present Lease, under certain conditions contained in your said letter. In reply I beg to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency, that I am prepared to accept the offer, and that I will endeavour to carry on the Works in full operation over the winter, in order so as to support comfortably the people connected with these Works.

Early in the summer I must expect that the present furnace will be blown out, when it cannot be expected that, as tenant for so short a period, I can undertake to build a new one, and it will be at that period that a new tenant should be allowed to make a partial entry. I will, however, have a new furnace cut and prepared, and I rely on the justice of the Government, and shall expect to receive the same protection, in the conditions of sale or lease of the premises, as was afforded me on a former occasion. Should I learn further hereafter what may be the intentions of the Governor General with respect to these Works, I may consider it my duty, as an old tenant, to offer some remarks on the subject.

I am, &c.

(Signed,)

M. BELL.

(Copy.)

On this day, the ninth of April, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, before us, the undersigned Public Notaries for that part of the Province of Canada, which herebefore constituted the Province of Lower Canada, dwelling in the City of Quebec, in the said Province, personally came and appeared the Honourable John Stewart, Commissioner for managing and administering the Estates which heretofore belonged to the late Order of Jesuits; who, for the consideration hereinafter mentioned, hath leased and demised, and by these presents doth demise and lease, unto the Honourable Matthew Bell, Esquire, the Lessee of St. Maurice Forges, accepting these presents by his Attorney, Alexander Davison Bell, Esquire, of the City of Quebec, Merchant, by him the said Matthew Bell duly appointed, for every the effects and purposes hereof, under and by virtue of his power of Attorney, bearing date the first instant, recorded in the office of J. M. Badeaux, Notary Public of Three Rivers, and of which a Copy is hereunto annexed, that is to say—All that tract of Land situate and being on the north east side of the River Saint Lawrence, in the District of Three Rivers, containing twenty-five thousand nine hundred and forty *Arpens* in superficies, and forming part of

* Note.—The letter of the 22d of March here referred to, was merely a short note transmitting the copy of Mr. Bell's letter to Lieut. Col. Craig, of the 31st of December, 1832, before given.

Appendix
(O.)

14th January.

the Seigniory of Cape Magdeleine, which said tract of Land is designated in a plan of the said Seigniory, drawn by Joseph Hamel, Surveyor, by the letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, and is more particularly described in a *Procès Verbal*, dated the eighth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and lodged in the office of the Commissioner for the management of the Jesuits' Estates, in the City of Quebec. To have and to hold the said tract of Land and Premises hereby described unto the said Matthew Bell, and his heirs, from the first day of the month of January, now last past, to the full end and term of one year, to be fully complete and ended. The present Lease is thus made, and granted for and in consideration of the annual rent or sum of Seventy-five Pounds, Halifax Currency, which the said Matthew Bell, by his said Attorney, doth hereby bind and oblige himself and his heirs to pay to the Commissioner or Commissioners of the Jesuits' Estates, or to the person or persons having the administration of the said Estates for the time being, at his or their office in the City of Quebec, wherever the said office may be held for the time being, in and by even and equal half-yearly payments of thirty-seven pounds ten shillings currency, the first payment whereof shall be made on the first day of July next ensuing. And the said John Stewart doth declare that the said Lease is granted to the said Matthew Bell and his heirs, for the use of the Forges at St. Maurice, and more particularly for the purpose of digging Ore and cutting Wood upon the said tract of Land, which the said Matthew Bell and his heirs, are hereby empowered to procure and take from the said tract of Land at all times during the continuance of the present Lease, in any quantity that may be necessary or requisite for the use of the said Forges; And the said John Stewart doth covenant and agree with the said Matthew Bell and his heirs, in manner following, that is to say—that during the continuance of the present Lease, the said Matthew Bell and his heirs, shall not be in any manner interrupted in their possession of the said tract of Land for the purposes aforesaid, but that at all times during the said term, they shall for such purposes have the free and exclusive enjoyment of the said tract of Land and Premises. And it is agreed that all buildings, clearances, and improvements that may be erected and made upon the said demised Premises during the present Lease by the said Lessee, or his heirs, shall be delivered up at the end of the term, without any remuneration or allowance being made for the same.

Thus done and executed in the said City of Quebec, at the office of Archibald Campbell, one of the undersigned Notaries, on the day and year first above written. In faith and testimony whereof, the said parties have to these presents, first duly read, set their hands; We, the said Notaries, hereunto also subscribing, in faith and testimony of the premises.

(Signed,)

J. STEWART,
A. D. BELL,
A. CAMPBELL, N. P.

O. F. CAMPEAU, N. P.

A true Copy of the Original remaining of record in my Office.

(Signed,)

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, N. P.

Certified, a true Copy.

D. DALY, *Secretary*.

C. T. METCALFE.

PROVINCE OF }
CANADA. }

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen,
Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come or whom the same may concern, GREETING :—

WHEREAS, our deceased *Uncle, William the Fourth*, of happy memory, in his life time, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Defender of the Faith, was pleased by His Royal Letters Patent, bearing date at Quebec, the twenty-fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and in the fifth year of His Reign, to lease and demise unto *Matthew Bell* of the City of Quebec, Esquire, for the term of ten years, the premises hereinafter mentioned and described, for the rent and upon the terms and conditions and subject to the clauses, provisions, reservations and covenants in the said Letters Patent contained, *And whereas* the said term expired on the first day of January now last past, *And whereas* the said *Matthew Bell* hath implored us to grant unto him an ex-

Appendix
(O.)

14th January.

Appendix
(O.)
14th January.

Appendix
(O.)
14th January.

extension of the term of the said Lease for and during one year to commence and be completed. *Now therefore know*, that We of our special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, have leased and demised, and by these Our Royal Letters Patent do lease and demise, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors unto the said *Matthew Bell*, all that tract of land, situate, lying and being near the Town of Three Rivers, in Our said Province, containing the spot, in which the Iron Mines, usually known by the name of "Les Forges de Saint Maurice," are situated, and comprising within it the Fief and Seigniorship of Saint Maurice, and other lands adjacent thereto, and convenient to be enjoyed with the said Iron Mines and bounded by the following boundaries, that is to say, *Beginning* on the North West boundary line of the Seigniorship of Saint Maurice where it intersects the westerly bank of the River Saint Maurice as at the Point A on the accompanying Plan, running from thence along the said boundary astronomically South forty-five degrees West, two hundred and eighty chains to its intersection with the rear line of the Seigniorship of Tonnancour or Pointe du Lac, as at the Point B, thence along the said rear line of the Seigniorship of Pointe du Lac, astronomically South eighty-five degrees West, three hundred and forty-eight chains until intersected by the North East boundary line of the Augmentation of Caxton as at C, thence along the said boundary line astronomically thirty degrees West to the second bend of the River Machiche as at D, on its Western bank, thence along the said River including the River to the rear line of the third Range of the said Augmentation of Caxton as at E, thence along the said Range line North Westerly to a point where it is intersected by the North West outline of the Fief St. Etienne, at the point F thence along the said line astronomically North forty-five degrees East to the South West bank of the said River Saint Maurice, at the point G, thence down along the said River on the same side, following its different windings and turnings to the place of beginning, being three leagues in front on the said River, by such depth as may be contained within the above described limits. Together with a further extension of Our waste Lands situate on the Westerly bank of the said River Saint Maurice, presenting a front on the said River of four miles, fifty-four chains, as represented by the letters G H on the said plan, upon a depth of two leagues extending Westward from the said River towards the interior, embraced between the diverging line G F and to the South West boundary line of the Seigniorship of Cap de la Magdeleine, as represented by the letters H I, so as not to interfere with the third Range of the Augmentation of Caxton, as in and by a certain plan of Our Surveyor General of Our late Province of Lower Canada, of the said tracts of land hereby granted, unto these presents annexed (reference being thereunto had) will, more fully and at large appear. To have and to hold, enjoy and occupy the said premises hereby leased and demised to him the said *Matthew Bell*, his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, for and during the said term of one year, to commence and be accounted from the first day of January now last past, and to end on the first day of January, which will be in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, rendering and paying therefor unto Us, Our Heirs and Successors, yearly and every year, the sum of five hundred pounds, current money of Our said Province, by four equal quarterly payments to be made to the Receiver General of Our Revenue in Our said Province of Canada, or his lawful Deputy, or in case of his or their absence, to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of Our said Province for the time being, less the sum of seventy-five pounds, current money aforesaid, to be paid yearly and every year to the Commissioner for the management of the Jesuits' Estates as the rent of a certain tract of land, now forming part of the Seigniorship of Cape Magdeleine and formerly held by the said *Matthew Bell*, together with the lands hereinbefore leased and demised from His said late Majesty King William the Fourth, as in and by a certain lease of the said tract of land in the said Seigniorship of Cap Magdeleine made and passed before *Archibald Campbell*, Our Notary Public, and bearing date at Quebec the ninth day of April, instant, reference being thereunto had will more fully and at large appear. *Provided always*, that if the said rent, or any part thereof shall be behind and unpaid during the space of thirty days after it shall have become due, it shall be lawful for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, to re-enter into the said premises, and Our said Lessee, his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, therefrom to expel and remove, and the said premises again to seize into Our hands for Our own immediate use, profit and disposal, and likewise to seize all the utensils, tools, stock of iron, timber and other goods, merchandizes and effects of every kind, corn and hay cut and uncut, that shall be found on the said demised premises, and the same to sell or cause to be sold and out of the money thereby produced to retain to Our use the rent that shall be so due, together with all the charges of making the said seizure and sale. *Provided also*, that the said *Matthew Bell*, Our said Lessee, shall during the term of this lease, preserve and keep in good repair the Buildings and Works now erected and being on the said premises hereby leased and demised, or which the said *Matthew Bell*, Our said Lessee, shall thereon erect and build or cause to be erected and built, and shall likewise preserve the utensils and tools which are on the said premises or any part thereof, or replace them with others of equal value, and shall and will at the expiration of the said term, quietly and peaceably deliver the said premises and the said Buildings and Works and the said several utensils and tools, in as good a condition with respect to number and goodness as the same were on the day of the date of Our demise and lease of the said premises by us made to *Conrad Gogy*, to wit, on the third day of February in the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, according to the inventory thereof then made and signed by the said *Conrad Gogy*, and in Our

Appendix
(O.)

14th January.

demise and lease aforesaid, to the said *Conrad Gogy*, particularly specified and designated. And for the better enabling the said *Matthew Bell*, Our said Lessee, to work the said Iron Mines and every and other which he may find on the said premises (Mines of Gold and Silver only excepted) for his own advantage; We do hereby give and grant for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, unto Our said Lessee, his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, full power and authority, during the term of this Our demise and lease, to cut any trees or quantity of wood, which he shall find growing upon the said leased and demised premises, and which may be necessary for carrying on such works and manufactures of articles to be made from such Mines or any of them, and to erect upon the said premises any buildings which he the said *Matthew Bell*, or his Executors, Administrators or Assigns, shall judge to be most for his or their advantage, whether by feeding cattle thereon or by sowing it with corn of any kind or any other useful seed or plant, or otherwise howsoever, and likewise to work the aforesaid Iron Mines, commonly known by the name of the Forges of Saint Maurice, and dispose of the produce thereof to his or their own advantage, and in like manner to open and work any other Mines which he or his Executors, Administrators or Assigns may find upon the said premises, and every and any other Mines of lead, tin or copper or coals or any other metal, mineral or fossil whatsoever, which may be found on the premises, or any part thereof, (Mines of Gold and Silver only excepted,) and to dispose of the produce thereof, to the sole and proper benefit and advantage of the said *Matthew Bell*, his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, without paying to us, Our Heirs and Successors any part of such produce or any rent or profit in lieu thereof, or any consideration whatsoever for the various advantages which Our said Lessee, his Executors, Administrators and Assigns may derive from the present lease and demise of the said premises, save only and except the rent aforesaid of five hundred pounds. current money aforesaid, less the aforesaid sum of seventy-five pounds, current money aforesaid, to be paid yearly and every year to the Commissioner of the Jesuits' Estates as aforesaid. *Provided always*, and it is hereby declared that it shall be lawful for us, Our Heirs and Successors, Our Governor, Lieutenant Governor or person administering the Government of Our said Province, the Lessee or Lessees of the premises hereby demised for any term of time after the expiration of this Lease, or such other person or persons as We or they or any of them may appoint from and after the first day of January now next ensuing until the expiration of the present Lease, with workmen or others in his or their Company or employment to come into and enter upon the said hereby demised premises or any part thereof, as often as we, he, she or they may deem fit, there to view, search and collect Iron Ore for the use of the Forges on the said demised premises or the Manufactory of Iron, and also from and after the first day of January now next ensuing, until the expiration of the present Lease, with workmen or others in Our, his or their employment to come into and enter upon the said hereby demised premises, or any part thereof, as often as we, he, she or they may deem fit, there to view, search, cut down and collect wood, requisite and necessary for the use of the Forges on the said demised premises, or for the Manufactory of Iron, and the same Iron Ore and Wood there and thereon to keep and preserve from the period aforesaid, for and until the expiration of the present Lease, such entries being nevertheless made in such a way as not in any wise to disturb, trouble or incommode the said *Matthew Bell*, Our said Lessee, in the enjoyment and use of the said demised premises. *Provided nevertheless*, and we do hereby declare Our pleasure to be that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to prevent the right from time to time, and at all times during the said term hereby demised and leased of Us, Our Heirs and Successors to enter into and upon, survey and take possession of, and to grant, concede, lease, convey and dispose of all or any part or portion of the said tract or parcel of land hereby demised, as We, Our Heirs and Successors may deem expedient, and the benefit of Our said Province and of our loving subjects therein may require for the purposes of settlement and cultivation, but for no other purpose, or on any other account whatever. *And provided further*, that no grant of the aforesaid described and hereby demised land shall take effect until after the expiration of the said Lease. And we further direct that a Copy of these our Letters be made out whereupon shall be written and executed under the hand and seal of the said *Matthew Bell* his acceptance of the present grant and demise to him made, and his consent and agreement to perform the conditions therein contained, and that the said Copy shall be kept by Our Secretary of Our said Province.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province of Canada, to be hereunto affixed. *Witness*, Our Right Trusty and Well Beloved The Right Honourable Sir CHARLES THEOPHILUS METCALFE, Baronet, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, one of Our Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor-in-Chief in and over Our Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c., at our Government House at Kingston, in our said Province, the eighteenth day of April, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, and in the seventh year of Our Reign.

D. DALY, *Secretary*.

C. T. M.

PROVINCIAL REGISTRAR'S OFFICE, }
Montreal, 17th December, 1844. }

Certified to be a true and correct Copy of the Record.

R. A. TUCKER, *Registrar*.Appendix
(O.)

14th January.

Appendix
(O.)PROVINCE OF }
CANADA. }

14th January.

Appendix
(O.)

14th January.

KNOW ALL MEN by these Presents, That the Honourable Matthew Bell, of the Town of Three Rivers, in the Province of Canada, Esquire, hath accepted, and doth hereby accept, the Grant and Lease made to him by Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, in virtue of these Letters Patent, upon and under all and singular the terms, conditions, reservations, and provisoes therein set forth and contained, and doth hereby bind and oblige himself to observe, perform and fulfil all and every the obligations, matters and things by him to be observed, performed and fulfilled according to the tenor and effect of the said Letters Patent.

Done at the City of Quebec, in the Province of Canada, the seventh day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

(Signed,)

M. BELL.

Signed and executed in presence of

(Signed,)

FRANCIS WARD PRIMROSE, Q. C.

(Signed,)

THOMAS ROLLS, of Quebec, Gentleman.

Certified, a true Copy.

D. DALY,

Secretary.

(Copy.)

IRON WORKS OF ST. MAURICE,

7th September, 1844.

THE HON. DOMINICK DALY,

SIR,

The termination of the Lease of these Works is now drawing fast to a close ; if decided on shortly, I could make arrangements to carry on the Works, so as to support a large proportion of the workmen and their families during the ensuing Winter, so as to carry on the Works to the month of May or June next. It is now too late to lay in a supply of wood and ore for the whole year, and May or June is the period at which new operations ought to commence. I take leave to request that you will bring this matter to the notice of His Excellency the Governor-General. I beg also to state, for His Excellency's information, that a Notice or Protest, of which I have a copy, was served on me some time ago by the Queen's Official Notary, at the request of one Turcotte and his wife, relating to the Lands leased with the Iron Works, and warning me not to pay any Rent to the Government. I really paid no attention to this Protest at the time that it was served on me, considering the poor man at whose request it was done, not a remove from a pauper, to be deranged. I have, however, since been informed that he had been encouraged in the step he had taken by the late Commissioner of Crown Lands ; and lately he has given notice by the Bell-man in Three Rivers, that he was ready to give concessions and calling on such persons as were willing to take them, to give in their name to the Queen's Notary ; as might be expected, every poor man in the neighbourhood, as well as many of the inhabitants who have farms adjoining the Crown Lands, I understand have done so, and many of the workmen here have added their names to the list. Turcotte calls his tract St. Etienne, and, I understand, claims as fronting on the St. Lawrence, a little above the Town of Three Rivers, and running back so as to include all the Lands leased with the Iron Works. Now I believe that a small Fief belonging to the late Order of Jesuits, fronts on the St. Lawrence, the Seigniories of Ste. Margaret and St. Maurice are in the rear, and intervene before reaching what was then called St. Etienne, on which the Iron Works are erected, and which also takes its front on the St. Maurice, above what was called the Fief St. Maurice, and which Fief it appears was re-united by Bouchette's Publications to the Royal Domain in 1740, and annexed with Lands extending up the St. Maurice, to the parties then carrying on the Iron Works erected on St. Etienne, which Works were in operation, by the same authority, as early as 1737.

I remain, with every respect, &c. &c.,

(Signed,)

M. BELL.

Appendix
(O.)

[Translation.]

14th January.

On the afternoon of the fifteenth day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, we, the undersigned Notaries Public for that part of Canada, formerly the Province of Lower Canada, residing at the Town of Three Rivers, at the request of Sieur Antoine Turcot, Burgess, residing in the said Town, and of Dame Rosalie Rivard, his wife, by him duly authorised to the effect of these presents, Seigniors and Proprietors of the Fief and Seigniorship of St. Etienne, situated in the Banlieu of the said Town of Three Rivers, did go to the office and residence of the Honourable Matthew Bell, Esquire, situated in the said Town of Three Rivers, Notre Dame Street, Lessee of the Forges of St. Maurice, and the adjoining Land, where being present, and speaking to Edward Greives, Esquire, his son-in-law and Agent, we, at the said request, did forbid him expressly to pay any debts or dues for or by reason of his enjoyment or possession of any part of the said Fief St. Etienne, to any persons others than the said Burgess and his wife, in their said capacity of Seigniors of the said Fief and Seigniorship of St. Etienne, under pain of being obliged to pay the said debts and dues twice, protesting, at the same time, against the said Matthew Bell for all costs, damages, and interest, should he disobey the present *Acte*, whereof we did leave a copy with him, in order that he may not plead ignorance of the premises.

Thus done and passed at Three Rivers, on the day and year aforesaid, and we, the said Notaries, have signed these presents, after having read the contents thereof. Signed on the original minute remaining of record by Wm. Burns, N. P., and by the undersigned,

(Signed,)

J. E. DUMOULIN, N. P.

Copy of an approved Report of the Honourable the Executive Council, dated 16th September, 1844 :—

On a letter from the Honourable Mathew Bell, proposing to remain in possession of the Forges of St. Maurice, until the month of June next.

The intended new arrangements regarding the Forges of St. Maurice, and the Land included in the Lease thereof, not being completed, it is for the advantage both of the Government and of the people employed at the Forges, who thereby will get employment during next Winter, that the proposal of Mr. Bell should be accepted. The Committee, therefore, respectfully recommend that he be continued in the possession of the Forges until the first of June next, under the same terms and conditions as those laid down in the Order in Council of 26th September, 1843.

Certified.

(Signed,)

E. PARENT.

To the Provincial Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

MONTREAL, 19th September, 1844.

SIR,

Having had the honour to bring under the consideration of the Governor-General your communication of the 7th instant, I have received His Excellency's commands to inform you, in reply to so much of it as relates to the subject, that he is pleased, under the circumstances, to grant you an extension of the Lease of the Forges of St. Maurice, and of the Lands attached thereto, until the 1st of June next, upon the same terms and conditions as those expressed in my letter to you of the 21st of October last.

I am to add that the necessary instruments for carrying His Excellency's decision into effect, are in course of preparation.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

D. DALY,
Secretary.Hon. M. BELL,
&c. &c. &c.
Three Rivers.Appendix
(O.)

14th January.

Montreal, 19th September, 1844.

14th January.

11th January. SIR,

I have the honour, by command of the Governor-General, to transmit to you the enclosed letter from the Hon. M. Bell, together with the documents connected with the case, and to desire that you will have the goodness to prepare the drafts of such instruments as may be required for carrying out the provisions of the enclosed Order of His Excellency in Council, of the 16th instant, granting to Mr. Bell an extension of the Lease of the St. Maurice Forges and Lands, until the 1st of June, 1845.

I have, &c.,

*(Signed,)*D. DALY,
*Secretary.*ST. MAURICE,
26th September, 1844.

SIR,

I have received your letter of the 19th instant, communicating to me, by His Excellency the Governor-General's commands, that I may continue to carry on the Iron Works of St. Maurice to the 1st day of June next, upon the same terms and conditions as those expressed in your letter to me of the 21st October last. I beg to assure His Excellency, that I will use every endeavour to keep the Works in good order and in full operation to that period.

I must again express a hope that whatever may be decided on for the future, respecting these Works, that the work-people, bred on the establishment, will receive that protection they so deservedly merit, and that I will also receive (on giving up the Works) the same protection and justice as was accorded to me at the time the Lease was offered at Public Sale in the year 1806.

The Iron Works of St. Maurice I humbly conceive ought to be considered more a Provincial establishment, than that of a Local or District one; and I cannot but here remark the very erroneous statements that have been, and are still being circulated, respecting the great extent of the territory leased with the Iron Works, to refute which, reference need only be had to the *Plan** which accompanies the Lease; the Seigniories neighbouring have many of them a greater extent of unsettled and waste Lands.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed,)

M. BELL.

Hon. D. DALY, *Secretary.*

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Montreal, 18th November, 1844.

SIR,

I have the honour, by command of the Governor-General, to transmit to you the enclosed engrossed form of Lease to be executed by you before Her Majesty's Notary at Quebec, in favour of the Hon. Matthew Bell, of the tract of land in the Seigniorship of Cap de la Magdeleine, included in the former Lease to that gentleman.

You will have the goodness to communicate with Mr. Bell upon the subject, and obtain his acceptance of the Lease; and upon the completion of the Instrument, to transmit a certified copy of it to this Department.

I have, &c.,

*(Signed,)*CHRISTOPHER DUNKIN,
*Assistant Secretary.*Hon. J. STEWART,
Commissioner of the Jesuites' Estates,
&c. &c. &c.,
Quebec.

Note.—The execution of the further Lease, under the Order in Council of the 16th of September last, in favour of the Hon. Matthew Bell, of the Crown Reserve Lands, is delayed on account of the non-completion of the Lease of the tract appertaining to the Estates of the late Order of Jesuits.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
11th January, 1845.

Appendix
(O.)

(Copy.)

14th January.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,

Montreal, 14th September, 1844.

Appendix
(O.)

14th January.

SIR,

The Lease of the St. Maurice Forges being about to expire, it has been deemed necessary, as a preliminary step towards enabling the Government to judge of the best mode of disposing of that property, to order a regular survey of that tract.

I have therefore, in compliance with an Order in Council, to request you to issue the necessary instructions for the Survey required.

It is proposed to lay out a village at the Forges, and to subdivide the tract generally, so as to afford the Farm Lots, fronts on rivers wherever practicable.

On these two points I shall further communicate with you.

I have the honour to be,

&c. &c. &c.

(Signed,)

D. B. PAPINEAU.

THOMAS PARKE, Esquire,
Surveyor General.

(Copy.)

Instructions to Mr. Pierre Bureau, D. P. S., to subdivide into Farm Lots certain tracts of land known as the lands of the Forges comprising the Fiefs St. Maurice and St. Etienne, lying on the West side of the River St. Maurice in the District of Three Rivers, and to lay out a certain reserve for a Village on the present site of the Forges of St. Maurice, in the Fief St. Etienne.

SIR,

Having received the commands of His Excellency, the Governor General, in Council, conveyed in the Honourable D. B. Papineau's, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Letter dated 14th September last past, to cause the above mentioned survey of the Tract of the Forges of St. Maurice to be effected by actual measurement in the field, in the manner contemplated by the approved Report of Council dated 26th September, 1843, as a preliminary step towards disposing of the tract of the Saint Maurice Forges, I have nominated you as the Surveyor to perform that important survey, as reposing confidence in your ability and experience, and I have accordingly to request your particular attention to the following instructions for your guidance :—

Although the boundaries of the Tracts above mentioned, named Fief St. Maurice and St. Etienne, forming part of the expiring lease of the Forges at St. Maurice made by Government to the Honourable Mr. Bell were surveyed in the field agreeably to the report of Mr. Benjamin Ecuyer, D. P. S. in the year 1805, yet considerable differences have since been discovered in the field in establishing the limits of the Augmentation of Caxton under the operations performed by Mr. Louis Legendre, which appear to render essentially necessary the exact determination and boundaries of the lines of division between the said Tracts respectively and the adjacent Seigniories of St. Marguerite and Pointe du Lac, as a preliminary step to subdividing the said Tracts into Farm Lots. You will therefore accordingly proceed to ascertain in the field, 1st, The position and course of the division line between the said Fief Sainte Marguerite and Saint Maurice, and the line of division between the latter Fief or Tract of the Forges and the Seigniorship of Pointe du Lac; and 2dly, The line of division between the said Fief Saint Etienne or Tract of the Forges and the said Seigniorship of Pointe du Lac.

To that effect you will notify the proprietors of the said Fiefs Sainte Marguerite and Pointe du Lac, with a view of establishing, with their co-operation, those boundary lines in a permanent and legal manner; you will next draw the division line between the said Fiefs Saint Maurice and Saint Etienne, due North East from the North Easterly angle of the Seigniorship of Pointe du Lac to the bank of the River Saint Maurice, where you will plant a post duly inscribed, and at the foot a stone boundary, with requisite witnesses: and then proceed to lay off into Ranges and Lots the aforesaid Fiefs or Tracts of Saint Maurice and Saint Etienne for purposes of actual settlement, into Lots of 100 acres each, and the allowance for highways, in the manner represented in the annexed figurative plan as near as the circumstances and the nature of the case will admit, save and except the broken Lots; beginning at the South angle of the Fief St. Maurice, on the North East boundary line of the Seigniorship of Pointe du Lac, where you will plant a large square post duly inscribed St. Maurice, Ste. Marguerite, Pointe du Lac, 1844: Thence admeasuring along the rear line of Fief Ste. Marguerite, lay off the Fourth, Third and Second Ranges, each of the depth of 80 chains, 80 links, and the remaining distance to the River

Appendix
(O.)

14th January.

Appendix
(O.)

14th January.

St. Maurice to compose the first Range, which you will admeasure, and at the intersection of the North East line of Fief Ste. Marguerite with the River St. Maurice, you will plant a post duly inscribed for the South East corner of the said Fief St. Maurice, and thence scale by right angular survey and off sets the bank of the said River St. Maurice, planting, as you proceed, posts at the end of every 13 chains in perpendicular width from the line of Ste. Marguerite, for the breadth of the Lots to be laid off in the said Tract, numbered from the South East towards the North West, until you intersect the North West line of the Fief St. Maurice. You will then run the 2d, 3d, and 4th Range lines from the posts planted on the line of the Ste. Marguerite, Astronomically North West, and lay off in each of the said Ranges Lots of 13 chains wide, corresponding in breadth and numbers with the subdivisions of the Lots along the River Saint Maurice until you intersect the aforesaid North West line of the Fief St. Maurice. The posts in the said subdivision to be carefully numbered and planted on the Range lines, and off-set posts also planted on the South West side of the Range lines, shewing the direction and course of the side lines of the Lots.

You will then proceed with the subdivision of the Fief St. Etienne into Farm Lots of the said dimensions of 13 chains front in perpendicular breadth, by 80 chains 80 links in depth; the first range being at the River St. Maurice, and thence numbering South Westerly the said range lines being in continuation of the lines drawn in the Fief St. Maurice, as represented on the diagram bearing Astronomically North West.

In order to determine the North West and South West boundaries of the said Fief St. Etienne, you will run and admeasure the line between the third and fourth Ranges thereof, from the North Angle of the Seigniority of Pointe du Lac, due North West as above stated, to the intersection of the River Machiche, planting posts at every 13 chains for the breadth of the Lots until within the depth of a range of Lots, more or less, from the said River, as at the division line between Lots No. 39 and 40, thence you will run, due South West along the said division line, and at the depth of 80 chains 80 links, set off the Range line between the fourth and fifth Ranges, then continue due South West to the intersection of the said River Machiche, which you will scale to the intersection of the South West line of the said Fief, and the North East line of the Augmentation of Caxton, surveyed by Mr. Legendre in the year 1830, and forming the South West or rear limits of the said fifth Range. You will then lay off and bound the Lots in the said fifth Range from the point on the River intersected by the division line aforesaid to Lot 45 inclusive, if that number of Lots be found upon actual measurement, as the case may be. Then scale the said River to the intersection of the line between the fourth and fifth Ranges. Thence lay off and bound the Lots aforesaid, fronting on the River Machiche numbered in continuation of the numbers of the Lots in the said fourth Range as indicated in the diagram, to the line between the fourth and third Range. Thence lay off the Lots in the third Range fronting on the River to the line between the third and second Ranges produced to the said River Machiche, from the point of intersection whereof you will draw a line due North East to the River St. Maurice, where you will plant a large squared post of cedar or other durable wood inscribed for the Northernmost corner of the said Fief St. Etienne. You will then complete the subdivision of the said Fief St. Etienne, as hereinbefore directed.

Your Range lines to be well opened and conspicuously blazed; and in order to ensure greater accuracy in your Survey thereof, you will run a check line from the post dividing Lots Nos. 24 and 25 on the line between the first and second Ranges, at right angles with the said Range line,—first to the River St. Maurice, and admeasure the distance thereto; secondly, from the said post South West to the line of the Augmentation of Caxton aforesaid;—setting off on the said check line as a centre line the depth of the second, third, and fourth Ranges, each of 80 chains, 80 links, and the remaining space to the line of Caxton to constitute the fifth Range aforesaid.

You will perform a special Survey of all that space of Land lying between the River St. Maurice and the line of the first Range in the Fief St. Etienne, coloured and edged red in the annexed diagram, on which tract lies the establishment of the Forges of St. Maurice; the site of the proposed village to be laid out into village and park lots, agreeably to further instructions you shall receive to that effect.

As a preliminary measure, you will draw in the field the external lines of the reserve for the village, which will comprise the breadth of four lots, extending from the line of the first Range to the St. Maurice, embracing the settlements and improvements effected at the Forges of St. Maurice, whereof you will perform a careful but rapid survey, shewing the position of the houses and other buildings; the ground occupied and improved upon, and the name of the occupants, the position of the buildings and ground occupied by the Forges, the direction of the roads leading to the interior. You will extend your Survey of the improvements beyond the limits of the reserve, should any be known to exist within the boundaries of the part edged red on the plan. This Survey of the reserve might with advantage, considering the advanced season of the year, precede the subdivision of either of the Townships of St. Maurice and St. Etienne: and after you will have established the Seigniorial boundaries, and drawn the line

Appendix
(O.)

14th January.

between the said Fiefs, on which latter line you may lay off the depths of the Ranges and draw the front line of the first Range which is to form the South West limit of the said village and park lots as aforesaid, to the intersection of the River St. Maurice, or the division line between lots No. 9 and 10 in the said first Range.

You will transmit as soon as completed, a plan of the Village Reserve, shewing the improvements and settlements at the said Forges St. Maurice, accompanied with an explanatory Report, conveying every information you may deem useful to the public service.

The herein directed survey and subdivision of the said Fiefs to be executed with the greatest possible care, united to diligence and due regard to economy in the execution thereof.

Of all which operations you will transmit to this office a detailed and ample Return of Survey, accompanied with a plan of the said Tracts or Fiefs, drawn on a scale of 40 chains to an inch, exhibiting the lines you shall have run and bounded in the field, their true and magnetical course determined from meridional observations, the length of said lines in chains and links, the features of the country you shall have traversed, whether hilly, mountainous, or level; what lakes or rivers you shall have intersected, their general dimensions and direction; all which shall be more specially mentioned and described in your field notes, transmitting the information in the manner called for and as directed in the hereunto annexed printed instructions, to which I request your particular attention.

You will also keep a diary or journal of each day's work from the day you will receive these instructions to the day of your transmitting the hereinabove required Returns of Survey; distinguishing the time you will have been employed in the Field Survey from the time engaged in making out your plans and returns aforesaid, to the effect required by the said printed instructions.

For the time you will be employed in the execution of this service, you will be allowed 20s. per diem, and 2s. 6d. for finding yourself; and also a surveying party to consist of seven persons. To the principal chain-bearer will be allowed 4s. per diem, to the axe-men 3s. and to the labourers 2s. 6d. each per day, with a daily allowance of 1s. 3d. each for rations, and a reasonable time allowed them for going to and returning from the field of operations.

Your pay and allowances for rations to be continued while engaged in preparing your Returns of Survey and Accounts for the execution of the service now entrusted to you, which said Returns and Accounts, duly attested by you, and accompanied with vouchers of disbursements and Pay List of your surveying party, will be subject to careful and strict examination in this Office, pursuant to the third Article of the printed instructions and the regulations contained in the approved Report of Council, dated 11th April, 1840, of record in this Office.

Given under my hand, at the Surveyor General's Office, Montreal, this 15th day of October, 1844.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 11th January, 1845.

(Signed,)

THOMAS PARKE,
Surveyor General,

Certified true Copy,

(Signed,)

JOSEPH BOUCHETTE,

(In the absence of the Surveyor General.)

I. In order to avoid all disputes that might hereafter arise from the line being insufficiently marked, you are to mark the same in the most conspicuous manner, blazing the trees on each side thereof, with three blazes, to wit—one blaze on each side, in the direction of the line, and one blaze on that side by which the line shall pass. And in order to avoid such errors as might arise from your Needle being drawn aside by attractive matter, you are carefully to attend to the making of back observations on your line, whereby to correct any deviations that may at any time take place; and for this purpose you are to cut away such trees and underwood as shall obstruct your view, and may with facility be removed.

You are likewise to fix posts of cedar, (or rather the most durable wood that may be at hand,) at the corner of every range and lot, and also direction pickets to shew the course of the side lines, marking the number thereon to serve as a guide to the future Surveyor, who may be employed in laying out the said Township into lots or farms. And at the several corners of the said Township, you are to erect a square post of cedar, or other durable wood, marking the name of the Township thereon, and also the names of the adjoining Townships, where any

Appendix
(O.)

14th January

Appendix
(O.)

14th January.

Appendix
(O.)

14th January.

have been named, together with the date of the year when surveyed, and place a heap of stones round the same, if stones shall be at hand; blazing all the trees in the vicinity likewise to make the place the more conspicuous.

II. As the errors which take place in surveying are often occasioned by bad chaining, you are to be particularly careful in the choice, and constantly attentive to the conduct of your chain-bearers, whom you will likewise cause to be sworn for the faithful discharge of their duty, previous to the commencement of your work. You will also be careful in directing them to carry their chain as level as possible in going up and down hills, the hindermost man holding up his end of the chain perpendicularly over the stick in going up hills, and the foremost man holding up his end of the chain in going down hills, and placing the stick where it shall first strike the ground, on being dropped perpendicularly from the extremity of the chain, to the end that the horizontal distance may be always noted in your field book; and in cases where the hills shall be too steep for the chain to be held level at its full length, you are to direct the chain-men to measure with the one half thereof, putting a stick at every second measure of those half lengths.

III. You are to keep an account in your field book of the courses, noting carefully the variations of the compass and distances, (in English chains and links,) of your several lines; the quality of the soil you pass over, whether sand, loam, clay, &c., and the several sorts of timber growing thereon; whether any or what part thereof shall be fit for the cultivation of hemp or flax, or what other productions you shall judge it most proper for, as also the several rivers, brooks and streams fit for mills; stone quarries, minerals, the general slope and features of the land, and, in short, all other observations that may tend to the public utility and benefit, noting in your field-book the breadth of the several rivers and streams, and the course they run, as well as the distance measured on the line, at which such rivers or streams were crossed, or at which such quarries, minerals, &c., were found. You are likewise to note each day of the month in your field-book, to the end that the work of each day may be distinguished; and to make the whole of your entries with such care and accuracy as shall enable you to answer any questions relative thereto on oath, if the same should be required; an attested copy of which field-book you are to deliver into this office, together with a plan of the said Township, laid down from a scale of forty chains in an inch, designating the hills, swamps, lakes, rivers and streams that you shall have observed; distinguishing those streams that are fifty links wide and upwards by a double line, and those of a smaller size by a single line, together likewise with an arrow to show which way the said stream runs.

Given under my hand, at the Surveyor-General's Office, in the City of Montreal, this fifteenth day of October, A. D. 1844.

(Signed,)

THOMAS PARKE,

Surveyor-General.

Copy of a Report of the Honourable the Executive Council, on the subject of the Forges of St. Maurice, dated the 15th of September, 1843, approved by His Excellency the Governor General, on the 26th of the same month.

The Honourable Mathew Bell has represented to Your Excellency's Predecessor in the Government of the Province, "That the present Lease of the Iron Works of St. Maurice will expire on the 31st December next, and that a new Lessee has the right to enter upon them during the present year, for the purpose of collecting the necessary materials for carrying on the business of these Works or Forges, as they are commonly termed."

After a narrative of the circumstances under which Mr. Bell became the Lessee of the Forges, and of a tract of Land in the Seigniorship of Cap de la Magdeleine adjacent, that gentleman has submitted "The necessity of his obtaining sufficient time to remove the valuable property which may (at the expiration of the Lease) remain on hand." And also "has called the attention of the Government to the destitute situation of workmen and their families, resident at the works, should the same be discontinued." These people, four hundred and twenty-five souls, (Mr. Bell adds,) "are nearly all Canadians, born and brought up at the Post, and several of the families are descendants of the workmen found there at the Conquest, who never left the Establishment;—and there are besides about three hundred more people fed at the Works at particular seasons of the year; and the farmers in the neighbourhood have always had a ready market for hay and oats, &c. &c., thus shewing the vast importance which these Works have hitherto been to the Town and District, and the loss that may immediately accrue thereto, should the said Works be discontinued, as now currently reported to be the intention of the Executive Government."

Appendix
(O.)

14th January.

Mr. Bell, in a Letter bearing the same date as the representation just adverted to, viz.—the 25th February last, has transmitted a Copy of a Letter addressed by him on the 31st December, 1832, to Col. Craig, Secretary to Lord Aylmer, then Governor of Lower Canada, upon the subject of the Forges, and further observes, “that the people hereabouts have been led to expect that the Lands attached to the Iron Works were to be given away, which expectation,” Mr. Bell says, “I understand has arisen from assertions made by Dr. Kimber, (Dr. Kimber, M. P. for the County of Champlain,) that Sir James Kempt was made to believe, as I understood from himself, by Dr. Kimber and Judge Vallières, (Mr. Chief Justice of Montreal), that the inhabitants in this neighbourhood were very much in want of Lands, especially part of those appertaining to the Forges, and furnished a list of the applicants; that to meet Sir James Kempt’s wishes, I agree to cede about five thousand arpents adjoining the rear of the Seigniories of Pointe du Lac and Machiche, which were accordingly surveyed and laid out into Lots of fifty and seventy acres, as an augmentation to the Township of Caxton, and a sale of the Lots was advertized for many months, to take place at the Church door of Machiche. I attended the sale, and purchased nearly the whole at about the upset price (2s. 6d. per acre). None of the people on Sir James’ list made their appearance, and I am assured that they had been led to expect that they would have obtained free grants.

“The same thing will take place again should the Lands be offered for sale, besides if it is intended to grant the Lands to the Forge’s people, I have no hesitation in saying, from the knowledge I have of the country, that of the strip leased with the Forges, so small a proportion is fit for agricultural purposes, that the soil will never maintain any thing like the population now living comfortably at the Iron Works.

“The unoccupied lands in the adjoining Seigniories are very large, and open for settlement on both sides of the Forges strip, particularly those belonging to the late Order of Jesuits.”

The Letter to Mr. Secretary Craig contains a reply to some observations printed in Neilson’s *Gazette* of the 24th and 25th of December, 1831, as having been made by Dr. Kimber, as a Member, in his place in the Assembly of Lower Canada, on moving certain Resolutions respecting the Lease of the Forges.

In contradiction to Dr. Kimber, Mr. Bell in this letter asserts—“as a notorious fact, that a considerable proportion of the wood for the two Forges has always been charred on the Seignior of St. Maurice, and ore has been procured from the same quarter, particularly of late years, and at the very time of these extraordinary statements,” (viz., first—that there is neither wood nor ore on that part of the reserved Lands called the St. Maurice, and that they are of no use to the Lessee; second—that the Town of Three Rivers is cribbed in, and curtailed of the benefits it would derive from the settlement of those Lands, and that there are numerous families ready to settle on them,) “were gravely made, a number of wood-cutters were, and continue to be employed there; that had Dr. Kimber taken the trouble to ascertain the fact, by visiting the Iron Works this Fall, he must have closed his eyes and ears on a considerable part of the road leading from the Town to the Forges, not to have seen the piles of wood recently cut, and not have heard the sound of many an axe, for the wood-cutters were at work on the very side of the road;” that “with respect to the Town of Three Rivers being cribbed in by the reserve of the Lands in question, it should be borne in mind that the St. Maurice line is nearly five miles from it—that there is an intervening Seignior between them, and that in the whole of that distance, there is not, notwithstanding the numberless families so eager to settle in the rear of the Town, a single inhabitant to be seen on either side of the road.”

“Why (says Mr. Bell) does not the Seignior of this tract concede it? The question is easily answered—The Lands, like most of those in the Seignior of St. Maurice, are not worth having. The next question then is—Why such an apparent anxiety to have the latter conceded? That is also readily answered—Many of the inhabitants have for years been in the habit of supplying themselves with fuel, by making free with all they could come at on the neighbouring Land, and this source being nearly exhausted, they must now have recourse to St. Maurice for the very wood which it suited the purpose of their Representative at the moment to say was not to be found there, or be reduced to the hardship, poor people, of working hard, and paying for firewood, as others do, out of their earnings. It afforded an excellent handle, however, to a new Member, hot from a contested election, to raise an outcry about the pretended grievances of his constituents, and at the same time to gratify a little personal pique against me, because my friends, and people in my employ, preferred voting for another Candidate.”

“I venture to assert, without the fear of contradiction, that excepting some small isolated spots here and there, the Lands in the Seignior of St. Maurice will not, under any cultivation, maintain any other than a pauper population, and no man in his senses, free from prejudice, will pretend that such a population would add to the prosperity of this Town, or to any other.” Also, “that independently of the importation from other Districts, of goods, liquors,

Appendix
(O.)

14th January.

Appendix
(O.)

14th January.

“provisions, &c., from ten to twelve thousand pounds are annually expended at the Works, and circulated in the District, a sum more than equal to the value of the whole Seigniori, even if cultivated to the greatest extent, that the whole Lands are susceptible of. The question now is, not merely what effect it will have on the Town of Three Rivers, supposing for a moment that the prosperity of the place was injuriously affected by it, but what a loss the Province must sustain, if so useful a manufactory be abandoned, for it must not be lost sight of that iron wares are now manufactured there to the amount of nearly thirty thousand pounds annually on an average, which must otherwise be imported, and many of the articles are not only of the most useful description, but adapted to the peculiar wants and even prejudices of the inhabitants of the country.”

“When the late Member, whose place is now supplied by Mr. Kimber, first brought the subject before the House of Assembly, from motives which can be as easily traced as those of his successor, I was anxious that the House of Assembly should enter into an investigation and would willingly have given any information required, before the House: but assured by those to whom I applied on the subject, that it would have no good effect, I stated the case to His Excellency Sir James Kempt who from an investigation which he caused to be made, ascertained to his entire satisfaction that not a single concession could be taken from the Seigniori of St. Maurice, without injury to the Iron Works. A very erroneous opinion has been entertained of the great extent which was originally reserved by the French Government for the use of these Works, the preservation of which I know was confirmed by instructions to the Governors of the Province soon after the Conquest. The whole original grant did not equal in extent most of the Seigniories, and when reduced as already proved by me, should a new Lease be granted, will become a mere strip, comprising, as I have before stated, a tract of very bad Land, entirely surrounded by other waste Lands which are offered for settlement. But to revert once more to the tract of Land reserved to the Forges, it was not merely to secure the necessary quantity of ore and wood immediately requisite for charcoal, but to guard against those accidents by fire which the clearing of Lands in the neighbourhood would render daily to be apprehended, and which if it occurred would prove of far greater consequence than the mere value of the wood destroyed; I am even now exposed every summer, owing to the carelessness of trespassers on the Forge Lands, and have sustained losses to the amount of many hundred cords of wood at a time. But should the destruction be such as to cause the Works to stop for a season, the whole of the workmen, with their families, would be thrown out of employment for a year, and obliged in a great measure to depend on the charity of their neighbours for support; for the Lessee, whose loss would be severe indeed, could ill afford sufficient pecuniary relief under such circumstances.”

“As regards the Cha-oui-nigan Road I only beg to remark what Mr. Kimber stated about making it on his debut in the House of Assembly, he appears not to have known even on which side of the River it is traced. Not only did I afford every facility to the undertaking, but gave permission to make use of my own roads, and to open others, and if I erred in any respect, it was in not having made His Excellency, the Governor, aware of the opening of such a road, on the Crown Lands.”

Having thus stated Mr. Bell's claims and the arguments upon which he relies in support of them, and having done so in his own words, the Committee of Council beg leave to submit to your Excellency a sketch of the history of the Forges, and of the proceedings of the Executive Government of the Province in relation to them, in so far as the records of the Council throw light upon the subject.

On the 12th May, 1767, the Forges were Leased by the Government for a period of sixteen years to Christopher Alexander Dumas, Thomas Dunn, Benjamin Price, Colin Drummond, Dumas St. Martin, George Allsopp, James Johnston and Brooke Watson, to be enjoyed and used as practiced before the Conquest under the French Government, and at the yearly rent of twenty-five pounds, currency.

On the 12th December, 1782, the then Governor communicated to the Executive Council the following articles from His Majesty's Royal Instructions to him. “And whereas it appears from the representations of Our late Governor of the District of Trois Rivières, that the Iron Works at Saint Maurice in that District, are of great consequence to our service—it is therefore our will and pleasure that no part of the Lands upon which the said Iron Works were carried on, or from which the ore used in such Works was procured, or which shall appear to be necessary and convenient for that establishment, either in respect to a free passage to the River St. Lawrence, or for producing a necessary supply of wood, corn and hay, or for pasture for cattle, be granted to any private person whatever; and also, that as large a district of land as conveniently may be adjacent to and lying round the said Iron Works, over and above what may be necessary for the above purposes be reserved for our use, to be disposed of in such manner as we shall hereafter direct, and appoint.”

Appendix
(O.)

14th January.

Appendix
(O.)

14th January.

At the expiration of the Lease above mentioned on the 12th December, 1782, the Forges were Leased by General Haldimand, the then Governor, to Mr. Conrad Guky, upon his Petition, for another period of sixteen years from the 9th June, 1783, "upon the same conditions" and for the same rent as the present Lessees now hold and enjoy the same."

It appears from the Council Books that Mr. Allsopp, one of the former Lessees, and who was then a Member of that Council, warmly opposed the Lease to Mr. Guky, and urged as grounds for his opposition that no notice or advertisement had been given by the Government of the intended Lease, and that the proper means had not been adopted for obtaining the best price for the Lease.

This opposition, however, was unsuccessful.

It appears that Mr. Guky did not retain the Lease during the whole of his term, for on the 17th February, 1798, George Davison, David Monro and Mr. Bell represented to the Government that the Lease was in their hands: that they had made large improvements at the Forges, and that the Lease would expire on the 10th June, 1799. They in consequence prayed for a renewal of the Lease in their favour, or to be reimbursed the cost of their improvements by any incoming Tenant.

Upon this application, the Council reported on the 1st May following, that the Forges formed one of the most valuable objects of the Territorial Revenue of the Crown; that under proper management, the Seigniori may become the seat of great population and industry, and eventually a source of considerable income to the Province, that the value of the Land increased in proportion to the number of artificers settled near the Forges, and that in the efflux of time the property would furnish a very productive fund in case of the Civil expenditure of the Province. The Council after suggesting the extension of the term of the Lease to ninety-nine years instead of sixteen, recommended the extension of the then existing Lease until the 1st April 1810, to enable the Government to advertise the sale in the Newspapers, and give such other notices as were necessary to secure competition.

The Committee of Council will now avail itself of a Report of the Council of Lower Canada, made on the 25th July 1807, in elucidation of the subject of your Excellency's references.

"It appears by entries in the Council Books that in the year 1800 there existed a competition for a Lease of these Forges between Messrs. Monro & Bell, and the proprietors of the Batiscan Forges; after certain advances made by these parties, Messrs. Monro & Bell obtained a Lease for five years, to commence from the first day of April 1801, at the annual rent of £850, a copy of which Lease the Committee has also caused to be prepared, and which is prayed may be considered as forming part of the Report."

"Messrs. Monro & Bell held the Forges under this Lease for the five years and duly paid the rent, and on the first of May 1805, His Excellency Sir Robert Shore Milnes, the Lieutenant Governor, was pleased to refer to the consideration of a Committee of the whole of the then Council certain points respecting these Forges. Upon this occasion, the Committee recommended to continue the possession of the Forges to Messrs. Monro & Bell for one year after the expiration of their Lease, in order to afford time for surveying the Lands proposed to be leased, and to give notice to the public that these Forges were offered to the highest bidder for a certain term, the Committee being at that time of opinion that these were the most probable means of producing such a competition as would be most advantageous to Government, the Committee also recommended an additional tract of the Waste Lands of the Crown to be demised with the Forges, consisting of about 34,000 acres of Land, with a view of enabling the Lessees to carry on the Forges with the better advantage to themselves and consequently with a view to the obtaining a high rent, and that if the Forges should be let to any persons other than Messrs. Monro & Bell, that the new Lessee should pay to those gentlemen a sum not exceeding £4000 for the moveable property connected with the Forges which might be on hand when the new Lessees entered. Certain other measures were recommended to be adopted to enable any new Lessees to go on the premises to make necessary preparations previous to the termination of Messrs. Monro & Bell's term, and the opinion of the Committee was that the Forges and premises should be demised for a term of twenty years to be granted to the highest bidder, notice of which was recommended to be given not only in the Provincial papers but also in two of the London, New York and Boston papers."

"This Report was afterwards confirmed in Council, and in pursuance thereof public notice was given that the Forges and Premises would be put up to Auction and be demised to the highest bidder for the term of twenty years from the first day of April, 1807. And the Committee begs leave to add to this their Report a copy of the Conditions of Sale published at the same time."

"Nothing more seems to have occurred till the 10th June 1806, when His Honour Mr. President Dunn (one of the Lessees under the Lease of the 12th May 1767) by written communication of that date, informed the Committee that he had judged it proper to put off the sale of the Lease of the Forges of Saint Maurice, which had been intended should take place the next

Appendix
(O.)

14th January.

Appendix
(O.)

14th January

Appendix
(O.)

14th January.

“ day, to an indefinite time, stating that he had been induced so to do, by the particular situation in which he found himself placed. He also stated that having purchased for his sons a share in the Batiscan Iron Works, should he for the good of the Revenue give an order to the Auctioneer not to dispose of the Lease of the King’s Forges for a less rent than was then paid, he might be thought to act from interested motives ; and, on the other hand, was he not to give any instructions to the Auctioneer, and the Lease should be disposed of at a low rent, he might be accused of suffering it to be disposed of much under its value, especially as the extent of the land appropriated was to be considerably increased with a view of obtaining a higher rent. And His Honour required the opinion of the Committee whether it might not be advisable to postpone the Sale of the Lease till the arrival of the Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, or for twelve months, and that the then Lessees, Messrs. Monro & Bell, be continued, if agreeable to them, for a year longer.”

“ On the 13th June, 1806, the Committee took this reference into consideration, and finding by information from the Surveyor General, that the necessary surveys of the premises had been prevented by the inclemency of the season, and that the survey from that cause was only commenced in the then month of June, reported as their opinion that it was expedient to delay the said Sale to a future day, for the consideration alone, that the Plans and Surveys for the information of the new Lessees were not then ready : suggesting also that the Warrant of Survey which was issued on the 7th March preceding, had not embraced all the subjects intended by the Order of Council of the 22d May 1805, on that subject ; that the Surveyor General had also informed the Committee that he could engage to finish the intended Survey and Plans within three months. On these grounds the Board humbly recommended that the advertisement for the Sale of the said Lease should be continued as theretofore, to take place on the 1st of October then next, with all the conditions therein expressed, and with the additional information that Surveys and Plans of the premises would in due time be in the hands of the Brokers for information to all concerned. This Report was afterwards confirmed in Council, and public advertisements inserted in the Gazette, in conformity thereto.

On the 1st October, the Forges were accordingly put up to be let to the highest bidder according to these conditions, and the Auctioneer, not having any instructions to put them up at any fixed sum, the first offer made, as appears by the report of the King’s Broker and Auctioneer, was of £16, the second £50, by Mr. Bell, third £55, and the fourth and last, by Mr. Bell, of £60, and he was declared the highest bidder at the said annual rent of £60 for a term of twenty years. Shortly after this His Honour the President directed the Attorney General to prepare the draft of a Lease, pursuant to these terms, for twenty years. Such draft being referred to the Executive Council for approbation, the Board, conceiving the difference of rent between £850 and £60 for a term of twenty years so excessively great, hesitated very much in giving their opinion that this Lease ought to be granted, and, after deliberation, recommended that the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General should be taken, whether, under the circumstances of the case, the Crown was compelled by any proceeding that could be instituted to grant the Lease, a copy of which case and opinion the Committee begs leave to submit as forming part of their Report.

The Attorney and Solicitor General having given it as their opinion that the Crown was not compellable by any proceeding to be instituted in any of His Majesty’s Courts of Justice in this Province, to grant the Lease in question, the Committee, upon the report of the draft of the Lease, submitted to His Honour the President, that it would be *advisable and necessary* to refer the whole of the case for the consideration and instructions of His Majesty’s Ministers thereon. This Report had been made and approved in Council before the receipt of the Despatch from the Right Honourable Lord Castlereagh, requiring the present statement of facts and circumstances.

The Committee begs leave further to submit this additional representation, that although a question is referred to the Attorney and Solicitor General as to the effect of a premeditated combination on the part of Messrs. Monro and Bell, with the other bidders, to obtain the Lease in question, at an under value, it does not appear that any such concert could be proved to have existed, and that as far as has come to the knowledge of the Committee, the whole of the case may be considered as resting in the facts and circumstances stated in this Report.

On the 24th July, 1806, an advertisement had appeared in the Quebec Gazette, stating the conditions of the Lease of the Forges. It would appear that nothing further was done in relation to the matter until the 9th January, 1810, when an extract from a Despatch of Lord Castlereagh was communicated to the Council by the Governor, in compliance with which a Lease was granted to Messrs. Monro and Bell, from the 1st January, 1810, to the 31st March, 1831, upon the terms and conditions specified in the advertisement in the Quebec Gazette, and at the rent of £500 per annum.

On the 7th July, 1830, a proposal by Mr. Bell to the Government to continue his Lease of the Forges for one year, was accepted, but the consideration of his proposal for a five years’ Lease “ was suspended until the same shall have been submitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department.”

Appendix
(O.)

14th January.

It appears from a communication made by Lord Aylmer, the then Governor, to the House of Assembly of Lower Canada on the 28th December, 1835, that several Despatches passed between His Lordship and the Colonial Secretary in relation to the renewal of Mr. Bell's Lease.

Appendix
(O.)

14th January.

On the 9th April, 1831, His Lordship transmitted to Lord Viscount Goderich, who then held the seals of the Colonial Office, a copy of an Address which had been presented by the House of Assembly during the then late Session of Parliament, and remarked upon it, that the object of this Address is to obtain a settlement on lands belonging to the estates of the late Order of Jesuits, and a compliance with the prayer of it, would go to affect the interest of the Honourable Mr. Bell, who has a Lease (now about to expire) of the Forges of Saint Maurice.

His Lordship proceeds then to state; "I would beg leave to suggest that the consideration of the subject of this Address should be deferred until His Majesty's Government shall have made a final decision regarding the disposal of the Jesuits' Estates. In the meanwhile I have taken upon myself to extend Mr. Bell's occupation of the Forges of St. Maurice for one year more, dating from the 1st April, 1832."

On the 23rd March, 1832, Lord Aylmer transmitted to the Noble Viscount, the Colonial Secretary, a copy of a letter from Mr. Bell, containing a proposal for the renewal (for a period of ten or fifteen years) of his Lease, at the then rent of £500 per annum, and his Lordship added—"to the benefits which result to the inhabitants of the Forges and neighbourhood, under their present management, I can bear testimony, having visited the premises on more than one occasion, and I am decidedly of opinion that a renewal of Mr. Bell's Lease will be productive of general advantage to the country at large in the neighbourhood of which the Forges are situated, by the certain and uniform employment thereby offered to a large number of persons who would otherwise be without means of existence."

"The rent paid by Mr. Bell for the Forges amounts to £500 per annum, paid invariably with great punctuality; and although it might possibly happen that in the event of the Lease being thrown open to public competition, a larger nominal rent might be offered, I have reason to believe, from the enquiries I have made on the subject, that there are few persons in possession of capital adequate to meet the first outlay on undertaking to work the Forges, who would come forward, and the bidders would be persons, who, after some time, would find themselves unable to continue the work on an extensive scale."

"It appears to me, that giving certain employment to four hundred individuals, as at present is the case under Mr. Bell's management, is an object more interesting to Government than the nominal increase to the present rent of the Forges, which might be looked for on offering the Lease of them for general competition, accompanied as it would be by the risk of failure on the part of the new Lessee."

"Upon this principle, I take leave to recommend to your Lordship's favourable consideration the renewal of Mr. Bell's Lease of the Forges of St. Maurice for a period of ten years from March, 1834; the period to which I have extended the Lease, awaiting the decision of His Majesty's Government upon the proposal now submitted."

The Committee of Council deem it proper to lay before your Excellency an extract from Mr. Bell's letter alluded to by Lord Aylmer, as explanatory of the view entertained by His Lordship, and of the ground upon which Mr. Bell supported his application.

"In proposing a Lease of the above duration, I beg leave to give it as my decided opinion, formed from the experience I have acquired in the management of the Forges for upwards of forty years, that such would conduce equally to the interest of the Province and that of the Lessee, as well as to the comfort and benefit of the people employed."

"In support of this allegation I may state, that a Lease for a term of years would naturally give stability to the concern, encourage the expenditure of money in the amelioration of the premises, and would afford a certainty of employment to the workmen and their families, amounting to four hundred souls, who are almost all Canadians born at the Post, and depending altogether upon the Lessee for their support. I may add, that the annual average returns of iron wares have amounted to £24,000, and that, independent of the people who reside on the spot, a number of inhabitants in the vicinity are constantly employed in cutting wood, drawing ore, or furnishing supplies of hay, oats, &c.; thereby demonstrating the great public utility of carrying on the works with vigour and without interruption. Having candidly stated my opinion as to the advantages to be derived from a Lease of the Forges being granted for a period of years, I now beg to say, that in the event of His Excellency declining to accede to the above proposal, I will agree to carry on the works as I hold them, for one year longer, say to March, 1834, with a view of maintaining the establishment entire, and of protecting the work people, and in the expectation that arrangements may shortly be made to lease the works thereafter for a term of years."

"In respect to ensuring supplies of wood and ore, I beg to suggest the expediency of establishing a new boundary line of the Forge lands, which have been curtailed in their extent,

Appendix
(O.)Appendix
(O.)

14th January.

14th January.

“ in consequence of my having relinquished a part of the territory at the request of His Excellency Sir James Kempt, which has been sold; and of annexing a portion of the Seigniory of Cape Magdaleine, from whence these materials are now chiefly drawn.”

On the 2nd June, 1832, Lord Goderich wrote in answer to the Despatch of Lord Aylmer, above referred to :

“ I entirely approve of your having given Mr. Bell a Lease of this property for one year, to March, 1834 ; and I concur in opinion with you, that it would not be expedient to let a property of this description, requiring the outlay of considerable capital, merely to the best bidder. Before, however, any Lease for a term of years should be given to Mr. Bell, more particular enquiries ought to be made into the actual and probable future value of the property; because although a letting to the best bidder might not be prudent, it by no means follows that it would not be reasonable and just to expect from Mr. Bell some additional rent in consideration of the renewal of the Lease to him, without public competition.”

“ The increasing population and wants of the Colony would seem to warrant an expectation that the rent of £500 per annum, which was fixed in 1806, under less favourable circumstances, would bear an increase, without diminishing the reasonable profits of the Lessee. I am therefore to request that your Lordship will furnish me with further information on this subject.”

To this Despatch, Lord Aylmer, on the 13th April, 1833, replied, that “ the result of the enquiries I have since made on that subject has not in any particular had the effect of altering the view taken of it in my Despatch above referred to ; and I take leave therefore again to submit to your Lordship’s consideration, the expediency of renewing for a term of ten or fifteen years, from March 1834, Mr. Bell’s Lease of the Forges of St. Maurice, at the rent now paid by him, namely, five hundred pounds per annum.”

“ I have the honour of transmitting herewith a copy of a letter addressed by Mr. Bell to my Civil Secretary ; and from the large amount of property now upon the premises, as appears by the estimate annexed to that letter, some judgment may be formed of the extent of capital which would be required to be laid down in the event of the concern passing into other hands.

“ This circumstance appears to me to go far towards recommending the renewal of Mr. Bell’s Lease, since in a new country like this, few persons can be found possessing the necessary amount of capital to enable them to engage in so large a concern.”

From the letter last alluded to, the Committee of Council deem it right to make the following extract :—

“ I am, from the peculiar circumstances under which these Works are carried on, obliged to request that you will again be pleased to draw His Excellency’s attention to the subject. You are aware that the present Lease will expire in March, 1834 ; and as the season is now approaching when it becomes necessary to prepare the materials required for the year 1835, it is essential for my interest, as well as for those of the people employed at the Post, to have an assurance of the continuance of the Lease, for, situated as I have been for the last three years, I have been much cramped in my operations, and have been deterred from making those ameliorations, which, on a longer Lease, I should have found desirable to do, and which have now become necessary for the regular and profitable prosecution of the concern.”

“ With respect to the annual rent of £500, I can have no hesitation in saying, that it is as much as can possibly be afforded, and I can say with equal candour, that I would readily relinquish the concern, if any man of capital would take the Works, and secure to me the value of the stock and raw materials.”

“ For the information of His Excellency on this head, I take leave to subjoin a Statement of the Inventories made up to the 1st May next, to shew the amount vested in these Works :—

Inventories of every description belonging to the Iron Works of St. Maurice, on 1st January, 1833, at St. Maurice.

Charcoal, Iron Mine Models and Tools of every description ;	
Pig Iron, Goods, Liquors, Provisions, Horses, Carriages,	
and utensils of every description,	£7852 12 2
At Three Rivers, the same attached to the Works at St. Maurice,	
rice,	4667 3 5
	<hr/>
Carried over,	£12,519. 15 7

Appendix
(O.)
14th January.

Appendix
(O.)
14th January.

		Brought over,	£12,519 15 7
<i>Iron Wares on hand, mostly Canadian Stoves, and Bar Iron for Sale.</i>			
In Stoves at St. Maurice,		£6310	14 10
“ Three Rivers,		8278	4 7
“ Quebec,		6567	1 3
“ Montreal,		4950	5 10
“ Kingston and York, Upper Canada,		1274	8 6
		£27,380 15 0	
Stoves, &c., manufactured in the month of January, 1833,		£2095	5 10
“ “ “ February, “		1907	10 0
“ “ “ March, “		2169	4 1
“ “ “ Supposed for April, “		2000	0 0
		8171 19 11	
	Total,	£48,072 10 6	

Quebec, 8th April, 1835,

(Signed,)

M. BELL.

On the 25th May, 1833, the Right Honourable Edward Geoffrey Stanley, the then Colonial Secretary, informed Lord Aylmer, that “ he had no objection, in consideration of the strong reasons which had been urged by His Lordship, for a continuance of the then existing arrangements, to your authorizing a renewal of the Lease of the Property to Mr. Bell, for a period of ten years, at a yearly rent of £500.”

On the 31st March, 1834, a diagram of certain Lands in the Seigniorship of Cap de la Magdeleine, containing 25,940 arpents in superficies, required for the use of the Iron Works, was laid before the Executive Council of Lower Canada, and a Report of that Body was confirmed by the then Governor, recommending that “ a Lease of the said Lands should be granted to Mr. Bell for the same period for which he may have obtained a Lease of the Forges, at the annual rent of seventy-five pounds.”

In accordance with this Report, the Commissioner for the management of the Jesuits' Estates, executed a Lease to Mr. Bell of these 25,943 arpents of Land, on the 24th April, 1834, for a term of ten years, to be computed from the 1st January previous, at the rent of £75, but this rent is merely nominal, inasmuch as the Letters Patent which grant the Lease of the Forges for the same period, and which issued on 23d November, 1834, contain a clause by which the sum of £75 is deducted from the £500, the nominal rent of the Forges, by which means Mr. Bell obtained both the Forges and the 25,943 arpents for the sum of £500. The authority upon which this deduction was made the Committee have been unable to discover.

Your Excellency will have observed by the preceding statement that Mr. Bell, the present Lessee of the Forges, was in possession of them prior to the 17th February, 1798, and that from that time hitherto, his connection with them has been uninterrupted.

It is apparent that, notwithstanding the great importance which the Forges have held in the estimation of the Government, both Metropolitan and Colonial, in the opinion of His Majesty King George the Third, at a period immediately succeeding the Conquest of Canada by Great Britain, as they did long before in that of the French Government, when the Colony belonged to the Crown of France, the Lease has never once been open to public competition, unless, indeed, the sale by auction for a rent of £60 to Messrs. Monro and Bell, instead of £850, be considered as one made upon competition, and after notice. The wisdom and even the necessity of advertisements, and previous notice of the sale of the Lease, had nevertheless been recognised by the Government, as early as the 12th December, 1782.

It would be alike disagreeable to the Committee, and unprofitable to enquire into, the truth of the accusations of partiality and favouritism repeatedly preferred against the several Provincial Administrations, in the management of this part of the Crown property.

It is, however, necessary to advert to the fact, that the Lease granted to Mr. Bell in 1834, in common with all the preceding Leases, produced universal discontent, and that this last was in direct opposition to the representations of the popular branch of the Legislature

Search has been made in the Public Offices for the Inventory referred to in Mr. Bell's Lease, as having been annexed to the Patent, in favour of Conrad Guky, and unless it be discovered among the public documents in Quebec, the search will be unavailing.

In point of fact the Government appears to have but very slender information upon the subject of the Forges, and the Committee have looked in vain for any Report of official state-

pendix
(O.)
January.

Appendix
(O.)
14th January

ment or document in relation to the quality of the ore, the nature of the soil, the quantity of wood consumed at the Forges, the extent of the supply applicable to their efficient working for the future, the quantity and description of Iron manufacture, the cost of manufacture, or the prices and markets for the manufactured articles.

Mr. Bell's statements, in his several letters to the Government, contain the only information upon the subject.

The Committee of Council are informed, generally, that the ore is of the description known as bog ore—that the obtaining of it is not attended with difficulty—that the supply is good, and that when manufactured it is of the best kind, and is held in estimation, particularly for heavy goods, which are extensively-used in every part of the Province.

Since the abandonment of the Forges at Batiscan, those of St. Maurice are the only Works of the kind in Lower Canada which are in actual operation. In a commercial point of view, it is of importance to the Province that the Iron trade of the neighbouring States of Vermont and New York should not be allowed to prejudice our Colonial interests. At present, however, the American Iron ware of the lighter kind, including Stoves, largely competes with both the British and Canadian manufactured Iron.

In connection with the commerce of the country, the Committee of Council are inclined to attach far greater importance to the St. Maurice Forges, than as a mere source of revenue, or Crown property.

The Committee would therefore recommend to your Excellency, to adopt means to obtain a mineralogical and topographical survey and examination of the tract of land known by the name of the Forges, and to collect that information upon its actual condition, and its agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial resources, the absence of which the Committee have already noticed, and which appears to have been called for by the Despatch of Lord Goderich of the 2nd of June, 1832.

From the long period, of forty-five years and upwards, that Mr. Bell has held the Forges, it is natural that he should conceive himself peculiarly entitled to the good will of the landlord from whom he holds them;—the Committee of Council, with every desire, fairly to extend this good will, cannot, however, recognize any thing bordering upon a right on the part of that gentleman to claim indulgence or preference over the rest of Her Majesty's subjects in the lease of them, at this time.

The long enjoyment of the property, it may fairly be presumed, must have been attended with profit to the lessee; but even were the contrary to be the case, justice to the public interests, and the honour of the Government, require that Mr. Bell should now be subjected to that open competition from which he has hitherto, and for so long a time, been exempted.

As on one hand the arguments employed by Mr. Bell are purely of a private and personal character, and as the view which the committee of council have taken of the subject is, on the other hand, public and general, it might not be required by your Excellency that these arguments should be examined at all; the committee, however, think it proper not to pretermitt them. Although the application of Mr. Bell, now under consideration, must be restricted, in so far as he is individually interested by the terms in which it is conceived, solely to a claim to obtain "sufficient time to remove the valuable property which may at the expiration of the lease remain on hand," it is the duty of the Committee of Council, in consequence of Mr. Bell's second letter, and of his transmission to the Government of his previous communications to Lord Aylmer, of the thirty-first of December, 1832, to lay before your Excellency their respectful view of the subject, in relation to the interests of the workmen at the Forges, as well as those of the inhabitants of Three Rivers, who are opposed to an exclusive grant to the lessee of the Forges, of the tract of land from which the fuel for their working is derived.

With reference to Mr. Bell individually, his contract with the Government is the law by which his claims are to be governed; that contract expressly gives to the Government the right of entry upon the Forges during the last year of the continuance of the lease for the purpose of facilitating the views of a new tenant; in this respect there is no corresponding covenant, nor could any such have been made in favour of Mr. Bell, consistently with the public interests. Of course and as a matter of right, Mr. Bell must remove his property from the Forges, if another tenant obtain them, and also, as a matter of right, the Crown may exact in conformity with the lease that on the 1st January the Forges shall be placed at the disposal of a new tenant.

The Committee, advertng to the probable difficulty of such removal, in the event of a new Lease, would respectfully recommend that a reasonable time, to be determined by your Excellency, shall be allowed to Mr. Bell for this purpose; but upon condition that this delay shall not prejudice the new tenant, and that an allowance shall be made by Mr. Bell to him for the loss incurred by such delay; the amount of which be fixed by your Excellency, relation being had to the amount of the present rent, and of the rent at which the incoming tenant shall take the premises.

Appendix
(O.)

14th January.

Having thus expressed their opinion, in relation to the personal claim of Mr. Bell, the Committee in proceeding to examine the case set up by that gentleman, on behalf of the workmen employed at the Forges, would respectfully observe to Your Excellency, that no contract whatever exists between the Government and these individuals. They have been the servants of Mr. Bell, subject to his controul, and entitled also to his protection and support, in so far as secured to them by their arrangements with that gentleman. Of those arrangements the Committee of Council are wholly ignorant; but if these individuals have received constant employment under Mr. Bell, it is to be presumed that their services were worth the remuneration given to them; they must have known that Mr. Bell is the Lessee, not the owner of the Forges, and that, upon the expiration of his term, their employment may cease, and in such case, the contingency to which their employer is subjected, extends of necessity to them.

The Committee of Council cannot recognize any claim on the part of Mr. Bell's servants, who were selected by himself for his own individual benefit, as Lessee, against the Crown, the Lessors of the Forges, in consequence of a cessation of the Works, or their transfer to a new tenant.

The individual claims of Mr. Bell, and of the workmen, having thus been considered, the sole remaining point to be examined is, the opposition of the inhabitants of Three Rivers to the reservation of the lands, hitherto made for the use of the Forges exclusively.

It has been often said, and not without truth, that the town of Three Rivers has remained comparatively stationary, while almost every where else in Canada, the march of improvement has been visible.

The monopoly of the Forges property has been generally mentioned as one of the causes of this evil. The Forges are distant only nine miles from the Town; for their benefit the country all around has been maintained in its original wild state; beyond them civilization has been wholly arrested; and it is but within a few years that the very existence of the great Falls of Cha-oui-nagam has become generally known. The Committee have understood that the workmen employed have but little communication with the Town, and that their transactions are mainly confined to the locality of the Forges. It might be expected that the trade of the mines would have created, in forty-five years, at least, a manufacturing village, if not a town; but such, the Committee learn, is not the case. It is stated that the only residents of St. Maurice are the common workmen who live in shanties or small log houses the construction of which is not intended for permanent residence.

The Committee learn that one or two clerks of the Lessee reside upon the spot, and are properly accommodated in the only buildings which are entitled to the name of houses.

The number of males above 14 is stated as being only 120. No sales take place at St. Maurice; there are therefore no warehouses or shops, and indeed the disposal of the Iron Ware, even in the Town of Three Rivers, is upon a small scale, the greatest part of the business being conducted by Agencies in different parts of the Province. From what the Committee can learn, the manner in which the business of the Forges has been conducted is such as to be productive of the least possible advantage to the Town and District of Three Rivers.

The Committee are not prepared to state, that for Agricultural purposes the tract of Land in question is either particularly fit or unfit; but its value, in this view of the case, cannot be tested, as Mr. Bell has contended, by the sale of Crown Lands in the Augmentation of Caxton; when that sale occurred the system of disposing of Crown Lands by sale had been but recently introduced, and even at the present time, the French Canadians are unaccustomed to any other method of taking Land than upon concession for a yearly rent.

The Committee have no reason to doubt that families would be induced to settle upon the Tract in question if granted in this manner, which, indeed, is the only manner in which it can be granted, being *en Seignuerie*, and there being no analogy in this respect between it and Caxton, which, as a Township, is free and common soccage Land.

Upon full consideration of the whole matter, the Committee are not disposed to view the grant of the Forges to individuals for mining purposes, as necessarily injurious to the Town and District of Three Rivers, or to Agricultural interests. At the same time that a privilege to take Fuel for the purposes of the Forges may be given to a Tenant, it may be coupled with a power in the Crown to grant such lots as may be applicable to Agricultural purposes, and as may promote the settlement of the Tract in question, without injury to the Forges. The Crown would, in the exercise of a sound discretion, be enabled to comply with the wishes of the people of Three Rivers, and the supply of Fuel for the Forges would not be impaired: every inducement would present itself to the settler himself to sell the wood from off his Land, to the Tenant of the Forges, and it is not improbable that the price of the article obtained in this manner would not much exceed the cost at which it is now obtained by hired labour.

In the immediate vicinity of the Forges it appears to the Committee to be proper to reserve the necessary extent of Land for establishing a Village or Town, and to lay out this Land in Town Lots, which should be granted to fit applicants, but in no case to the Tenant of the Forges.

It appears to the Committee, in any view of the case, to be inexpedient that the monopoly of the Forges should be continued, and certainly not for the mere purpose of securing so small an addition to the Revenue as the present rent. It may fairly be questioned, whether a sale or concession of the Forges and Lands would not be more advantageous to the public, than a Lease.

However this may be, so far from Leasing the tract of Land in question and the Forges to one Tenant, the Committee are inclined to the belief that the Tract containing ore should be parcelled out, and that competition should be created among claimants for it,—the Committee see no room to doubt that this mode of management would be more beneficial to the Revenue, to the holders of the Forges, to the people of Three Rivers, and to the trade and manufactures of the Province.

Until the information which the Committee require be obtained, and the survey and enquiry respectfully suggested to Your Excellency, be completed, it would seem proper to defer adopting any system for the disposal of the Forges during a longer period than one year.

In order to provide for the occupation of the premises during the interval, and to prevent any injury which might arise, by the discontinuance of the works and their temporary abandonment, the Committee would recommend:

First: That it be proposed to Mr. Bell to continue in occupation of the Buildings and Works constituting the Forges of Saint Maurice, and in the enjoyment of his present privileges of taking ore and fire-wood at the same rent as at present, for a year beyond the present Term.

Second: Provided always, that such occupation shall not prevent or interfere with any Survey, Concession, Lease or disposal of all or any of the Lands held in conjunction with the Forges, or with any of the rights or privileges which may be granted, leased or conceded, to any person or persons whomsoever, prospectively, and to take effect after the expiration of such year.

Certified, a true Copy.

E. PARENT.

Appendix
(O.)

14th January.

RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, to His Excellency, the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before the House a Statement, in detail, of the transactions in the Crown Timber Office in Bytown, separately for the years 1843 and 1844; exhibiting the number of Rafts passed—owner's name—the amount of duty on each Raft—the gross amount of Revenue in each year—the names of the Agent, Collector, Clerks, and Servants, and the Salary to each—and any other expenses connected with the office,—also, the amount paid to the Government Surveyor for Surveys; the amount paid by Government to other Surveyors; and the amount paid by each individual lumber-man, for such services,—and also the quantity of Square Timber and Saw-Logs, cut in other parts of the Province—the quantity cut by each party, and amount of revenue derived therefrom.

By Command,

(Signed)

D. DALY,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

17th January, 1845.

STATEMENT

Shewing amount of Timber Duties collected in the year 1843, exhibiting in detail the transactions of the Crown Timber Office at Bytown, and of all Crown Timber Agencies connected with the Crown Lands Department, furnished in obedience to a Resolution of the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of 6th December, 1844.

T. BOUTHILLIER.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,

January 17, 1845.

STATEMENT OF TIMBER DUTIES,
COLLECTED AT BYTOWN BY JAMES STEVENSON, ESQ., IN THE YEAR 1843.

No.	NAMES.	White Pine.		Red Pine.		Saw Logs	Oak & Elm.		Amount.		
		Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.		Pieces.	Feet.	£	s.	d.
4/1	Colton,	—	—	884	33592	—	—	—	139	19	4
"	Ditto,	33	2310	—	—	—	—	—	4	16	3
18/4	Wright,	1175	82250	—	—	—	—	—	171	7	1
"	Ditto,	—	—	136	5168	—	—	—	21	10	8
5/7	Price & Co,	—	—	1755	66690	—	—	—	277	17	6
11/11	Grierson,	450	31500	—	—	—	—	—	65	12	6
"	Ditto,	—	—	9	342	—	—	—	1	8	6
"	Ditto,	—	—	—	—	—	1	34	0	4	3
7/12	Hilliard,	229	16030	—	—	—	—	—	33	7	11
8/15	Hubble,	36	2520	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	0
"	Ditto,	—	—	560	21280	—	—	—	88	13	4
13/16	A. Graham,	8	560	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4
12/17	M'Lean,	77	5390	—	—	—	—	—	11	4	7
"	Ditto,	—	—	125	4750	—	—	—	19	15	10
"	Ditto,	—	—	—	—	—	11	374	2	6	9
14/20	Yuill,	463	32410	—	—	—	—	—	67	10	5
"	Ditto,	—	—	277	10526	—	—	—	48	17	2
16/24	M'Laughlin,	244	17080	—	—	—	—	—	35	11	8
83/34	Dickson,	76	5340	—	—	—	—	—	11	12	6
16/24	M'Laughlin,	—	—	—	—	274	—	—	5	14	2
19/25	Wright,	676	47320	—	—	—	—	—	98	11	8
"	Ditto,	—	—	179	6802	—	—	—	28	6	10
20/26	Ditto,	—	—	1406	53428	—	—	—	222	12	4
"	Ditto,	30	2100	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	6
17/27	Montmarquet,	414	28980	—	—	—	—	—	60	7	6
"	Ditto,	—	—	115	4370	—	—	—	18	4	2
"	Ditto,	—	—	—	—	—	17	578	3	12	3
15/28	M'Laughlin,	202	14140	—	—	—	—	—	29	9	2
"	Ditto,	—	—	—	—	194	—	—	4	0	10
25/31	Martins,	—	—	525	19950	—	—	—	83	2	6
34/32	Julians,	—	—	70	2660	—	—	—	11	1	8
28/33	O'Neill,	548	38360	—	—	—	—	—	79	18	4
"	Ditto,	—	—	218	8284	—	—	—	34	10	4
83/34	Dickson,	310	21700	—	—	—	—	—	45	4	2
23/35	Aumond,	433	30310	—	—	—	—	—	63	2	14
"	Ditto,	—	—	361	13718	—	—	—	57	3	2
26/36	Perrault,	—	—	1209	45942	—	—	—	191	8	6
27/37	Moore,	—	—	522	19836	—	—	—	82	13	0
"	Ditto,	3	210	—	—	—	—	—	0	8	9
39/38	Wilson,	—	—	1053	40014	—	—	—	166	14	6
"	Ditto,	86	6020	—	—	—	—	—	12	10	10
31/40	Stevenson,	—	—	1043	39634	—	—	—	165	2	10
35/41	Bricson,	—	—	374	14212	—	—	—	59	4	4
"	Ditto,	250	17500	—	—	—	—	—	36	9	2
"	Ditto,	—	—	—	—	—	11	374	2	6	9
52/43	Stewart,	252	17640	—	—	—	—	—	36	15	0
"	Ditto,	—	—	5	190	—	—	—	0	15	10
66/44	Halliday,	—	—	898	15124	—	—	—	63	0	4
22/45	Maxwell,	—	—	298	11324	—	—	—	47	3	8
"	Ditto,	19	1330	—	—	—	—	—	2	15	5
53/48	Carmichael,	100	7000	—	—	—	—	—	14	11	8
45/42	Brennan,	896	62720	—	—	—	—	—	130	13	4
"	Ditto,	—	—	151	5738	—	—	—	23	18	2
"	Ditto,	—	—	378	14364	—	—	—	59	17	0
24/44	Wright,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	15	10
"	Ditto,	26	1820	—	—	—	—	—	223	17	8
49/50	Brezar,	—	—	1414	53732	—	—	—	47	10	10
51/51	Stubbs,	326	22820	—	—	—	—	—	2	13	10
"	Ditto,	—	—	17	646	—	—	—	35	8	9
39/53	M'Donald,	—	—	995	37810	—	—	—	25	6	8
53/54	M'Donell,	243	17010	—	—	—	—	—	16	3	9
"	Ditto,	—	—	160	6080	—	—	—	7	8	10
30/55	M'Connell,	111	7770	—	—	—	—	—	48	2	6
"	Ditto,	—	—	47	1786	—	—	—	49	1	8
36/57	Brigham,	330	23100	—	—	—	—	—	6	11	3
46/58	Craig,	—	—	310	11780	—	—	—	9	3	9
"	Ditto,	45	3150	—	—	—	—	—	44	9	7
42/59	Gregory,	63	4410	—	—	—	—	—	177	3	6
43/60	M'Donell,	305	21350	—	—	—	—	—	62	5	5
"	Ditto,	—	—	1119	42522	—	—	—	61	15	0
47/61	Wright,	427	29890	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
"	Ditto,	—	—	390	14820	—	—	—	—	—	—

TIMBER COLLECTIONS AT BYTOWN—Continued.

Appendix (P.)

Appendix (P.)

7 January.

17 January.

No.	NAMES.	White Pine.		Red Pine.		Saw Logs	Oak & Elm.		Amount.		
		Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.		Pieces.	Feet.	£	s.	d.
37/62	Wright,	—	—	990	37620	—	—	—	156	15	0
"	Ditto,	28	1960	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	8
32/63	Aylwin,	9	630	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	3
"	Ditto,	—	—	50	1900	—	—	—	7	18	4
41/64	Burke,	—	—	1665	63270	—	—	—	263	12	6
"	Ditto,	15	1050	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	9
65/66	Yuill,	—	—	373	14174	—	—	—	59	1	2
"	Ditto,	470	32900	—	—	—	—	—	68	10	10
38/68	Stoughton,	—	—	368	13984	—	—	—	58	5	4
"	Ditto,	138	9660	—	—	—	—	—	20	2	6
119/69	Yuill,	—	—	122	4636	—	—	—	19	6	4
75/70	Hyde,	—	—	952	36176	—	—	—	150	14	8
50/71	Brown,	309	21630	—	—	—	—	—	45	1	3
40/72	M'Donell,	—	—	1092	41496	—	—	—	172	18	0
61/73	Forbes,	—	—	189	7182	—	—	—	29	18	6
"	Ditto,	576	40320	—	—	—	—	—	84	0	0
44/74	M'Donell,	—	—	761	28918	—	—	—	120	9	10
77/77	Johnston,	—	—	1403	53314	—	—	—	222	2	10
54/78	Poupare,	578	40460	—	—	—	—	—	84	5	10
48/79	J. Egan & Co.,	544	38080	—	—	—	—	—	79	6	8
"	Ditto,	—	—	49	1862	—	—	—	7	15	2
"	Ditto,	—	—	—	—	—	8	272	1	14	0
57/80	M'Donell,	628	43960	—	—	—	—	—	91	11	8
"	Ditto,	—	—	161	6118	—	—	—	25	9	10
58/81	Wadsworth,	—	—	1095	41610	—	—	—	173	7	6
59/82	Stubbs,	861	60270	—	—	—	—	—	125	11	3
"	Ditto,	—	—	50	1900	—	—	—	7	18	4
56/83	Jardine,	—	—	721	27398	—	—	—	114	3	2
55/84	Dunlop,	—	—	1031	39178	—	—	—	163	4	10
"	Ditto,	231	16170	—	—	—	—	—	33	13	9
64/88	Wm. Yuill,	428	29960	—	—	—	—	—	62	8	4
"	Ditto,	—	—	418	15884	—	—	—	66	3	8
69/89	M'Gregor,	50	3500	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	10
"	Ditto,	—	—	4	152	—	—	—	0	12	8
"	Ditto,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	10	0
67/90	J. Egan & Co.,	542	37940	—	—	—	—	—	79	0	10
"	Ditto,	—	—	621	23598	—	—	—	98	6	6
71/91	Ditto,	628	43960	—	—	—	—	—	91	11	8
"	Ditto,	—	—	45	1710	—	—	—	7	2	6
73/92	Armstrong,	—	—	1110	42180	—	—	—	175	15	0
70/93	Conroy,	—	—	1058	40204	—	—	—	167	10	4
60/59	Adams,	108	7560	—	—	—	—	—	15	15	0
62/96	Colton,	—	—	526	19988	—	—	—	83	5	8
68/99	M'Arthur,	895	62650	—	—	—	—	—	130	10	5
"	Ditto,	—	—	60	2280	—	—	—	9	10	0
71/100	Burke,	665	46550	—	—	—	—	—	96	19	7
"	Ditto,	—	—	49	1862	—	—	—	7	15	3
81/102	Poupare,	104	7280	—	—	—	—	—	15	3	4
"	Ditto,	—	—	384	14592	—	—	—	60	16	0
"	Ditto,	—	—	9	306	—	—	—	1	8	6
9/103	Moore,	—	—	1287	48906	—	—	—	203	15	6
80/104	W. L. Read, (£188 5 2)	—	—	1189	45182	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Overcharge	14	11	8	—	—	—	—	173	13	6
79/105	M'Kinnon & Co.,	—	—	1272	48336	—	—	—	201	8	0
87/106	M'Crea,	—	—	1212	46056	—	—	—	191	18	0
74/107	Armstrong,	—	—	818	31084	—	—	—	129	10	4
76/108	Hyde,	—	—	835	31730	—	—	—	132	4	2
82/110	Skread,	—	—	882	33516	—	—	—	139	13	0
124/111	Moore,	94	6580	—	—	—	—	—	13	14	2
"	Ditto,	—	—	1063	40394	—	—	—	168	6	2
78/112	Egan & Co.,	—	—	603	22914	—	—	—	95	9	6
111/113	Ditto,	—	—	387	14706	—	—	—	61	5	6
"	Ditto,	5	350	—	—	—	—	—	0	14	7
99/117	Ditto,	—	—	1214	46132	—	—	—	192	4	4
"	Ditto,	36	2520	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	0
84/118	A. Sparkes,	—	—	1138	43244	—	—	—	180	3	8
"	Ditto,	—	—	1044	39672	—	—	—	165	6	0
88/120	Forbes,	—	—	1253	47614	—	—	—	198	7	10
80/121	Payne,	—	—	967	36746	—	—	—	153	2	2
101/122	Kerr,	521	36470	—	—	—	—	—	75	19	7
"	Ditto,	—	—	17	646	—	—	—	2	13	10
93/123	Thomson,	—	—	965	36670	—	—	—	152	15	10
100/124	Supple,	—	—	1397	53086	—	—	—	221	3	10

Appendix
(P.)

TIMBER COLLECTIONS AT BYTOWN—Continued.

Appendix
(P.)

17 January.

17 January.

No.	NAME.	White Pine.		Red Pine.		Saw Logs	Oak & Elm.		Amount.		
		Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.		Pieces.	Feet.	£	s.	d.
110/125	Colton,	—	—	1224	46512	—	—	—	193	16	0
89/126	Wadsworth,	—	—	958	36404	—	—	—	151	13	8
96/127	Cameron,	—	—	1216	46208	—	—	—	192	10	8
97/128	Ditto,	—	—	1234	46892	—	—	—	195	7	8
103/130	Flintoff,	—	—	980	37240	—	—	—	155	3	4
92/131	M'Connells,	—	—	994	37772	—	—	—	157	7	8
112/132	Wilson,	—	—	904	34352	—	—	—	143	2	8
105/133	Jardine,	—	—	1369	52022	—	—	—	216	15	2
116/134	J. Egan & Co.,	—	—	1255	47690	—	—	—	199	2	6
94/135	Thomson,	—	—	979	37202	—	—	—	155	0	2
109/136	Dickson,	—	—	897	34086	—	—	—	142	0	6
"	Ditto,	68	4760	—	—	—	—	—	9	18	4
95/137	Thomson,	—	—	962	36556	—	—	—	152	6	4
91/138	M'Connells,	—	—	367	13946	—	—	—	58	2	2
"	Ditto,	19	1330	—	—	—	—	—	2	15	5
101/139	Loan,	—	—	1142	43396	—	—	—	180	16	4
107/140	J. Egan & Co.,	—	—	1388	52741	—	—	—	219	15	4
108/141	Ditto,	—	—	1608	61104	—	—	—	254	12	0
120/142	Ditto,	—	—	826	31388	—	—	—	130	15	8
102/145	W. Price & Co.,	—	—	904	34352	—	—	—	143	2	8
104/147	Houston,	100	7000	—	—	—	—	—	14	11	8
113/148	M'Donell,	—	—	1553	59014	—	—	—	245	17	10
117/149	Atkinson & Co.,	—	—	1444	54872	—	—	—	228	12	8
112 ³ /150	M'Donell,	—	—	1630	61940	—	—	—	258	1	8
"	Ditto,	18	1260	—	—	—	—	—	2	12	6
116/151	Pembertons,	—	—	836	31768	—	—	—	132	7	4
114/152	Ditto,	—	—	1245	47310	—	—	—	192	2	6
115/153	Thomson,	—	—	1065	40470	—	—	—	168	12	6
120 ³ /154	Colton,	644	45080	—	—	—	—	—	93	18	4
"	Ditto,	—	—	162	6156	—	—	—	25	13	0
118/155	Roddy,	187	13090	—	—	—	—	—	27	5	5
129/156	Atkinson & Co.,	—	—	1261	47918	—	—	—	199	13	2
130/157	Ditto,	—	—	1218	46284	—	—	—	192	17	0
142/158	J. Egan & Co.,	—	—	760	28880	—	—	—	120	6	8
"	Ditto,	169	11830	—	—	—	—	—	24	12	11
"	Ditto,	—	—	—	—	—	16	544	3	8	0
129/159	Adams,	—	—	1037	39406	—	—	—	164	8	10
127/160	Perault,	—	—	1303	49514	—	—	—	206	6	2
128/162	Ditto,	—	—	750	28500	—	—	—	118	15	0
140/163	Yuill, add to 64 and 65, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	9	3
138/164	Hill,	—	—	1074	40812	—	—	—	170	1	0
125/165	Flintoff,	—	—	514	19532	—	—	—	81	7	8
122/167	Centenier,	—	—	706	26828	—	—	—	111	15	8
123/168	Foran,	—	—	710	26980	—	—	—	112	8	4
"	Ditto,	172	12040	—	—	—	—	—	25	1	8
134/171	Cunningham,	—	—	923	35074	—	—	—	146	2	10
133/172	W. Stewart,	—	—	1275	48450	—	—	—	201	17	6
143/173	Cunningham,	—	—	1090	41420	—	—	—	172	11	8
135/174	M'Geoy,	—	—	1364	51832	—	—	—	215	19	4
"	Ditto,	157	10990	—	—	—	—	—	22	17	11
136/175	Ditto,	—	—	1619	61522	—	—	—	256	6	10
131/170	Foran,	—	—	496	18848	—	—	—	78	10	8
137/176	M'Geoy,	—	—	1561	59318	—	—	—	247	3	2
139/178	J. Bennett,	—	—	1328	50460	—	—	—	210	5	4
118/155	Roddy,	—	—	144	5472	—	—	—	22	16	0
Timber laid up at By-		18883	1321830	95677	3635690	468	64	2176	£17993	16	5
town 1842, and not		26	1820	7322	278236	—	—	—	1163	2	2
passed till 1843, per											
following statement,											
Total,		18909	1323650	102999	3913926	468	64	2176	£19156	18	7

STATEMENT OF TIMBER LAID UP AT BYTOWN IN 1842,
AND NOT PASSED UNTIL 1843.

Appendix
(P.)

17th January.

No.	NAMES.	White Pine.		Red Pine.		Saw Logs	Oak & Elm.		Amount.		
		Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.		Pieces.	Feet.			
3/575	R. Wright, Jun., ... ..	...	...	476	18088	...	...	...	£	s.	d.
1/573	Thomson, ... ..	...	...	2024	76912	...	...	...	75	7	7
2/551	N. Sparks, ... ..	...	...	966	36708	...	...	...	320	9	4
3/550	Ditto, ... ..	...	...	959	36442	...	...	...	152	19	0
6/576	C. Symes, ... ..	...	...	654	24852	...	...	...	151	16	10
"	Ditto,	26	1820	...	...	...	...	...	103	11	0
9/535	J. Egan & Co., ... ..	...	...	1413	53694	...	...	...	3	15	10
10/536	Ditto, ... ..	...	...	830	31540	...	...	...	223	14	6
		26	1820	7322	278236				131	8	4
									£1163	2	2

STATEMENT OF TIMBER DUTIES COLLECTED ON THE OTTAWA,
BELOW BYTOWN, BY JAMES STEVENSON.

Bond.	NAMES.	Amount.			Bond.	NAMES.	Amount.				
		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.		
1	Douglas,	18000	37	10	0						
2	Hughes,	4004	8	6	10	9	Amount Brought up,	62028	129	4	6
3	M'Bean,	15020	31	5	10	10	Cullen,	2000	4	3	4
4	Prouse & Co.,	3824	7	19	4	11	M'Dougall,	57000	118	15	0
3½	Lang,	7880	16	8	4	12	Perkins & Co.,	30000	62	10	0
5	Whitcomb,	7000	14	11	8		Cameron,	12000	25	0	0
6	M'Donelly,	2800	5	16	8						
7	Fleming,	2000	4	3	4						
8	M'Donald,	1500	3	2	6						
	Amount carried for ward,	62028	£129	4	6			163028	£339	12	10

STATEMENT OF DUTIES COLLECTED ON LOGS,
TAKEN FROM CROWN LANDS, ON THE RIVERS GATTINEAU, ROUGE, AND LEVIR,
IN THE YEAR 1843.

NAMES.	Taken from Lands	No. of Logs.	Rate.	Amount.		
				£	s.	d.
Levi Bigelow & Son,	in River Le Levir,	26000	d.	541	13	4
Baxter Bowman, ... ..	...	14500	"	291	13	4
Hamilton Low,	Gattineau and Rouge,	60751	"	1265	12	11
		101251		£2098	19	7

Appendix
(P.)

TOTAL AMOUNT OF COLLECTIONS AT BYTOWN OF DUTIES OF 1843.

Appendix
(P.)

17th January.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount of Collections at Bytown for 1843, per Statement, p. 9,	19156	18	7						
Amount of Collections on the Ottawa below Bytown, per Statement, p. 10,	339	12	10						
Amount of Collections on account of Logs taken from Crown Lands, on the Rivers Gattineau, Rouge, and Le Levir, per Statement, p. 10,	2093	19	7						
				21595	11	0			
Less uncollected Bonds,				1318	7	5			
							20277	8	7
Amount of Deposits on account of Duties of 1844, on limits put up at Public Sale,							281	5	0
							£20558	8	7

17th Janu

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF TIMBER DUTIES,
ON THE OTTAWA RIVER, BY JAMES STEVENSON.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
REPAYMENTS.						
Amount repaid W. Chapman & Co., on their proving that they had given Bonds for a larger quantity of Timber than actually cut on Government Lands, viz.:						
D. Ross' Bond,	14	11	8			
Casewell's	11	17	6			
Amount repaid Lewis Centre for his deposit paid by him in Quebec in 1840, on License No. 134, for which he never got credit before, ...	20	16	8			
Amount repaid M'Gillivray for deposits in Quebec, on License No. 52, in 1839,	15	12	6			
Ditto on ditto, No. 111, in 1840,	20	16	8			
	83	15	0			
Less received of D. McNaughton on account of his dishonoured Bond, ...	15	10	10			
				68	4	2
SURVEYS.						
Amount paid W. Robinson for laying out River Coulogne in Timber Berths,	72	14	6			
Amount paid Mr. Falls for laying out River Madawaska in do do, ...	121	5	0			
Amount paid Mr. Robinson, half expenses, running disputed lines, ...	4	2	0			
Amount paid D. P. S. Falls for running lines to Lumbermen, ...	2	5	0			
Amount paid M'Naughton for ditto,	8	13	9			
Ditto ditto Falls ditto,	4	19	0			
Ditto ditto M'Naughton ditto,	9	1	6			
Ditto ditto Falls ditto,	3	6	0			
Ditto ditto ditto ditto,	13	4	0			
				239	11	3
SALARIES.						
Amount paid D. P. S. M'Naughton one year's Salary to Dec. 1843, ...	200	0	0			
Amount paid W. M. Dawson, his Assistant, one year's Salary, ...	90	0	0			
Amount paid W. Patterson, Teller of Timber, one year's Salary, ...	80	0	0			
Amount paid J. Cameron, do. do. do. do.	80	0	0			
Ditto ditto W. Chapman, Check Officer at Chatham,	65	0	0			
Ditto ditto Clerk and Book-keeper's Salary from 1st Sept. to 1st March, ...	75	0	0			
Ditto ditto Louis Petite, boatman for the season,	54	12	0			
Ditto ditto John Gregor, boatman for the season,	54	12	0			
Ditto ditto Clerk and Book-keeper's Salary from 1st March to 1st Sept. ...	75	0	0			
Ditto ditto James Stevenson's Salary, one year, from Sept. to Sept. —	300	0	0			
				1074	9	0
FOREST RANGING.						
Amount paid W. Cameron, North Nation and vicinity,	15	10	0			
Ditto ditto J. Cameron, do. do. and horse hire,	19	7	6			
Ditto ditto W. Cameron, do. do. and South Nation,	16	14	0			
Ditto ditto J. Cameron, do. do. do. do.	6	9	3			
				58	0	9
SERVICES.						
Amount paid W. Cameron for services in Upper Lumbering Districts, ...	16	12	6			
Ditto ditto J. Cameron for ditto and horse hire,	20	17	6			
Ditto ditto Auctioneer for selling Licenses,	8	0	0			
Ditto ditto repairing boat, tin and lettering,	2	15	1			

Appendix
(P.)

17th January.

STATEMENT—Continued.
DISBURSEMENTS AT BYTOWN.Appendix
(P.)

17th January.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount paid Caldwell for finding boat,	0	5	0			
Ditto ditto Cameron, repairing Sleigh for Rangers,	0	16	6			
Ditto ditto for collecting Bonds in District below Bytown,	50	0	0			
				99	6	7
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Amount paid Christie for Printing,	2	4	0			
Ditto ditto for travelling expenses to Châts to ascertain and report on Squatters' claims on islands,	1	11	3			
Amount paid Mr. McNaughten's contingent account to June 1843,	20	19	6			
Ditto ditto A. Gray for Stationery,	11	14	0			
Ditto ditto A. Christie, Advertising and Printing,	12	15	0			
Ditto ditto Rent of Office and Surveyor's Room,	25	0	0			
Ditto ditto Postage to 20th November,	17	7	11			
Ditto ditto for Firewood for Collector's and Surveyor's Office,	14	13	0			
Ditto ditto J. Stevenson, travelling expenses to L'Original and Montreal,	7	10	0			
Ditto ditto horse hire to Kingston, omitted in last account,	1	7	6			
Ditto ditto J. Stevenson's travelling expenses to Montreal and Hawksbury,	5	10	0			
Amount paid for Candles and sundry small items for Office, Ferry, &c.,	2	11	9			
				123	3	11
<i>Disbursements by M'Lean Stuart at Quebec, viz.:</i>						
FOR SERVICES.						
Amount paid M'Lean Stuart for services rendered this season in collecting Crown Bonds, 245 days in 8 months at 12s. 6d. per day,	£153	2	6			
Amount paid ditto for services rendered last year after closing his accounts with Mr. Stevenson, 37 days at 12s. 6d.	23	2	6			
Amount paid Messenger, 7 months at 10s.	3	10	0			
Ditto ditto Miller carting snow from Office during winter,	0	10	0			
	180	5	0			
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Amount paid Postage this year,	10	19	3			
Ditto ditto Calash hire this year,	30	0	0			
Ditto ditto Office Rent to J. Burtran,	15	0	0			
Ditto ditto for Stationery,	3	0	9			
Ditto ditto A. W. Cochrane, law expenses,	7	11	8			
	66	11	8			
				246	16	8
<i>Disbursements by M'Lean Stuart at Quebec in 1842, charged in Accounts for 1843, viz.:</i>						
SERVICES.						
Amount paid M'Lean Stuart for services rendered, from 1st May to 4th March, 1843, 308 days, at 12s. 6d. per day,	£192	10	0			
Amount paid his brother for services rendered during the summer,	25	0	0			
	217	10	0			
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Amount paid Neilson's Account Advertising,	4	1	0			
Ditto ditto Cary's do. do.	3	10	10			
Ditto ditto Postage to this date (February 22, 1843)	15	10	3			
Ditto ditto Calash, Boat-hire, Tolls, &c.	44	13	8			
Ditto ditto expenses to Bytown and Kingston in August last	8	12	3			
Ditto ditto to Montreal, &c., to look what rafts were laid up,	4	5	9			
Ditto ditto Mr. Stewart's Board at the Cove, Spring and Fall, 3 months,	22	10	0			
Ditto ditto Office Rent and Stationery,	15	0	0			
	118	3	9			
				385	18	9
				2245	6	1
Less amount of Disbursements by M'Lean Stuart at Quebec in 1842,				385	13	9
				£1909	12	4

STATEMENT OF COLLECTIONS BY SUNDRY AGENTS, &c.

17th January.

17th January.

NAMES.	Description of Property.	Amount.					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
COLLECTIONS BY WM. MORRISON.							
Wm. Price & Co., ...	30000 W. P. 10000 R. P. Logs, ...	234	7	6			
Leodell & Co., ...	6000 Staves, ...	6	5	0			
C. R. Hood, ...	500 W. P. Logs, ...	2	12	1			
P. C. Leodell, ...	6000 Pine Logs, ...	31	5	0			
J. H. Dorwin, ...	2789 " " " " " " " "	58	2	1			
W. Price & Co., ...	6000 W. P. 6000 Spruce do., ...	46	17	6			
Ditto ditto, ...	1545 " Extra. " " " " " "	16	1	10			
C. R. Hood, ...	W. P. Logs. " " " " " "	1	2	11			
Truman Kempton, ...	919 W. P. Logs, 1936 Spruce do., ...	39	6	3			
Ph. Dugas, ...	600 " " " " " " " "	8	2	6			
W. Phillips, ...	10000 Spruce, ...	26	0	10			
T. Kempton, ...	2000 W. P. 2000 Spruce, ...	15	12	6			
R. H. Hood, ...	800 " " " " " " " "	4	3	4			
COLLECTIONS BY WM. McDONALD.							
W. Cuthbert & Co., ...	3000 W. P. Logs 67200 W. P. Timber, ...	36	11	3			
A. Ritchie & Co., ...	500 " " " 168000 " " " "	90	2	1			
W. Cuthbert & Co., ...	12800 " " " " " " " "	6	13	4			
					618	6	0
COLLECTIONS BY C. F. FOURNIER.							
W. Price & Co., ...	6060 W. P. 7765 ft. Spruce and 800 16 ft. Logs, ...	219	12	8			
W. Patton, ...	15000 Spruce Logs, ...	156	5	0			
M. Casgrain & Co., ...	3625 W. P. 9621 Spruce, ...	206	19	0			
Ditto ditto, ...	8000 W. P., ...	41	13	4			
Sir H. J. Caldwell, ...	2000 R. P. 10000 W. P. 2000 Spruce, ...	72	18	4			
M. M. Bertrand, ...	8000 W. P., ...	41	13	4			
W. Patton, ...	15000 Spruce, ...	39	1	3			
W. Price & Co., ...	6000 W. P. 14000 Spruce, ...	67	14	2			
					845	17	1
COLLECTION BY F. MANNANY.							
John Sinclair, ...	Staves illegally cut and seized, ...				59	7	6
COLLECTIONS BY G. L. MARLER.							
Jos. Yule, ...	10000 ft. W. P. " " " " " " " "	5	4	4			
P. Patterson, ...	6000 Pine 2000 Spruce, ...	26	0	10			
Ditto, ...	Balance, ...	146	14	0			
Ditto, ...	2000 Spruce 500 Pine, ...	7	16	3			
R. Caughlin, ...	8000 ft. W. P., ...	4	3	4			
H. Lemesurier, ...	6000 Spruce 3200 Pine, ...	31	15	6			
					221	14	3
COLLECTION BY T. STEERS.							
Messrs. Erberts. ...	Timber cut on Crown Lands, ...				9	10	0
COLLECTIONS BY THOS. BAINES.							
Thos. Barwick, ...	800 Saw Logs, ...	33	6	8			
Joel Rogers, ...	1300 ft. W. Pine, ...	3	1	8			
Ditto, ...	348 sq. Timber, ...	0	13	10			
					37	2	2
COLLECTIONS BY J. STEVENSON.							
Sundry persons, ...	Per account, page 11, ...	20277	3	7			
Deposites on account of Auction, ...	Duties of 1844 on limits put up at Public Auction, ...	281	5	0			
					20558	8	7
					£22850	5	7
Amount paid into this Office on account of Licenses to cut Timber on the Disputed Territory, viz., from							
Barker & Glazier, ...		208	6	8			
James Tibbetts, ...		168	15	0			
John Glazier, ...		100	0	0			
James Tibbetts, ...		268	8	4			
John Emerson, ...		20	16	8			
Charles Connell, ...		31	5	0			
John Vézazie, ...		312	10	0			
A. Gilmour, ...		317	14	2			
J. H. Kerr for Thomas Jones, ...		31	5	0			
					1451	0	10
					£28801	6	5

**STATEMENT OF TIMBER DUTIES ON LICENSES GRANTED IN 1842,
COLLECTED AND ENTERING ACCOUNTS IN THE YEAR 1843.**

						£	s.	d.
Paid by William Price & Co.,	....	....	....	....	....	850	0	0
Collected by William Morrison,	....	....	....	....	....	190	8	9
Ditto William M'Donald,	....	....	....	....	....	663	18	2
Ditto F. M'Annany,	....	....	....	....	....	14	7	6
Ditto C. F. Fournier,	....	....	....	....	....	889	9	2
Ditto G. L. Marler,	....	....	....	....	....	49	1	11
Ditto James Stevenson, Bytown,	Balance of Duties uncollected, 31st							
Dec., 1842,	....	....	....	....	£21669	5	7	
Remaining uncollected, 31st Dec. 1843,	....	....	....	....	1510	17	2	
						20158	8	5
						£22815	13	11

**STATEMENT OF TIMBER DUTIES ON LICENSES GRANTED IN 1841,
COLLECTED AND ENTERING ACCOUNT IN THE YEAR 1843.**

						£	s.	d.
Collected by William Morrison,	....	....	....	....	....	140	12	6
Ditto Francis M'Annany,	....	....	....	....	....	56	14	6
						£197	7	0

**STATEMENT OF TIMBER DUTIES ON LICENSES GRANTED IN 1840,
COLLECTED AND ENTERING ACCOUNT IN THE YEAR 1843.**

						£	s.	d.
Collected by A. Manahan,	....	....	....	....	....	72	2	9
Paid by W. Price & Co.,	....	....	....	....	....	255	9	0
						£327	11	9

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS BY WM. MORRISON.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount paid P. Geroux, searching for Trespassers, 18 miles 2 days,	1	5	0						
Ditto ditto for searching for Trespassers in Brandon, 1 day 18 miles,	1	10	0						
Ditto ditto travelling to St. Paul's to look after Saw Logs, 1 day 18 miles,	0	15	0						
Ditto ditto to St. Paul's and Kildare to settle difficulties on lot 11 in 2d range Augmentation, 24 miles 2 days,	2	0	0						
Ditto ditto travelling to Rawdon on business with Bagnal and Dorwin respecting Saw Logs, 30 miles 2 days,	2	0	0						
Ditto ditto travelling to Brandon in search of Trespassers on lots in 3d range, 18 miles 1 day,	1	0	0						
Ditto ditto travelling to Hunterstown respecting Logs cut by Kempton, 1½ days 36 miles,	1	0	0						
Ditto ditto Leonard Reed, searching for Trespassers and counting Logs, 8 days,	1	4	0						
Ditto ditto Victor Richards for counting Logs on L'Assomption River during last winter, 23 days at 5s.,	5	15	0						
MISCELLANEOUS.									
Amount paid horse-hire to Brandon, 2 days, 18 miles,	0	10	0						
Ditto ditto ditto to St. Paul's, 1 day, 18 miles,	0	5	0						
Ditto ditto costs of Law-suit against Lavillie for damages by Valient,	8	11	0						
							25	15	0
<i>Disbursements by the Office.</i>									
SURVEYS.									
Amount paid James Dignan for survey of River Lacquarrean, and laying out Timber Berths,				28	17	4			
MISCELLANEOUS.									
Amount paid F. M'Annany, expenses seizing Sinclair's Raft,	3	5	0						
Ditto ditto Commission charged by Montreal Bank for collecting Sinclair's Draft,	0	6	0						
				3	11	0			
							32	8	4
							£58	3	4

Appendix
(P.)

RECAPITULATION OF TIMBER DUTIES RECEIVED IN 1843.

Appendix
(P.)

17th January.

						£	s.	d.
Amount collected on Licenses granted in 1840, per statement page 19,	...	...	...	...	...	327	11	9
Ditto ditto ditto 1841, " " 19,	...	...	...	...	...	197	7	0
Ditto ditto ditto 1842, " " 18,	...	...	...	...	...	22815	18	11
Ditto ditto ditto 1843, " " 18,	...	...	...	...	...	23801	6	5
Total,						£47141	19	1

17th January.

RECAPITULATION OF DISBURSEMENTS,
ON ACCOUNT OF WOODS AND FORESTS, IN 1843.

				£	s.	d.
Amount disbursed at Bytown by James Stevenson, per statement page 16, ...	£2245	6	1			
Less amount disbursed at Quebec by M'Lean Stuart in 1842, and charged in accounts of 1843, per statement page 15, ...	335	18	9			
				1909	12	4
Amount of disbursements by Wm. Morrison, per statement page 20,	...	...	...	25	15	0
Amount disbursed by this office, per statement page 20,	...	...	...	32	8	4
				£1967	15	4

STATEMENT shewing amount of Timber Duties collected in the year 1844, exhibiting in detail the transactions of the Crown Timber Office at Bytown, and of all Crown Timber Agencies connected with the Crown Lands Department, furnished in obedience to a Resolution of the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of 6th December, 1844.

T. BOUTHILLIER.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
January 17th, 1845.

STATEMENT OF TIMBER DUTIES,
COLLECTED AT BYTOWN BY JAMES STEVENSON, ESQ., IN THE YEAR 1844.

No.	NAMES.	White Pine.		Red Pine.		Oak and Elm.		Amount.		
		Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	£	s.	d.
2/2	W. M'Laughlan,	238	16660	—	—	—	—	34	14	2
3/3	J. Baines,	60	4200	—	—	—	—	8	15	0
1/1	D. B. M'Callum,	244	17080	—	—	—	—	35	11	8
4/4	John Porter,	—	—	1004	31528	—	—	158	19	4
12/5	J. Smith, found timber,	—	4180	—	—	—	—	8	14	2
16/6	A. Graham,	90	6300	—	—	—	—	13	2	6
17/7	R. Wright,	1234	86380	—	—	—	—	179	19	2
30/8	Ditto,	1076	75320	—	—	—	—	156	18	4
24/9	T. Corcoran,	539	37730	—	—	—	—	78	12	1
39/10	J. Bell,	51	35770	—	—	—	—	74	10	5
"	A. M'Bean,	283	19810	—	—	—	—	41	5	5
"	Ditto,	—	—	69	2622	—	—	10	18	6
18/19	J. Grierson, jun.,	816	57120	—	—	—	—	119	0	0
"	Ditto,	—	—	18	684	—	—	2	17	0
11/23	Craig & M'Quaig,	101	7070	—	—	—	—	14	14	7
"	Ditto,	—	—	106	684	—	—	16	15	8
6/20	C. Symes,	387	27090	—	—	—	—	56	8	9
13/24	James Ingal,	971	67970	—	—	—	—	141	12	1
"	Ditto,	—	—	40	1520	—	—	6	6	8
7/25	Alonzo Wright,	759	53130	—	—	—	—	110	13	9
10/26	M'Nab & Street,	24	1680	—	—	—	—	8	10	0
"	Ditto,	—	—	5	190	—	—	0	15	10
19/33	James Hubble,	200	14000	—	—	—	—	29	3	4
95/34	J. M'Farlane,	50	3500	—	—	—	—	7	5	10
26/35	John Hegan,	270	18900	—	—	—	—	39	7	6
28/36	R. M'Leod,	125	8750	—	—	—	—	18	4	7
"	Ditto,	—	—	26	988	—	—	4	2	4
38/37	R. M'Phee,	54	3780	—	—	—	—	7	17	6
22/40	D. M'Farlane,	462	32340	—	—	—	—	67	7	6
"	Ditto,	—	—	81	3078	—	—	12	16	6

TIMBER COLLECTIONS AT BYTOWN—Continued.

17th January.

17th January

No.	NAMES.	White Pine.		Red Pine.		Oak & Elm.		Amount.		
		Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	£	s.	d.
22/40	D. M'Farlane,	—	—	—	—	34	1156	7	4	6
23/41	Curtis,	227	15890	—	—	—	—	33	2	1
25/42	A. M'Nab,	169	11830	—	—	—	—	24	12	11
38/43	J. and P. Robertson,	153	10710	—	—	—	—	22	6	3
29/47	Alonzo Wright,	476	33320	—	—	—	—	69	8	4
"	Ditto,	—	—	92	3496	—	—	14	11	4
27/48	Thos. M'Geoy,	844	59080	—	—	—	—	23	1	8
34/49	F. M'Leelan,	—	—	75	2850	—	—	11	17	6
"	Ditto,	128	8960	—	—	—	—	18	13	4
31/51	John Perrault,	—	—	570	21660	—	—	90	5	0
"	Ditto,	265	18550	—	—	—	—	38	12	11
34/52	G. Bryson,	529	37030	—	—	—	—	77	2	14
"	Ditto,	—	—	17	646	—	—	2	13	10
56/53	R. Wright,	794	55580	—	—	—	—	115	15	10
"	Ditto,	—	—	109	4142	—	—	17	5	2
37/44	Ditto,	899	62930	—	—	—	—	131	2	1
"	Ditto,	—	—	11	418	—	—	1	14	10
40/58	A. Wilson,	766	53620	—	—	—	—	111	14	2
"	Ditto,	—	—	236	8930	—	—	37	4	2
35/59	G. Bryson,	509	35630	—	—	—	—	74	4	7
"	Ditto,	—	—	—	—	11	374	2	6	9
53/60	W. Forbes,	675	47250	—	—	—	—	98	8	9
44/61	A. M'Donald,	1000	70000	—	—	—	—	145	16	8
43/64	M. Hilliards,	752	52640	—	—	—	—	109	3	8
"	Ditto,	—	—	76	2888	—	—	12	0	8
52/66	Jno. Perrault,	345	24150	—	—	—	—	50	6	3
"	Ditto,	—	—	409	15542	—	—	64	15	2
41/68	J. A. Martin,	—	—	521	19798	—	—	82	9	10
"	Ditto,	136	9520	—	—	—	—	19	16	8
68/69	G. M'Crea,	—	—	963	36594	—	—	152	9	6
"	Ditto,	91	6370	—	—	—	—	13	5	3
58/70	Coons & Maxwell,	356	27720	—	—	—	—	57	15	0
"	Ditto,	—	—	110	4180	—	—	17	8	4
78/71	John Egan & Co.,	—	—	1152	43776	—	—	182	8	0
79/72	Ditto,	1112	77840	—	—	—	—	162	3	4
55/73	John Moor,	125	8750	—	—	—	—	18	4	7
43/76	A. M'Donell,	391	27370	—	—	—	—	57	0	5
"	Ditto,	—	—	515	19570	—	—	81	10	10
42/79	John Foran,	—	—	489	18582	—	—	77	8	6
45/82	A. M'Donell,	960	67200	—	—	—	—	140	0	0
30/83	E. Houston,	42	2940	—	—	—	—	6	2	6
48/85	D. M'Lachlan,	1037	72590	—	—	—	—	151	4	7
"	Ditto,	—	—	18	698	—	—	2	17	0
47/80	J. M'Gregor,	639	41730	—	—	—	—	98	3	9
56/87	R. & D. Munro,	227	15890	—	—	—	—	33	2	1
49/88	A. M'Lean,	70	4900	—	—	—	—	10	4	2
51/89	D. Moor,	808	56560	—	—	—	—	117	16	8
"	Ditto,	—	—	8	304	—	—	1	5	4
54/90	C. Hallingar,	—	—	344	13072	—	—	54	9	4
"	Ditto,	91	6370	—	—	—	—	13	5	5
67/91	W. Houston,	144	10080	—	—	—	—	21	0	0
46/95	J. M'Geoy,	—	—	1007	38266	—	—	159	8	10
89/96	J. Brown,	238	16660	—	—	—	—	34	14	2
59/99	F. LeClair,	1131	79170	—	—	—	—	164	18	9
"	Ditto,	—	—	25	950	—	—	3	19	2
"	Ditto,	—	—	—	—	31	1054	6	11	9
69/100	J. B. Poupere,	72	5040	—	—	—	—	10	10	0
62/101	A. M'Arthur,	790	55300	—	—	—	—	115	4	2
61/102	Ditto,	773	54110	—	—	—	—	112	14	7
58/103	Isaac Coon,	188	13160	—	—	—	—	27	8	4
"	Ditto,	—	—	239	9082	—	—	37	16	10
94/105	J. B. Poupere,	448	31360	—	—	—	—	65	6	8
82/106	Carmichael & Stevenson,	178	12460	—	—	—	—	35	19	2
71/108	C. & J. M'Donald,	709	49630	—	—	—	—	103	7	11
63/109	J. Supple,	359	25130	—	—	—	—	52	7	1
"	Ditto,	—	—	463	17594	—	—	78	6	2
64/110	A. M'Arthur,	—	—	918	34884	—	—	145	7	0
"	Ditto,	12	840	—	—	—	—	1	15	0
125/111	E. Bourke,	315	22060	—	—	—	—	45	18	9
"	Ditto,	—	—	58	2204	—	—	9	8	8
74/112	Jas. Jardine,	210	14700	—	—	—	—	30	12	6
"	Ditto,	—	—	521	19798	—	—	82	9	10
60/113	Arumagh Dunlop,	600	42000	—	—	—	—	89	10	3
"	Ditto,	—	—	10	3911	—	—	15	6	2

Appendix
(P.)

TIMBER COLLECTIONS AT BYTOWN—Continued.

Appendix
(P.)

17th January.

17th January.

No.	NAMES.	White Pine.		Red Pine.		Oak & Elm.		Amount.		
		Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	£	s.	d.
83/114	Carmichael & Co., ...	754	52780	—	—	—	—	109	19	2
"	Ditto, ...	—	—	83	3154	—	—	13	2	0
85/116	Robt. Skead, ...	—	—	1281	48678	—	—	202	16	6
"	Ditto, ...	13	910	—	—	—	—	1	17	6
77/117	W. Stubbs, ...	652	45640	—	—	—	—	95	1	8
65/118	E. Johnston, ...	165	11550	—	—	—	—	24	1	3
"	Ditto, ...	—	—	778	29564	—	—	123	3	8
66/119	Ditto, ...	—	—	946	35948	—	—	149	15	8
90/122	J. S. Read, ...	—	—	1228	46664	—	—	194	8	8
122/123	E. Bourke, ...	—	—	1105	41990	—	—	174	19	2
100/124	R. Conroy, ...	—	—	722	27436	—	—	114	6	4
"	Ditto, ...	20	1400	—	—	—	—	2	18	4
111/125	R. M'Connell, ...	—	—	1073	40774	—	—	169	17	10
118/126	J. Aumond, ...	—	—	1070	40660	—	—	169	8	4
"	Ditto, ...	37	2590	—	—	—	—	5	7	11
102/127	Ditto, ...	—	—	973	36974	—	—	154	1	2
102/127	W. Dickson, ...	686	48020	—	—	—	—	100	0	10
98/128	Ditto, ...	—	—	13	494	—	—	2	1	2
97/129	J. Egan & Co. ...	100	7000	—	—	—	—	14	11	8
"	Ditto, ...	185	12950	—	—	—	—	26	19	7
"	Ditto, ...	—	—	—	—	7	238	1	9	9
148/131	L. Centiner, ...	269	18830	—	—	—	—	39	4	7
106/132	J. Egan & Co. ...	—	—	400	15200	—	—	63	6	8
"	Ditto, ...	180	12600	—	—	—	—	26	5	0
108/133	R. Conroy, ...	—	—	55	2090	—	—	8	14	2
107/137	A. Dunlop, ...	539	37730	—	—	—	—	78	12	1
"	Ditto, ...	—	—	251	9538	—	—	39	14	10
109/138	R. Wright, ...	—	—	654	24852	—	—	103	11	0
176/135	J. Egan & Co., ...	100	7000	—	—	—	—	14	11	8
108/133	R. Conroy, ...	—	—	739	28082	—	—	117	0	2
109/138	R. Wright, ...	24	1680	—	—	—	—	3	10	0
105/139	W. Stubbs, ...	127	8890	—	—	—	—	18	10	5
84/140	A. R. M'Donell, ...	664	46480	—	—	—	—	96	16	8
127/141	J. Egan & Co., ...	160	11200	—	—	—	—	23	6	8
"	Ditto, ...	—	—	34	1294	—	—	5	7	8
"	Ditto, ...	—	—	—	—	15	510.	3	3	9
158/142	J. Aumond, ...	—	—	1633	62954	—	—	258	11	2
"	Ditto, ...	28	1960	—	—	—	—	4	1	8
99/143	Thomson Moor, ...	—	—	601	22838	—	—	95	3	2
76/144	Benjamin Moor, ...	487	34090	—	—	—	—	71	0	5
"	Ditto, ...	—	—	5	190	—	—	0	15	10
169/145	W. Stewart, ...	—	—	1707	64866	—	—	270	5	6
140/147	Atkinson & Co., ...	—	—	1147	43586	—	—	181	12	2
91/148	N. Sparks, ...	—	—	1483	56354	—	—	234	16	2
92/149	Ditto, ...	—	—	1389	52782	—	—	219	18	6
73/150	G. Bryson, ...	364	25480	—	—	—	—	53	1	8
"	Ditto, ...	—	—	47	1786	—	—	7	8	10
"	Ditto, ...	—	—	—	—	4	136	0	17	0
72/151	R. M'Donell, ...	—	—	1101	41838	—	—	174	6	6
"	Ditto, ...	—	—	1091	41534	—	—	173	1	2
98/153	John Yuill, ...	369	25830	—	—	—	—	53	16	3
"	Ditto, ...	—	—	41	1558	—	—	6	9	10
87/154	Poupare & Parault, ...	435	30450	—	—	—	—	63	8	9
"	Ditto, ...	—	—	559	21242	—	—	88	10	2
75/186	Jas. Jardine, ...	512	35840	—	—	—	—	74	13	4
"	Ditto, ...	—	—	185	7030	—	—	29	5	0
80/158	James M'Geoy, ...	912	63840	—	—	—	—	133	0	0
81/159	Ditto, ...	—	—	1021	38798	—	—	161	13	2
"	Ditto, ...	263	18410	—	—	—	—	38	7	1
85/160	A. R. M'Donell, ...	657	45990	—	—	—	—	95	16	3
103/173	E. Colton, ...	27	1890	—	—	—	—	3	18	9
"	Ditto, ...	—	—	830	31540	—	—	131	8	4
112/177	Jno. Thomson, ...	—	—	1039	39482	—	—	164	10	2
117/179	Ditto, ...	—	—	1007	38266	—	—	159	8	10
155/180	Martin & Morris, ...	—	—	1022	38836	—	—	161	16	4
159/181	Ditto, ...	—	—	1024	38912	—	—	162	2	8
173/182	Peter White, ...	—	—	1119	42522	—	—	177	3	6
175/183	W. Brendrue, ...	—	—	630	28940	—	—	99	15	0
160/184	Jno. Foran, ...	—	—	1211	46018	—	—	191	14	10
134/185	Chas. Symes, ...	—	—	1059	40242	—	—	167	13	6
114/186	A. M'Donald, ...	—	—	1199	45562	—	—	189	16	10
115/187	Ditto, ...	—	—	1196	45418	—	—	189	7	4
111/188	Robt. Conroy, ...	—	—	636	24168	—	—	100	14	0
116/189	R. M'Connell, ...	302	21140	—	—	—	—	44	0	10

TIMBER COLLECTIONS AT BYTOWN—Continued.

No.	NAMES.	White Pine.		Red Pine.		Oak & Elm.		Amount.		
		Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	£	s.	d.
116/189	R. M'Connell,	—	—	290	11020	—	—	45	18	4
120/191	Carmichael & Stevenson, ...	900	63000	—	—	—	—	131	5	0
121/192	A. Caldwell,	—	—	70	2660	—	—	11	1	8
113/178	Jno. Thomson,	—	—	1039	39482	—	—	164	10	2
86/161	A. R. M'Donell,	666	46620	—	—	—	—	97	2	6
84/162	Saml. Adams,	1484	103880	—	—	—	—	216	8	4
"	Ditto,	—	—	28	1064	—	—	4	8	8
86/163	Mason & Chamberlin,	266	18620	—	—	—	—	38	15	10
127/166	S. & C. M'Donald,	—	—	735	27930	—	—	116	7	6
83/167	John Egan & Co.,	—	—	927	35226	—	—	146	15	6
101/168	D. & J. Grant,	639	44730	—	—	—	—	93	3	9
"	Ditto,	—	—	90	3420	—	—	14	5	0
104/169	T. Colton,	—	—	701	26638	—	—	110	19	10
"	Ditto,	42	2940	—	—	—	—	6	2	6
132/170	George Stubbs,	83	5810	—	—	—	—	12	2	1
"	Ditto,	—	—	2	76	—	—	0	6	4
"	Ditto,	—	—	—	—	8	272	1	14	0
96/171	Ditto,	1545	108150	—	—	—	—	225	6	3
"	Ditto,	—	—	45	1710	—	—	7	2	6
145/172	John Porter,	—	—	1471	55898	—	—	232	18	2
153/173	Alex. Dunlop,	885	61950	—	—	—	—	129	1	3
152/174	J. & S. Johnston,	249	17430	—	—	—	—	36	6	3
152/174	Ditto,	—	—	571	21698	—	—	90	8	2
119/193	J. Aumond,	—	—	937	35606	—	—	148	7	2
128/194	J. Robertson,	—	—	1360	51680	—	—	215	6	8
141/196	R. M'Connell,	—	—	883	33554	—	—	139	16	2
126/197	J. Egan & Co.,	—	—	751	28539	—	—	118	18	2
123/198	E. Bourke,	761	53270	—	—	—	—	110	19	7
129/199	A. Cameron,	—	—	2057	78166	—	—	325	13	10
139/200	T. C. Brigham,	—	—	1102	41876	—	—	174	9	8
140/201	C. Colton,	—	—	1377	52326	—	—	218	0	6
146/202	Atkinson & Co.,	—	—	1464	55632	—	—	231	16	0
147/203	Ditto,	—	—	1373	52174	—	—	217	7	10
151/204	Ditto,	—	—	1528	58064	—	—	241	18	8
136/205	John Supple,	—	—	1222	46436	—	—	193	9	8
135/206	A. Wilson,	—	—	1116	42408	—	—	176	14	0
139/207	Louis Brezar,	615	48050	—	—	—	—	89	13	9
"	Ditto,	—	—	45	1710	—	—	7	2	6
"	Ditto,	—	—	—	—	50	1700	10	12	6
130/208	A. R. M'Donald,	—	—	845	32110	—	—	133	15	10
144/209	Ditto,	—	—	852	32376	—	—	134	18	0
137/210	B. Moore,	—	—	576	21888	—	—	91	4	0
138/211	S. & C. M'Donell,	—	—	825	31350	—	—	130	12	6
143/212	Louis Brezar,	601	42070	—	—	—	—	87	12	11
"	Ditto,	—	—	8	304	—	—	1	5	4
144/213	A. M'Auley,	—	—	1259	47842	—	—	199	6	10
150/214	W. Byers,—Duty...£142 19 6 Less deposite on License No. 1, 81 5 0	—	—	903	34314	—	—	61	14	6
156/215	John Egan & Co.,	—	—	1426	54188	—	—	225	15	8
152/216	Ditto,	—	—	1400	53200	—	—	221	13	4
154/217	J. B. Paupare,	—	—	1063	40394	—	—	168	6	2
"	Ditto,	18	1260	—	—	—	—	2	12	6
161/218	Jno. Egan & Co.	—	—	920	34960	—	—	145	13	4
162/219	Martin & Morris,	—	—	958	36404	—	—	151	13	8
163/221	Pousear & Perault,	—	—	794	30172	—	—	125	14	4
164/222	Cunningham & Ryan,	—	—	1682	63916	—	—	266	6	4
174/223	Peter White,	—	—	1116	42408	—	—	176	14	0
165/224	J. Robertson, Duty, £222 2 10 Less deposite No. 1, 220 0 0	—	—	1403	53314	—	—	22	2	10
166/225	J. S. Johnston,	—	—	1311	49818	—	—	207	11	6
167/226	Ditto,	—	—	1296	49248	—	—	205	4	0
170/228	W. Stewart,	—	—	695	26410	—	—	110	0	10
171/229	Alex. Dunlop,	—	—	1013	38494	—	—	160	7	10
172/230	Ditto,	—	—	1166	44308	—	—	184	12	4
168/231	Martin Morris,	—	—	1023	38874	—	—	161	19	6
169/232	John Egan & Co., £114 15 10 Less 95 ps. from raft, 13 17 1	—	—	725	27550	—	—	81	12	6
	M'Callister & Co, 100 18 9 19 6 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	236	1	6
177/233	S. Adams,	—	—	1491	56658	—	—	21	7	6
"	W. Wadsworth,	—	—	135	5180	—	—	—	—	—
		47111	3301950	91855	3490392	160	5440	£21141	16	6

Appendix
(P.)

17th January.

STATEMENT OF TIMBER DUTIES COLLECTED ON THE OTTAWA,
BELOW BYTOWN, BY JAMES STEVENSON, ESQUIRE.Appendix
(P.)

17th January

Bond.	NAMES.	Amount.		
		£	s.	d.
No. 1	— Douglas,	39	11	8
2	Martin & Way,	16	13	4
3	— M'Donald,	16	0	0
4	— M'Callum,	33	6	8
5	J. Tompkins,	10	8	4
6	A. Cullen,	81	5	0
7	M'Laughlan & Co.,	17	17	6
8	— M'Caul,	6	11	6
9	T. Kennedy,	12	10	0
10	J. M'Bean, Unpaid, £30 0 0	0	0	0
11	— Keizer,	25	0	0
12	— M'Donald,	12	10	0
13	— Castleman,	8	6	8
14	C. Lang, Unpaid, £12 10 0	12	10	0
15	— M'Martin,	15	0	0
16	— M'Donell,	2	1	8
17	Perkins & Co.,	72	18	4
		£382	10	8

STATEMENT OF COLLECTIONS BY SUNDRY AGENTS.

NAMES.	Description of Timber.	Amount.					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
W. Stewart,	75 Saw Logs, ... ..	...	...	...	1	5	0
COLLECTIONS BY WM. MORRISON							
Edw. Armstrong,	2250 P. Logs 250 Spruce,	12	7	5			
John Short,	800 W. P. Logs,	4	3	4			
W. Price & Co.,	6000 W. P. 6000 Spruce,	46	17	6			
W. Demers,	5000 Spruce,	15	12	6			
E. Armstrong,	1750 W. P. 1000 Spruce,	11	14	4			
J. S. Rood,	800 W. P.,	4	3	4			
P. Dugas,	500 W. P.,	3	2	6			
					98	0	11
COLLECTIONS BY G. L. MARLER.							
P. Patterson,	8000 Spruce 2500 Pine,	33	17	1			
A. Stein,	3000 Spruce 100 Pine,	8	6	8			
R. Caughlin,	12000 ft. W. Pine Timber,	6	5	0			
H. LeMesurier,	1000 Spruce 1000 Pine,	7	16	3			
					56	5	0
COLLECTIONS BY OWEN QUINN.							
DO. A. LESLIE.							
1/4	8470 ft. W. P. Timber, ... ..	...	...	...	4	8	2
COLLECTION BY A. ROSS.							
	3049 Spruce, ... ..	...	...	...	31	15	2
					£195	14	3

STATEMENT OF TIMBER DUTIES OF 1843,
COLLECTED AND ENTERING ACCOUNT IN 1844.

	£	s.	d.
Collected by W. Morrison,	261	9	0
Ditto M'Lean Stuart,	114	15	11
Ditto G. L. Marler,	573	9	1
Ditto W. J. Scott,	0	7	0
Ditto F. M'Annany,	108	7	8
Ditto E. Martel,	6	13	4
Paid at Desk by James Tibbetts,	56	5	0
		£1121	7 0

STATEMENT OF TIMBER DUTIES OF 1839, 1840, & 1841,
COLLECTED AND ENTERING ACCOUNTS IN THE YEAR 1844.

	£	s.	d.
Amount collected by Messrs. Draper and Brough, Duties of 1839,	47	6	2
Ditto ditto F. M'Annany, Duties of 1840,	291	9	10
Ditto ditto ditto ditto 1841,	10	18	6
		£349	14 6

Appendix (P.)

STATEMENT OF DUTIES COLLECTED ON ACCOUNT OF SAW LOGS,
BY JAMES STEVENSON, ESQUIRE.

17th January.

NAMES.	No. of Logs.	Rate.	Amount.		
			£	s.	d.
Baxter Bowman, Excess,	2873	d. 5	59	17	1
Ditto this season,	17648	"	367	13	4
Hamilton & Low,	34132	"	711	1	8
Levi Bigelow & Son,	12000	"	250	0	0
J. C. Blasdell,	3000	"	62	10	0
Ditto	9000	"	187	10	0
Thomas M'Kay, for A. M'Intosh,	1200	"	25	0	0
Logs	79853		£1663	12	1

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF TIMBER DUTIES,
ON THE OTTAWA RIVER, BY JAMES STEVENSON, ESQUIRE.

SALARIES AND SERVICES.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount paid James Stevenson, Collector,		300	0	0			
Ditto ditto M. S. Stevenson, Clerk and Book-keeper,		150	0	0			
Ditto ditto Jno. Patterson, Teller of Timber,		80	0	0			
Ditto ditto Jno. Cameron, do. do.		80	0	0			
Ditto ditto W. Cameron, for the time he was employed as Check Officer at Chatham,		68	18	7			
Ditto ditto Louis Petit, Boatman for the season,		54	12	0			
Ditto John Gregois, ditto ditto,		54	12	0	788	2	7
FOREST RANGING.							
H. Cameron, in Upper Lumber Districts,		11	16	0			
J. Cameron, for self and Horse Hire,		37	10	0			
Wm. Cameron, North Nation and Vicinity,		7	5	0			
Wm. Cameron, South Nation and Ottawa,		33	15	0	90	6	0
COLLECTING.							
Collecting on the Ottawa below Bytown,		50	0	0			
Jno. Cameron, collecting Bonds at South Nation,		8	2	0			
Jno. Cameron, do. do. North Nation,		6	9	3	64	11	3
POSTAGE.							
Amount paid G. W. Baker,		—	—	—	18	2	10
STATIONERY.							
Amount paid Gray,		10	15	3			
Ditto ditto for Report Book,		0	10	0	11	5	3
PRINTING.							
Amount paid J. Christie,		—	—	—	13	16	3
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Amount paid Rent of Office and Surveyor's Room, 1 year,		25	0	0			
Ditto ditto for Wood for Collector's and Surveyor's Office,		12	1	6			
Ditto ditto Candles and small items for Office,		2	1	0			
Ditto ditto J. Stevenson's travelling expenses twice to Montreal,		10	15	0			
Ditto ditto M'Donell, selling Limits,		5	10	0			
Ditto ditto J. Cameron. Repairing Government Sleigh,		1	5	0			
Ditto ditto for Oil Paint and Paddles for Boat,		0	19	0			
Ditto ditto Office Taxes		0	7	1			
Ditto ditto Road Money,		0	7	6	58	6	1
<i>Disbursements on Account of Surveyor Genl. of Woods and Forests, viz.:</i>					1044	10	3
SALARIES.							
Amount paid M'Naughten, D. P. Surveyor	£200 0 0						
Ditto ditto W. M'Dawson, Assistant Clerk, Salary,	90 0 0						
		290	0	0			
SURVEYING.							
Amount paid D. P. S. Falls, $\frac{1}{2}$ Fees, running lines to Lumberers, 47 7 6							
Ditto ditto D. P. S. Robinson, ditto ditto 28 10 6							
Ditto ditto D. P. S. Falls, counting trees in Aylin's dispute, 34 13 0							
Ditto ditto D. P. S. Swalwell, $\frac{1}{2}$ fees on the Gattineau, 15 13 6							
Ditto ditto D. P. S. Swalwell, $\frac{1}{2}$ fees paid Gilmour & Co., 4 10 0							
		130	14	6			
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Amount paid J. M'Naughton, contingent account,	49 7 6						
Ditto ditto Gilmour & Co., Provisions and Men to Aylin's Trespass,	13 19 5						
Ditto ditto W. M'Dawson's expenses to Quebec on Mast business,	22 7 6						
		85	14	5	506	8	11
					£1550	19	2

Appendix
(P.)

Appendix
(P.)

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS BY SUNDRY AGENTS, &c.

17th January.

17th January.

FOREST RANGING.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount paid Wm. Morrison, visiting 7th and 8th Rgs. Kildare, respecting logs cut without permission, 33 miles, 1½ days, at 15s....		1	10	0			
Amount paid Wm. Morrison for looking after trespassers in Kildare, ...		7	0	0			
Ditto do. do. visiting Kildare to enquire into complaint of G. Dickson against Chaput for obstructing road, 2 days at 15s...		1	10	0			
Amount paid Wm. Morrison visiting Rawdon to ascertain number of logs cut by J. H. Dorwin on Laquarreau last winter, 2 days at 15s....		1	10	0			
Amount paid Wm. Morrison for Horse Hire for above 4 days at 5s. ...		1	0	0	12	10	0
Amount paid B. McGie, travelling from New Carlisle to New Richmond to adjust differences, 3 days at 15s. ...			5	0			
Amount paid B. McGie for visiting Lumbering Parties at New Richmond, 6 days at 15s. ...		2	10	0			
Amount paid B. McGie for visiting Lumbering Parties at Restigouche and Mattapeedia, 20 days at 15s. ...		4	0	0			
Amount paid B. McGie visiting Restigouche from 7th May to 16th June, 41 days at 15s. ...		15	15	0			
Amount paid do. visiting New Richmond and Bonaventure, 3 days at 15s		2	5	0			
Amount paid do. for visiting Restigouche to succeed in getting Main's Timber, 8 days at 15s. ...		6	0	0	60	15	0
<i>Amount paid G. L. Marler's Account as Forest Ranger, for visiting limits of the several Shanties, viz.:</i>							
Henry Lemesurier, half 4 days at 15s. ...		1	10	0			
Ditto ditto " 3 " " ...		1	2	6			
T. Yale, " 4 " " ...		1	10	0			
A. Stein, " 6 " " ...		2	5	0			
P. Patterson, " 10 " " ...		3	15	0			
Ditto, " 4 " " ...		1	10	0			
15½ days Horse Hire, at 7s. 6d. ...		5	16	3			
12 " to count and measure the timber cut by the above parties, at 15s.		9	0	0			
Horse Hire same period at 7s. 6d. ...		4	10	0	30	18	9
Amount paid William Burke for inspecting and searching for Lumber Dues in the Victoria District, ...					17	5	0
Amount of Deposit on License to P. Patterson to cut 2000 Spruce and 500 Pine Logs, erroneously entered in Accounts of 1843, ...					7	16	3
					£129	5	0

RECAPITULATION OF TIMBER DUTIES RECEIVED IN 1844.

Amount collected of Duties of 1839, per statement p. 14, ...	47	6	2			
Ditto ditto 1840, " p. 14, ...	291	9	10			
Ditto ditto 1841, " p. 14, ...	10	18	6			
Ditto ditto 1843, " p. 13, ...	1121	7	0			
Ditto ditto 1844, viz.:						
By James Stevenson, at Bytown, per statement, p. 11, £21,146 16 6						
Ditto ditto on the Ottawa below Bytown, per statement, p. 12, ... 382 10 8						
By James Stevenson on account of Saw Logs, per statement page 13, ... 1663 12 1	23187	19	3			
Ditto by sundry Agents, per statement page 13, ... 195 14 3				23383	13	6
				£24854	15	0

RECAPITULATION OF DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF WOODS AND FORESTS DURING THE YEAR 1844,

Amount Disbursements at Bytown by James Stevenson, Esq. per statement page 16, ...	1650	19	2
Ditto ditto by sundry Agents, per statement page 17, ...	129	5	0
Ditto ditto by M'Lean Stuart at Quebec, per account p. 19, ...	308	14	7
	£1988	18	9

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS BY M'LEAN STUART AT QUEBEC.

SERVICES.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount paid M'Lean Stuart for services rendered from 1st January, 1844, to 1st January, 1845, 365 days, at 12s. 6d. ..	—	—	—	228	2	6
Amount paid postages, ...	—	—	—	10	5	2
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Amount paid Office Rent, Attendance, Stationary, &c. ...	22	0	11			
Amount paid expenses incurred in going up to Bytown and back on business in March last, ...	9	4	0			
Amount paid for Copy of Judgment, Queen vs. W. Price & Co., ...	0	2	0			
Amount paid allowance for Horse Hire, 156 days, at 5s., ...	39	0	0	70	6	11
				£808	14	7

N. B. The above account is transcribed as recently received from Mr. Stewart, not to delay the transmission of these papers, but require explanation, which he will be called upon to furnish.

Appendix (Q.)
20th January.

Appendix (Q.)
20th January.

BANK STATEMENTS.

RETURN of the Average Amount of Liabilities and Assets of the QUEBEC BANK, during the period from the 1st March to the 31st December, 1844, published in conformity with the Act 4th and 5th Victoria, Chap. 94.

		MONTH ENDING											
		31st March, 1844.	30th April, 1844.	31st May, 1844.	30th June, 1844.	31st July, 1844.	31st August, 1844.	30th September, 1844.	31st October, 1844.	30th November, 1844.	31st December, 1844.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
LIABILITIES.													
Promissory Notes in circulation, not bearing interest	...	31488 5 0	34564 5 0	37429 15 0	37605 10 0	41776 10 0	44473 5 0	46767 5 0	43702 0 0	45143 5 0	40334 5 0		
Bills of Exchange in circulation, not bearing interest	...	6274 17 3	10313 18 0	1699 11 8	388 5 11	829 18 11	9756 6 10	6649 2 6	6459 8 11	653 8 3	9511 1 8		
Bills and Notes in circulation, bearing interest	...	42110 13 11	57175 16 1	49285 15 4	52430 3 7	46290 2 6	51425 0 1	34744 3 10	37471 11 1	45434 6 2	41142 14 2		
Balances due to other Banks	...	20690 0 0	20350 0 0	19850 0 0	20650 0 0	19880 0 0	21700 0 0	21650 0 0	20600 0 0	20050 0 0	22850 0 0		
Cash deposits, not bearing interest	...												
Cash deposits, bearing interest	...												
Total average Liabilities	£	100563 16 2	102403 19 1	108265 2 0	111073 19 6	110776 11 5	127354 11 11	109810 11 4	108233 0 0	111280 19 5	113858 0 10		
ASSETS.													
Coin and Bullion	...	51236 16 7	54474 12 8	56344 0 0	59943 15 3	56506 2 5	42488 19 4	23940 1 7	26431 4 5	25129 4 8	26439 17 8		
Landed or other property of the Bank	...	6500 0 0	6500 0 0	6500 0 0	6500 0 0	6500 0 0	6500 0 0	6500 0 0	6500 0 0	6500 0 0	6500 0 0		
Government Securities	...	1730 0 0	1750 0 0	1750 0 0	1750 0 0	4840 0 0	4840 0 0	4840 0 0	24840 0 0	24840 0 0	24840 0 0		
Promissory Notes or Bills of other Banks	...	1737 15 0	921 10 0	1384 5 0	1052 15 0	2001 0 0	3222 10 0	1786 10 0	1324 10 0	1620 0 0	1967 15 0		
Balances due from other Banks	...	3581 9 4	3233 14 8	11215 6 5	5550 2 6	12563 7 11	35447 12 10	2183 16 0	1273 9 7	2415 18 9	2206 14 9		
Notes and Bills discounted, or other debts due to the Bank, not included under the foregoing heads	...	138604 19 4	138208 4 0	132442 5 3	138680 9 9	133262 1 2	139946 12 8	156907 5 10	154501 7 9	154609 5 2	157759 8 5		
Total average Assets	£	203411 0 3	205068 1 4	209635 16 8	213477 2 6	215672 11 6	232445 14 10	216057 13 5	214870 11 9	215114 8 7	219713 15 10		

NOAH FREER,
Cashier.

QUEBEC BANK,
31st December, 1844.

ABSTRACT from the Books of the CITY BANK, exhibiting a General Statement of the Affairs of that Institution, on Saturday 11th January, 1845—Pursuant to the Act.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
CAPITAL STOCK	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bills in circulation—		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
89895	1 Dollar.	...	...	...	2460	13	0	0	0	0
58610	2 "	...	...	...	1644	50	0	0	0	0
62315	5 "	...	...	...	1903	0	6	6	6	6
10930	10 "	...	...	...	16159	13	5	5	5	5
1963	20 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
241	50 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
465	100 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Less in Agents' hands	...	1814	50	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	17000	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dividends unpaid	...	...	...	...	1644	50	0	0	0	0
Net Profits on hand	...	...	...	...	1903	0	6	6	6	6
Deposits not bearing interest	...	...	...	...	16159	13	5	5	5	5
" " " bearing	...	49450	19	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balance due other Banks and Bankers	...	64230	12	6	11306	12	1	1	1	1
	...	...	...	...	5230	4	12	3	3	3
	...	...	...	...	5945	23	18	3	3	3

C. H. CASTLE,
Cashier.

MONTREAL, 16th January, 1845.

GENERAL STATEMENT of the Affairs of the BANK OF MONTREAL, exhibiting the Liabilities and Assets of the Institution, in accordance with the Act 4th and 5th Victoria, Chap. 98, taken from the Books of the Bank at the period of the last half yearly settlement ending 18th November, 1844.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Capital Stock 10,000 Shares, old	...	50000	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " " new	...	216432	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bank Notes in circulation	...	...	...	...	7164	32	13	0	0	0
Dividends due	...	...	...	...	4164	50	0	0	0	0
Contingent Fund	...	...	...	...	2593	6	10	2	2	2
Balances due to other Banks	...	...	...	...	635	49	19	9	9	9
Deposits	...	...	...	...	7843	17	5	5	5	5
	...	...	...	...	4495	49	2	4	4	4
	...	...	...	...	1617	97	62	4	8	8

BENJAMIN HOLMES,
Cashier.

BANK OF MONTREAL,
Montreal, 14th January, 1845.

Appendix (Q.)
20th January.

Appendix (Q.)
20th January.

RETURN of the average Liabilities and Assets of the BANK OF MONTREAL, during the period from 31st March, 1844, to 31st December, 1844, in conformity with the Act 4th and 5th Victoria, Chap. 98.

	MONTH ENDING											
	31st March, 1844.	30th April, 1844.	31st May, 1844.	30th June, 1844.	31st July, 1844.	31st August, 1844.	30th September, 1844.	31st October, 1844.	30th November, 1844.	31st December, 1844.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
L I A B I L I T I E S.												
Promissory Notes in circulation, not bearing interest	383808	372056	367096	362388	358517	320254	395583	414194	432260	398059		
Bills of Exchange in circulation, not bearing interest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bills and Notes in circulation, bearing interest	10348	22027	21681	37448	43264	34561	9393	6599	10707	10478		
Balances due to other Banks	248259	251048	267327	279955	357208	284983	254370	240188	272509	208399		
Cash deposits, not bearing interest	47040	42357	35711	34120	33324	33187	115068	198611	183725	183664		
Cash deposits, bearing interest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total average Liabilities	£ 689457	687489	691816	713913	792314	672985	774416	859294	899201	800602		
A S S E T S.												
Coin and Bullion	196584	208264	199174	209588	205725	187127	171835	159702	138137	129544		
Landed or other property of the Bank	10500	10500	10500	10500	10500	10500	10500	13600	20718	20768		
Government Securities	33202	33202	33202	33202	33202	34202	33150	33100	33660	23660		
Promissory Notes or Bills of other Banks	30907	22800	23335	28067	34631	48631	45417	31214	34205	37899		
Balances due from other Banks and Bankers	125818	110304	104160	81047	151652	131588	166035	209734	163343	77790		
Notes and Bills discounted, or other debts due to the Bank, not included under the foregoing heads	993589	1009134	1036594	1068913	1073360	1044318	1104516	1156271	1287859	1293298		
Total average Assets	£ 1389703	1394206	1406967	1446318	1509093	1456367	1531455	1603623	1677924	1575661		

BENJAMIN HOLMES,
Cashier.

BANK OF MONTREAL,
14th January, 1845.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Appendix
(Q.)Appendix
(Q.)

27th January.

27th January.

ACCOUNT shewing the whole Amount of the Debts and Assets of the CANADIAN BRANCHES of the BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, on the 31st December, 1844, with the Amount of Notes in circulation and Specie on hand, furnished in accordance with the Order of the House of Assembly, viz:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Circulation - - - - -	91854	10	0	Specie - - - - -	74037	18	10
Other Liabilities - - - - -	136713	15	7	Other Assets - - - - -	791419	6	0
	£ 228568	5	7		£ 865457	4	10

TH. PATON,

Inspector.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
Quebec, 20th January, 1845.

ACCOUNT shewing the whole Amount of the Debts and Assets of the BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, at the close of the year 1843; and shewing, also, the Amount of its Notes payable on demand, which had been in circulation during every month of that year, together with the amount of Specie and other Assets, distinguishing each kind immediately available in every such month, for the discharge of such Notes. Published pursuant to Royal Charter of Incorporation.

DEBTS.	Sterling.	ASSETS.	Sterling.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Circulation - - - - -	117379 18 2	Specie - - - - -	121005 5 6
Other Liabilities - - - - -	565877 15 5	Other Agents - - - - -	1598675 6 1
Total - - - - -	£ 683257 13 7	Total - - - - -	£ 1714680 11 7

1843.	Notes in circulation. Halifax Currency.	Specie. Halifax Currency.	Notes of other Banks. Halifax Currency.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January - - - - -	145615 15 0	146928 12 11	27787 3 9
February - - - - -	135552 15 0	147656 12 10	28392 1 3
March - - - - -	127126 10 0	172642 7 2	32037 1 5
April - - - - -	130905 5 0	153150 16 10	32118 9 3
May - - - - -	135781 15 0	125228 3 8	30476 1 2
June - - - - -	141047 0 0	146502 10 3	34965 18 8
July - - - - -	136291 5 0	157596 11 2	28564 12 6
August - - - - -	143065 15 0	153204 4 8	21603 19 11
September - - - - -	143132 0 0	162839 1 5	26415 3 5
October - - - - -	152146 0 0	136862 18 0	28281 5 11
November - - - - -	157201 10 0	129887 2 6	25781 11 10
December - - - - -	154636 5 0	136567 18 4	37094 9 9

By Order of the Court,

(Signed,)

G. DE B. ATTWOOD,

Secretary.

Appendix
(Q.)
27th January.

Appendix
(Q.)
27th January.

GENERAL Statement of the Affairs of the BANK OF UPPER CANADA, on the 14th day of January, 1845, furnished by Order of the Honourable the Legislative Assembly.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Capital Stock paid in	246076	5	0				
Amount of Notes in circulation, not bearing interest, of the value of \$5 and upwards	142582	10	0	Gold, Silver and other Coined Metals in the Vaults of the Bank	52265	14	3
Ditto under \$5	80717	5	0	Real Estate and Bank Furniture	18217	12	2
Bills and Notes in circulation bearing interest	None.			Bills of other Banks	20358	0	0
Balances due to other Banks	35019	9	8	Balances due from other Banks and Foreign Agents in New York and London	12291	15	4
Cash deposited, including all sums whatsoever due from the Bank not bearing interest, its Bills in circulation and balances due to other Banks excepted	134545	13	4	Amount of all Debts due to the Bank, including Notes, Bills of Exchange and all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, excepting balances due from other Banks	516796	4	4
Cash deposited bearing interest	30988	3	1				
	£619929	6	1		£619929	6	1

MISCELLANEOUS.—Rate and Amount of the last Dividend being for the Six Months ending the 31st December, 1844, three and a half per cent on £244951 5s. C'y. being the amount of Capital Stock paid in up to that time, £8337 8 10 C'y.
 Amount of reserved Profits after declaring the last Dividend, £9094 9 8 C'y.
 Amount of Debts due to the Bank not paid and considered doubtful, £7500 C'y.

We, the undersigned make Oath and swear that the foregoing Statements are correct to the best of our knowledge and belief.

WM. PROUDFOOT,
President.
THOS. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Sworn before me at Toronto,
this 21st day of January, 1845.
J. JONES, J.

GENERAL Statement of the Affairs of the GORE BANK, on Thursday, 16th January, 1845, furnished by Order of the Honourable the Legislative Assembly.

LIABILITIES.	£ s. d.		RESOURCES OF THE BANK.		£ s. d.		
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
Capital Stock paid in - - - - -	-	0 0	Gold, Silver and other Coined Metals in the Vaults of the Bank	25267	18 7	34484	18 7
Bank Notes in circulation, not bearing interest:			Bills of other Banks - - - - -	9167	0 0	14689	10 5
Over \$5 - - - - -	30660	0 0	Balances due from other Banks - - - - -	-	-	4083	10 7
Under \$5 - - - - -	58156	0 0	Real Estate and Bank Furniture - - - - -	-	-	-	-
Unclaimed Dividends - - - - -	-	0 0	Amount of all Debts due to the Bank, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, excepting balances due from other Banks - - - - -	-	-	-	-
Balances due to other Banks - - - - -	-	1273 4 11					
Cash deposited not bearing interest - - - - -	-	14153 9 7					
Ditto bearing interest - - - - -	-	10854 6 7					
Profits accrued at this date - - - - -	-	8883 5 11					
		£ 224140 7 0					£ 224140 7 0

Rate and Amount of the last Dividend being for the Six Months ending 31st October, 1844, at eight per cent. per annum £4000 Currency.
 Amount of reserved Profits at the time of declaring the last Dividend £7269 8 2 Currency.
 Amount of Debts due to the Bank, and not paid, of which about £250 Currency may be considered doubtful, £8616 14 1 Currency.

We, the undersigned COLIN C. FERRIE, President, and ANDREW STEVEN, Cashier, of the GORE BANK, severally make Oath and say that the above is a true Statement of the affairs of the GORE BANK, to the best of our knowledge and belief.

COLIN C. FERRIE.
A. STEVEN.

Sworn before me at Hamilton,
 this 23rd day of January, 1845.
 JAS. CROOKS, J. P.

ASSESSMENT ROLLS

Of that part of the Province of Canada heretofore Upper Canada, for the year 1844, laid before the Legislative Assembly on the 17th January, 1845, pursuant to the Provincial Statute (of Upper Canada), 59th Geo. III., Chap. 7.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. EASTERN DISTRICT. | 11. SIMCOE DISTRICT. |
| 2. OTTAWA DISTRICT. | 12. GORE DISTRICT. |
| 3. JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT. | 13. NIAGARA DISTRICT. |
| 4. BATHURST DISTRICT. | 14. WELLINGTON DISTRICT. |
| 5. MIDLAND DISTRICT. | 15. BROCK DISTRICT. |
| 6. PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT. | 16. TALBOT DISTRICT. |
| 7. VICTORIA DISTRICT. | 17. LONDON DISTRICT. |
| 8. NEWCASTLE DISTRICT. | 18. HURON DISTRICT. |
| 9. COLBORNE DISTRICT. | 19. WESTERN DISTRICT. |
| 10. HOME DISTRICT. | |
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Appendix (R.)
20th January.

Appendix (R.)
20th January.

No. 1.—AGGREGATE Amount of the Rateable Property in the EASTERN DISTRICT for the year 1844.

TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS.		HOUSES.										MILLS.					Horned cattle from two to four years old.	Milch Cows.	Oxen four years old and upwards.	Horses three years old and upwards.	Stallions kept for hire or gain.	Distilleries.	Store-houses.	Merchants shops.	Saw.	Additional pairs of stones.	Wrought by water.	Framed, brick or stone of two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Brick or stone of one story.	Additional fire-places.	Framed, under two stories.	Timber squared or lathed on two sides of two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Timber squared or lathed on two sides, one story.	Town Lots.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Waggons kept for pleasure.	Carrriages or Phetons (open), four wheels, for pleasure.	Carricles or Gigs, two wheels, kept for pleasure.	VALUATION.	Assessment of One Penny in the Pound.	Assessment of one-eighth of One Penny for Provincial Lunatic Asylum.	SCHOOL RATES.	Total Amount of Assessment.
	Un Cultivated.	Cultivated.	Timber squared or lathed on two sides, one story.	Additional fire-places.	Timber squared or lathed on two sides of two stories.	Framed, under two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Brick or stone of one story.	Additional fire-places.	Framed, brick or stone of two stories.	Wrought by water.	Additional pairs of stones.	Saw.	Merchants shops.	Store-houses.	Stallions kept for hire or gain.	Distilleries.																														
Cornwall	39755	13514	109	1	330	21	32	425	34	4	2	3	16	3	1	1027	56	1733	231	813	63189	0	0	263	5	9	32	16	9½	164	4	0	460	6	6½												
Onabruck	30752½	11207	33	1	220	16	12	215	8	1	1	2	3	1	176	102	1422	448	721	43631	0	0	181	15	11	22	10	0	158	12	3½	362	18	2½													
Winchester	14010	2055	11	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	609	36	353	55	...	...	9487	0	0	39	10	7	4	19	9½	39	10	4½	84	0	8½										
Kenyon	45291	4144	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	771	52	1094	152	...	...	22785	4	0	94	18	9½	12	1	7½	107	0	4½	214	0	9½										
Williamsburgh	36459	8131	49	1	151	1	16	10	10	1	1	4	15	4	256	20	451	38	212	37936	16	0	158	1	4½	19	17	4½	138	7	2½	316	5	11½													
Roxborough	18840	1994	28	2	172	2	11	11	10	4	4	6	10	1	1176	55	2262	574	1213	10261	0	0	42	15	1	5	8	8½	48	3	9½	96	7	7½													
Charlottenburgh	57219½	17292½	313	1	172	2	11	11	10	4	4	6	10	1	698	37	1207	261	...	...	63248	3	0	263	10	8	32	10	9	230	11	6½	526	12	11½										
Lochiel	45536	7594	45	1	7	1	7	8	9	2	1	4	8	1	553	76	1031	222	1	2	30700	4	0	127	18	4½	16	2	2	95	19	11½	240	0	5½												
Matilda	31342	6546	11	1	83	1	27	4	3	2	1	5	5	1	774	12	1531	323	5	4	2191	8	0	113	5	11½	14	2	4	99	3	9½	226	12	1½												
Lancaster	40066	9918	87	1	82	5	10	7	3	2	2	6	8	1	291	155	652	178	...	...	37336	4	0	155	11	4	19	7	11½	136	3	1½	311	2	5										
Mountain	19855	6177	5	1	18	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	169	48	329	64	...	...	17579	0	0	73	4	3½	9	3	1	64	2	5½	146	9	10½										
Finch	13228	2300	41	2	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	169	48	329	64	...	...	9258	12	0	38	11	6½	4	16	11½	19	5	2½	62	13	8½										
	392334	90872½	725	4	21088	47	125	681	68	17	12	50	80	13	17413	710	13269	2871	436	69	£373604	1	0	1552	9	8½	193	17	5½	1301	4	1½	3047	11	3½												

JAMES PRINGLE,
Clerk of the Peace, E. D.

Office, Clerk of the Peace, Cornwall,
7th October, 1844.

Appendix (R.) 20th January.

Appendix (R.) 20th January.

No. 4.—AGGREGATE of the Property in the DISTRICT OF BATHURST, liable to Assessment in the year 1844, with the amount of Taxes thereon.

Table with columns: LANDS (Number of acres uncultivated, Number of acres cultivated), HOUSES (Additional fire-places at various rates), MILLS (Saw Mills, Additional pairs, etc.), OXEN, COWS, YOUNG CATTLE, TREASURES, CARRIAGES, Amount of valuation at One Penny in the pound, Amount of District Rates, Amount of Lunatic Asylum Rates, Amount of School Tax.

TOWNSHIP.

J. MACDONALD, Clerk of the Peace, Bathurst District.

Appendix (R.)
20th January.

Appendix (R.)
20th January.

No. 5.—AGGREGATE Assessment of the MIDLAND DISTRICT for the year 1844.

TOWNSHIPS, &c.	LANDS.		TOWN LOTS.		HOUSES.							MILLS.			CARRIAGES.				Valuation in Pounds.	Amount of Assessment at One Penny halfpenny for District purposes, at Three Farthings for Schools, and One-eighth for a Lunatic Asylum.							
	Uncultivated, at 4s. per acre.	Cultivated, at 20s. per acre.	Kingston, £50 each.	Bath, at £25 each.	Squared timber, one story, two fire-places.	Squared timber, two stories, two fire-places.	Additional fire-places.	Framed, under two stories, two fire-places.	Additional fire-places.	Brick or stone, one story, two fire-places.	Additional fire-places.	Brick or stone, two stories, two fire-places.	Additional fire-places.	Water, one pair stones.	Additional pairs.	Saw Mills.	Merchants shops.	Store-houses.			Stone Houses.	Horses three years old.	Oxen four years old.	Milk Cows.	Young cattle.	Close, four wheels.	Open, four wheels.	Carriages, gigs, &c.	Pleasure waggons.
Town of Kingston	1535	...	7	27	1	825	18117	11	833	581	11937	...	261	176	53019	33	185821	1894
Township of ditto	35922	18609	...	...	1	47	2	549	51109	27	105	9	...	...	...	3	...	1020	...	...	1802	...	...	24	74743	6
Pitabourgh	36238	7417	...	...	2	24	9	75	2	9	17	...	...	...	...	4	...	382	...	...	224	...	...	2	28753	15
Loughborough	19267	9786	...	...	4	...	...	56	14	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	400	...	...	246	...	...	1	24869	3
Portland	16120	6040	5	21	8	...	1	1	...	272	167	1	2467	18
Wolfe Island	19213	5743	...	...	30	...	...	26	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	262	...	...	77	...	...	...	...	155
Bedford	5955	1304	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	23	...	...	124	...	...	...	...	162
Total for Frontenac	132715	48900	1535	...	122	1	1533	73274	47	961	667	3	3	27	130	39	6	2560	888	4871	1316	5726	107	£349879	3464		
Ernestown	36764	22166	...	...	2	...	...	310	29	33	4	...	...	...	...	6	...	1078	187	2005	772	...	...	1	64400	19
Fredericksburgh	22148	17074	...	...	7	...	...	185	1	10	11	...	...	...	...	2	...	789	207	1321	466	...	...	...	43368	6
Richmond	27990	9577	...	...	9	...	...	140	4	...	15	...	...	...	...	4	...	492	245	1076	339	...	...	...	32934	14
Adolphustown	4670	6597	...	...	3	...	...	69	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	248	84	392	133	...	...	...	16172	8
Camden	50269	19442	...	...	2	...	...	102	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	9	...	779	550	1728	722	...	...	...	160	
Sheffield	17536	3398	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	112	177	342	177	...	...	...	53985	2
Amberst Island	8488	4784	...	...	7	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	196	52	459	128	...	...	...	110	
Total for Lenox and Addington	167865	83028	...	...	25	...	...	828	43	57	77	28	16	13	42	26	121	3694	1502	6323	2737	112	10	80	£232677	2304
Total for the District	300580	131928	1535	...	147	1	2381	116341	54	1038	715	19	16	69	186	40	27	6254	2390	11194	4053	669	36	187	£582556	5769	

The true Amount by calculation at 2½d. is £5764 17 6½. Amount of Commutation money for Statute Labour, Town of Kingston, 8614 days at 2s. 6d., £1076 15s.
Divided as follows:—
For District £3640 19 6
For Schools 1820 9 9
Lunatic Asylum 303 8 3½
I do hereby certify that the foregoing Return hath been carefully taken from the original Assessment Rolls deposited in my Office.
The total District Assessment including the fractions being Five thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine pounds, eleven shillings and sixpence halfpenny.

JAMES NICKALLS,
Clerk of the Peace, M. D.

The difference £5764 17 6½
4 14 0½ being fractions.
KINGSTON, November 29, 1844.
In triplicate.

Appendix (R.)
20th January.

Appendix (R.)
20th January.

No. 6.—AGGREGATE Account of the RATEABLE PROPERTY of the PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT, for the year 1844.

TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS.		HOUSES.						MILLS.			CATTLE.						CARRIAGES FOR PLEASURE.				Valuation. £	Rate for District purposes, on property in the several Townships, exclusive of the Town of Picton, at Seven-eighths of a Penny in the Pound.	Rate in aid of Lunatic Asylum, at One-eighth of a Penny.	Rate for Common Schools in the Township of Marysborough, Seven-eighths; in Athol, Ameliasburgh and Hillier, Three-fourths; and in Hallowell and Sophiasburgh, Five-eighths of a Penny in the Pound.	Rate imposed by the Corporation in the Town of Picton, for Corporation purposes, at One Penny in the Pound.	Rate imposed by the Corporation in the Town of Picton, for Common Schools within the Corporation, at Three-fourths of a Penny in the Pound.	Total amount of the several Rates to be collected. £ s. d.											
	Number of acres uncultivated.	Number of acres cultivated.	Squared or hewed timber, two sides, one story.	Framed, under two stories.	Additional fire-places, more than two.	Brick or stone, one story.	Additional fire-places, more than two.	Additional fire-places, more than two.	Framed, brick or stone, two stories.	Additional fire-places, more than two.	Distilleries.	Wrought by water, one pair of stones.	Additional pair of stones.	Saw Mills.	Merchants' Shops.	Store-houses.	Stone Houses, for covering mares, for hire.	Horses three years old and upwards.	Oxen four years old and upwards.	Milch Cows.	Horned cattle, from two to four years old.								Close, four wheels.	Phetons or other open carriages, four wheels.	Curries, gigs, &c., two wheels.	Waggons.							
Sophiasburgh	...	24938	5	226	26	7	5	37	28	...	4	5	10	7	2	4	873	198	1362	475	...	7	5	79	52477	191	6	4	27	6	7	137	0	6	...	£	s.	d.	
Marysborough	...	25518	5	145	...	5	...	9	1	...	3	2	10	4	1	...	701	245	1223	392	...	1	23	37299	135	19	9	19	8	6	136	0	3	...	£	s.	d.		
Athol	...	12394	11	90	...	7	...	4	3	...	2	2	3	...	...	3	390	127	694	200	...	6	17	23611	86	1	7	12	5	11	72	16	7	...	£	s.	d.
Ameliasburgh	...	25249	20	153	...	10	...	7	4	...	2	1	3	...	...	1	727	205	1233	398	...	5	26	40400	147	5	10	21	0	10	126	5	8	...	£	s.	d.
Hillier	...	14257	5	228	...	15	...	9	7	...	4	4	12	4	1	...	690	76	1021	245	...	1	5	41522	151	7	8	21	12	6	129	16	0	...	£	s.	d.		
Hallowell, exclusive of Picton	...	19879	3	201	...	24	...	30	32	...	4	5	8	...	...	1	754	128	1297	276	...	1	38	45923	167	8	7	23	18	4	119	17	7	...	£	s.	d.
Town of Picton	...	473	165	101	...	9	...	43	43	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	94	2	184	11	...	10	19	17966	56	12	10	9	7	2	2	12	9	...	£	s.	d.
Totals	...	122235	168	1145	...	86	...	12	116	...	119	19	48	33	6	...	4229	981	7014	1997	...	1	65	14	257	£259198	936	2	8	134	19	11	724	9	6	...	£	s.	d.

DAVID L. FAIRFIELD,
Clerk of the Peace, Prince Edward District.

CLERK OF THE PEACE OFFICE,
Picton, 3rd December, 1844.

No. 7.—AGGREGATE Return for the DISTRICT OF VICTORIA, under 59 George III, chapter 7, for the year 1844.

LARDS.		HOUSES.										MILLS.			CARRIAGES.																																
Number of acres uncultivated.	163542	Squared timber, £20.	32	Squared timber, £30.	1	Extra fire-place, £8.	1	Framed house, £35.	856	Extra fire-place, £5.	54	Brick or stone, one story, £40.	32	Extra fire-place, £10.	6	Framed, brick or stone, two stories, £60.	121	Extra fire-place, £10.	80	Wrought by water, one pair stones.	21	Extra pairs.	9	Saw Mills.	39	Merchants' shops.	24	Store-houses.	8	Stone Horses.	16	Horses three years old, £8.	2910	Oxen four years old, £4.	2026	Milch Cows, £3.	6124	Horned cattle, from two to four years.	2609	Close, four wheels.	3	Open, four wheels.	3	Gigs, &co, two wheels.	6	Waggons, pleasure.	61

Total Valuation £225819 13s. Assessment for District purposes £943 1 7. District Debt £943 1 7. Asylum £118 8 10½. Total Assessment £2004 12 0½.

WILLIAM FITZGIBBON,
Clerk of the Peace, District of Victoria.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE,
BELLEVILLE, 16th December, 1844.

Appendix (R.)
20th January.

Appendix (R.)
20th January.

No. 9.—AGGREGATE Statement of the Assessment of the COLBORNE DISTRICT, as taken from the Returns received from the Assessors of Townships filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Peace for the year 1844.

HOUSEHOLDERS AND TOWNSHIPS.	Number of Household- ers.	Dwellings.	LAND.		HOUSES.										MILLS.				CATTLE.				CARRIAGES.		LAND.	Amount of Rateable Property at Twopence in the Pound.	Total amount of Taxation on Rateable Property and Land.			
			Number of acres uncultivated.	Number of acres cultivated.	Squared or hewed logs, under two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Framed Houses, under two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Squared or hewed logs, two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Brick or stone, under two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Brick or stone, two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Framed, brick or stone, two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Additional fire-places.	Great Mills, wrought by water, one run of stones.	Additional run of stones.	Saw Mills.	Merchant Shops.	Store-houses.	Stallions kept for covering.	Horses three years old and upwards.				Oxen four years old and upwards.	Milch Cows.	Young cattle, from two to four years.	Curries, gigs, &c.	Pleasure waggon.	Total number of acres at One Penny Taxation per acre.
Asphodel	154	1	14577	3219	10	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	72	219	310	179	17796	4130	108	
Belmont	32	...	2175	365	3	37	45	23	2540	330	18	
Douro	219	...	19794	4229	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	275	420	134	24023	3569	129
Dummer	202	...	16079	5030	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	241	378	231	21109	3953	120
Emily	380	1	29850	5376	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	195	298	498	207	35226	6546	201
Eldon	156	...	17883	2813	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	180	336	145	20696	2793	109
Ennismore	79	...	5044	574	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	84	98	80	1066	1066	32
Fenion and Bexley	51	...	6137	864	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	57	65	35	7001	1333	41
Monaghan	324	2	6947	3109	14134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	104	364	98	10056	15425	170
Mariposa	320	...	29415	6180	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	207	363	577	342	6038	6038	198
Ops	309	...	27141	4413	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	296	464	163	31554	4795	171
Oronabee	394	1	30500	10795	7818	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	234	427	775	494	11464	11464	267
Smith	309	...	22720	9672	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	286	334	746	351	9087	9087	210
Verulam and Harvey	90	...	8390	1038	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	100	139	67	9428	1931	55
	3019	5	236652	57677	90	10	28548	4	7	13	7	50	56	16	8	20	29	2	8	1675	2955	5216	2549	294329	£72680	0	0	1832	0	9

Rate of Assessment for the year 1844, 2d. per pound, Rateable Property
1d. per acre on all Lands
3d. per pound, Lunatic Asylum
Total to be Collected £1924 11 7½

CLERK OF THE PEACE OFFICE,
PETERBORO', 30th September, 1844.

W. H. WRIGTON,
Clerk of the Peace, D. C.

Appendix (R.)

No. 10.—AGGREGATE Account of the Rateable Property

Appendix (R.)

in the HOME DISTRICT for the year 1844.

20th January

20th January.

NAMES OR TOWNSHIPS.	NUMBER OF ACRES OF LAND.		HOUSES.											MILLS.		
	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Number of Lot. Number of Concession.	Square or hewed timber on two sides, one story.	Additional fire-places.	Framed, under two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Square timber, two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Framed, brick or stone, one story, not more than two fire-places.	Additional fire-places.	Framed, brick or stone, two stories, not more than two fire-places.	Additional fire-places.	Wrought by water, one pair stones.	Additional pair of stones.	Saw Mills.
1 Albion ...	31829	10000	1	16	...	...	3	3	2	4	2	2	2			
2 Brock ...	30701	7667	12	14	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	1		
3 Caledon ...	34354	9307	12	13	...	...	3	1	2	3	1	1				
4 Chinguacousy ...	48711	26266	28	3	77	1	...	36	8	6	5	1	1	7		
5 Etobicoke ...	12418	12516	43	2	158	7	3	1	31	10	24	28	5	7	9	
6 Georgina ...	9174	2653	9	6	15	3	...	1	1	4	7	2	1	3		
7 Gwillimbury (East) ...	19165	9215	6	1	62	1	...	93	3	27	12	2	3	5		
8 Gwillimbury (North) ...	9656	3424	11	...	10	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	2		
9 King ...	30422	13818	24	...	89	4	1	...	2	...	18	8	8	12		
10 Mara ...	8715	799	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Markham ...	37254	29005	69	...	355	2	14	...	14	2	67	23	11	8	24	
12 Pickering ...	38510	24551	16	...	177	24	...	13	...	23	9	4	6	21		
13 Rama ...	546	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Reach ...	19573	4579	5	...	25	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	5		
15 Scarborough ...	22626	16083	71	2	127	21	4	...	5	2	18	24	1	1	18	
16 Scott ...	4628	450	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Thorah ...	13469	2501	30	...	8	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	2		
18 Toronto ...	30799	28468	55	...	375	18	1	...	29	11	42	34	4	6	21	
19 Toronto (Gore) ...	10422	7784	1	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		
20 Uxbridge ...	10791	3337	9	...	44	1	...	...	...	6	12	1	1	4		
21 Vaughan ...	40730	19766	87	...	158	24	1	27	8	34	40	6	11	25		
22 Whitby ...	33367	28474	8	...	548	70	1	...	10	1	36	46	8	11	25	
23 Whitechurch ...	28132	15330	37	1	209	7	3	...	12	2	74	30	4	0	13	
24 York ...	30998	24238	113	...	328	28	23	3	76	35	109	158	8	7	35	
Total ...	565990	300301	...	650	15	2830	188	76	8	360	83	497	441	76	80	237

Merchant Shops.	Store-houses.	Stone horses for covering mares for hire or sale.	Horses of three years old and upwards.	Oxen four years old and upwards.	Milch Cows.	Horned cattle, from two to four years old.	Close carriages, with four wheels, kept for pleasure.	Phaetons or other open carriages, kept for pleasure only, with four wheels.	Carriages, gigs, or other carriages, with two wheels, kept for pleasure.	Waggons kept for pleasure.	Distilleries.	Tanneries.	Valuation.	Amount of Assessment			
														£200	£200	£199	£8	£4	£3	£1	£100	£25	£20	£15	For general District purposes, at One Penny and one-sixth of a Penny in the Pound.	For Lunatic Asylum, at One-eighth of a Penny in the Pound.	For Common Schools, (Rate varying in each Township).	Total amount to be collected.
8	...	1	306	356	737	211	...	...	...	2	1	26279	128 8 2½	13 13 7	109 9 11	251 11 8½
2	...	...	240	313	579	397	...	...	...	...	...	20787	101 2 6½	10 16 0½	75 14 3½	187 12 10½
4	...	2	259	444	828	461	...	...	...	...	...	25587	124 10 6	13 6 2½	93 6 2	231 2 10½
9	...	...	832	658	1957	717	...	1	...	...	2	59952	292 5 7	31 3 11	187 4 2	510 13 8
6	1	3	583	152	1010	510	1	2	3	29	1	38339	186 14 11	19 18 4½	106 1 4	312 14 7½	
2	...	...	85	90	200	121	...	...	...	...	1	8419	40 19 4½	4 8 0½	26 6 3	71 13 8
8	...	1	468	111	714	841	...	1	...	16	4	30526	148 9 1½	15 16 0	85 0 0	249 5 1½	
2	...	...	168	87	298	123	...	...	...	...	...	9588	46 13 3½	5 0 0½	29 18 4	81 11 8
8	...	3	620	375	1112	457	...	...	...	5	2	42064	204 18 8½	21 17 11½	131 8 6	358 5 2
...	...	...	26	77	114	57	...	...	...	...	...	3466	16 17 7	1 16 4	14 8 10	33 2 9
20	...	7	1414	165	2402	1033	1	2	5	31	2	86577	421 10 6	45 3 3½	270 7 6½	737 1 4	
11	1	3	858	622	1734	1149	...	1	...	6	1	62894	306 6 4	32 15 11	197 1 6½	536 3 11½	
...	...	...	1	3	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	223	1 1 6½	0 2 4	0 18 7	2 2 7½
3	...	...	179	278	458	252	...	...	...	2	1	14932	72 13 0½	7 16 3	46 13 1	127 2 4½
5	...	1	652	223	1333	370	...	1	...	18	1	42181	204 15 3	21 19 8	131 12 5	358 7 4	
...	...	1	19	27	54	33	...	...	...	...	...	2063	10 1 0½	1 1 7	6 9 0½	17 11 8
3	...	...	91	131	259	160	...	...	...	...	...	9470	46 1 8	4 16 6	29 11 10½	80 12 0½
18	5	5	1098	382	2051	850	...	...	2	27	2	79585	387 11 1	41 8 1½	248 8 8½	677 7 11
5	...	...	298	185	590	256	...	...	...	1	...	16756	81 8 6½	8 14 10½	34 18 2	125 1 7
1	1	...	209	87	345	148	...	...	...	1	1	11951	58 3 3½	6 4 7	37 6 11½	101 14 10
4	6	5	819	383	1673	556	...	4	1	2	...	60942	296 9 10½	31 15 1½	169 13 1	497 12 1	
33	5	2	1233	613	2154	1028	1	33	5	59	3	92077	448 14 6	47 19 8	287 12 8	784 6 10	
9	...	7	799	173	1217	511	...	1	...	15	5	51392	250 5 8	27 15 4	160 15 1	438 16 1	
4	...	5	1293	289	1910	374	...	14	4	67	5	82682	403 9 5	43 0 4	258 4 6	704 14 3	
165	19	46	12550	6173	23735	10130	3	60	20	279	20	40	£878732	4279 11 9	458 12 1	2738 11 2½	7476 15 0½

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE, H. D.
TORONTO, 6th December, 1844.

GEO. GURNETT,
Clerk of the Peace, Home District.

Appendix (R.)

No. 11.—DISTRICT OF SIMCOE, 1844, Aggregate Return

Appendix (R.)

of Property Assessed, Amount of Valuation, &c.

20th January.

20th January.

NAMES.	NUMBER OF ACRES OF LAND.		HOUSES.											MILLS.				
	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Number of Lot.	Number of Concession.	Square or hewed timber on two sides, one story.	Additional fire-places.			Framed, under two stories.			Framed, brick or stone, one story, not more than two fire-places.			Wrought by water, one pair stones.	Additional pair of stones.	Saw Mills.	Merchant Shops.
						£20	£4	£35	£5	£30	£5	£40	£10	£60				
1 West Gwillimbury ...	26429	14441	58	13	25	5	28	11	1	1	6	4	
2 Tecumseth ...	28468	11222	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	11	...	2	2	1	1	6	2
3 Oro ...	25940	4673	...	...	12	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	2
4 Innisfil ...	17981	4479	...	...	2	...	7	2	1	...	2	...	4	1	1	2	1
5 Mono ...	28270	3001	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	2	1	...	1
6 Vespra ...	10569	1456	...	...	1	...	34	2	...	...	...	13	5	1	1	2	4
7 Adjala ...	17333	2518	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
8 Medonte and Matchedash	15251	2227	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	3	...
9 Essa ...	10076	2426	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
10 Orillia, North and South	7170	928	...	...	5	4	12	8	...	1	...	4	4	1	...	2	3
11 Nottawasaga ...	11150	1304	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1
12 Tiny ...	4751	559	...	...	9	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	4
13 Mulmur ...	5620	642	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Flos ...	4442	608	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
15 Tossorontio ...	3518	540	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Tay ...	2806	299	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
17 Sunnidale ...	3038	358	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	217812	51681	41	7	128	26	4	...	44	7	55	26	12	6	29	24

Store-houses.	Stone horses for covering mares for hire or gain.	Horses of three years old and upwards.	Oxen four years old and upwards.	Milch Cows.	Horned cattle, from two to four years old.	Close Carriages, with four wheels, kept for pleasure.	Phatons, or other open carriages, kept for pleasure only, with four wheels.	Carriages, gigs or other carriage, with two wheels, kept for pleasure.	Waggons, kept for pleasure.	Distilleries.	Tanneries.	Valuation.	Amount of Assessment, at Twopence halfpenny.	For Common Schools.	Lunatic Asylum, One-eighth in the Pound.	Total Assessment for District purposes and Lunatic Asylum.	
																	£200
...	1	557	272	991	450	...	1	...	8	1	1	35727	372 3 1½	130 4 10	18 12 1½	390 15 3	
...	5	451	305	885	482	...	1	...	...	1	1	27823	289 16 5½	130 8 3	14 9 9	304 6 3
...	...	101	310	455	259	...	...	...	...	...	...	14515	151 3 11½	52 18 4	7 11 2	158 15 1
...	...	144	215	357	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	12520	130 8 4	39 2 6	6 10 5	136 18 9
...	...	103	191	391	251	...	...	...	...	...	1	11915	117 17 3½	61 5 9	5 17 10	123 15 1
2	1	82	93	180	59	...	...	...	...	1	2	9024	94 0 0	28 4 0	4 14 0	98 14 0
...	...	79	122	258	232	...	...	...	...	...	...	8487	88 8 1½	35 7 3	4 8 5	92 16 6½
...	...	45	175	215	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	7846	81 14 7	39 4 7	4 1 8	85 16 3½
...	...	70	129	202	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	6520	67 18 4	23 15 5	3 7 11	71 6 3
1	...	48	65	108	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	5409	56 6 10½	14 1 8	2 16 4	59 3 2
...	...	23	133	170	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	5406	56 6 3	11 5 3	2 16 3	59 2 6½
...	...	26	63	68	43	1	...	...	...	...	...	3785	39 8 6½	15 15 5	1 19 5	41 7 11
...	...	16	52	82	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	2396	24 19 2	12 9 7	1 4 11	26 4 1
...	...	14	39	55	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	2222	23 2 11	6 18 10	1 3 1	24 6 0
...	...	16	29	57	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	1673	17 8 6½	12 3 11	0 17 5	18 5 11
...	...	24	26	59	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	1656	17 5 0	12 18 9	0 17 3	18 2 3
...	...	4	44	55	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	1467	15 5 7½	11 9 2½	0 15 3	16 0 10½
3	7	1803	2257	4568	2516	2	2	...	8	3	5	£157791	1643 13 1½	637 18 6	82 3 2	1725 16 3	
																	637 13 6
																	Total ... 2363 9 9

WM. B. M'VITY,
Clerk of the Peace, District of Simcoe.

Appendix (R.)
20th January.

Appendix (R.)
20th January.

No. 12.—Aggregate Account of Rateable Property in the DISTRICT OF GORE, for the year 1844, according to Assessment Returns.

NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS.		HOUSES.										MILLS.			SHOPS.		CATTLE.						CARRIAGES.				Amount of Rateable Property. £ s. d.
	£1	£1	£20	£4	£35	£5	£8	£40	£40	£10	£60	£10	£150	£50	£100	£200	£200	£199	£8	£4	£3	£1	£100	£25	£20	£15	Distilleries.	
Saltfleet	12622	11112	23	44	121	23	2	30	23	1	6	5	1	1	6	1	1	581	220	914	861	9	1	29	42841	0	0	
Glanford	11463	7342 ¹ / ₂	14	44	44	9	3	5	7	1	1	348	122	525	335	7	1	11	26794	15	0	
Nassagawaya	17807	7314	3	...	7	1	157	344	584	319	30795	0	0	
West Flamborough	14673	9551	7	...	253	15	37	4	88	59	7	14	4	11	7	3	...	433	176	708	276	54272	0	0	
Binbrook	11120	6857	14	...	28	4	188	177	431	244	23279	10	0	
Dumfries	43126	49238	39	...	330	14	22	2	84	56	9	21	1451	1003	2523	1281	145584	0	0	
Pusinch	37513	13140	2	...	17	240	674	838	430	59806	0	0	
Beverley	35827	16332	25	2	92	5	2	4	463	540	1171	629	67488	10	0	
Nelson	25079	18354	14	1	203	40	13	9	37	27	3	6	2	3	17	6	...	685	243	1436	615	70740	0	0	
Esquesing	37725	19622	10	...	133	10	10	2	4	5	3	9	4	3	11	9	...	555	546	1256	932	78101	0	0	
Hamilton (Town of)	968	town lots.	420	47	34	23	309	272	...	37	252	...	232	6	74177	0	0	
Onondaga	...	2332	14	...	8	1	102	187	275	133	5664	10	0	
Trafalgar	41935	28180	20	...	308	75	2	1	40	19	1	15	985	660	1837	1024	109789	10	0	
Barton	6399	8993 ¹ / ₂	27	2	152	23	14	2	31	52	1	3	7	1	23	1	...	402	71	567	167	31873	10	0	
Ancaster	23906	17951	37	...	229	21	14	11	35	13	2	3	2	2	6	798	157	1249	480	68212	0	0	
East Flamborough	16737 ¹ / ₂	8750	17	3	91	16	3	9	16	16	2	2	2	2	9	312	235	635	273	38393	10	0	
Brantford	15762	42273	31	6	369	51	11	11	184	200	6	27	1101	744	1698	592	114437	10	0	
	351744 ¹ / ₂	266842	297	58	2825	354	173	100	871	756	38	139	22	25	130	139	22	9033	6099	16577	8097	3	157	16	386	12	0	

S. B. FREEMAN,
Clerk of the Peace, Gore District.

Appendix (R.)
20th January.

Appendix (R.)
20th January.

AGGREGATE of the Taxes of the DISTRICT OF GORE, for the year 1844, and the several Taxes composing the same.

NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS.	Amount of Rateable Property.			General District Tax.			Lunatic Asylum Tax.			School Tax.			Road and Bridge Tax.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Saltfleet	42341	0	0	176	8	5	16	3	1	130	5	8	43	17	4½	367	7	6½
Glanford	26794	15	0	111	12	10	9	4	7½	63	17	8	27	18	2½	214	13	4
Nassagawaya	30759	0	0	128	5	3	8	13	8	100	0	0	32	0	10	268	17	9
West Flamborough	54272	0	0	226	2	8	27	19	1½	123	7	4	56	5	3½	433	14	5
Binbrook	23279	10	0	96	19	11½	7	10	4½	50	17	6½	24	3	1½	179	10	11½
Dumfries	145584	0	0	606	12	0	67	18	10	332	12	0½	151	13	2	1148	16	0½
Puslinch	59806	0	0	249	3	10	15	11	8½	81	8	0½	62	6	0½	408	9	7½
Beverley	67488	10	0	281	4	0½	20	3	3	169	0	6	70	6	10½	540	14	8
Nelson	70740	0	0	294	15	0	26	8	5½	131	9	10½	73	13	11	526	7	3½
Esquesing	78101	0	0	325	8	5	25	5	8	185	17	5½	81	7	2½	617	18	9
Hamilton (Town of)	74177	0	0	309	1	5	38	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	347	11	8
Trafalgar	109789	10	0	457	9	1½	41	3	10½	249	0	7½	114	7	3½	862	0	11
Onondaga	5664	10	0	23	12	0½	2	19	4	37	9	2	6	18	1	69	18	7½
Brantford	114437	10	0	476	16	5½	53	3	6	417	9	6	119	4	1½	1066	13	7½
Barton	31873	10	0	132	16	1½	14	4	4	76	13	3½	33	4	10½	256	18	7½
Ancaster	68212	0	0	284	4	4	25	19	5	137	15	3	71	0	5	518	19	5
East Flamborough	38393	10	0	159	19	5	13	12	9½	82	2	11½	39	16	4	295	11	6
	£1041713	0	0	4340	9	4	403	2	3½	2371	6	11	1007	3	2	8124	4	11

S. B. FREEMAN,
Clerk of the Peace, Gore District.

Appendix (R.)
20th January.

No. 13.—AGGREGATE Account of Assessment for the

DISTRICT OF NIAGARA, for the year 1844.

Appendix (R.)
20th January.

Names of Townships in the Counties of Lincoln and Haldimand.	LANDS.		HOUSES.										MILLS.		Merchant Shops.	Store-houses.	Stone Houses.	Horses three years old and upwards.	Oxen four years old and upwards.	Milch Cows.		
	Uncultivated.	Arable.	Town lots, Niagara and Queenston.	Square timber, two sides, one story.	Additional fire-places.	Framed, under two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Square, two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Framed, brick or stone, one story.	Additional fire-places.	Framed, brick or stone, two stories.	Additional fire-places.	One pair stones.							Additional stones.	Saw Mills.
Bertie ...	20822	12498	112	2	111	19	6	...	3	...	2	19	2	1	7	3	...	634	155	1064		
Caistor ...	7102	2636	11	...	26	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	102	331
Clinton ...	12773	10605	44	3	209	14	3	1	12	2	25	6	1	...	6	6	2	610	188	941		
Crowland ...	8550	6670	20	...	73	5	1	1	7	4	9	12	2	...	2	7	...	324	77	434		
Gainsborough ...	20400	8448	3	1	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	411	188	793
Grantham ...	9516	11049	21	1	441	39	...	...	31	5	51	39	5	14	2	42	2	779	208	1043
Grimshy ...	18013	9745	18	1	195	31	...	...	3	...	23	31	5	2	4	8	...	592	215	933
Humberstone ...	13888	6586	67	1	71	3	15	...	2	...	18	3	1	...	2	14	...	364	139	607		
Louth ...	9273	7318	20	...	97	5	2	...	12	...	25	7	1	2	6	2	...	401	139	709		
Ningara Town ...	371	657	408	7	...	280	60	...	5	7	108	163	...	...	...	35	...	190	...	188
Ningara Township ...	9768	10555	43	12	4	173	53	...	16	2	36	69	3	...	2	8	...	572	159	789		
Pelham ...	15472	11424	25	2	153	13	4	1	6	2	18	15	3	...	3	10	...	527	259	880		
Stamford ...	10746	11303	6	...	362	75	1	...	21	4	71	89	3	...	1	11	...	637	71	912		
Thorold ...	11711	11678	10	...	309	36	...	...	12	6	43	32	8	...	5	42	...	772	109	923
Wainfleet ...	15953	6404	46	...	49	6	...	...	2	...	9	6	...	...	2	4	...	338	206	566
Willoughby ...	9350	5686	38	...	54	3	...	...	2	...	17	11	...	...	2	5	...	280	82	475
Total ...	193714	133277	451	470	16	2701	363	38	3	134	32	459	502	36	31	50	195	4	12	7603	2297	11588

Horned cattle, from two to four years old.	Close carriages, four wheels.	Phanions, four wheels.	Carriages or gigs, two wheels.	Waggons for pleasure.	Amount of Assessment.	Tax at One and a halfpenny Rate per Pound.	Tax for Lunatic Asylum.	Tax for District Debt.	Tax for Schools, under By-law, chap. 29, Promulgated July 1844.	Tax on Wild Land, under By-law, chap. 9, Promulgated September 1844.	Tax on Wild Land for Road from Waterloo Ferry to Thorold, under By-law.	Tax for building School Houses, under By-law.	Total Amount to be collected for the District.	
														£ s. d.
428	1	...	...	...	36066	2 4	225 8 2	18 11 11	37 3 11	131 3 7	20 17 1	11 14 1	...	474 18 10
126	...	...	...	...	9071	7 0	56 13 10	4 13 11	9 7 11	42 8 0	8 17 6	...	...	122 1 3
443	1	20	...	2	37352	7 0	233 9 0	19 8 7	38 17 3	107 15 0	13 15 3	...	...	413 5 3
243	...	...	...	...	18646	18 6	117 15 9	0 14 1	19 8 2	58 4 6	10 0 1	14 14 6	...	229 17 2
279	2	...	...	...	24207	3 0	151 6 1	12 9 11	24 19 10	87 18 0	21 3 9	...	...	297 17 8
311	1	18	2	73	57605	17 6	360 0 9	29 18 10	59 17 8	179 10 9	9 16 9	...	...	639 4 10
377	...	...	...	...	35489	15 0	221 16 1	18 16 8	37 13 4	109 4 4	17 17 4	...	...	405 7 10
277	...	2	1	10	23704	13 0	148 3 1	12 5 9	24 11 6	77 6 9	14 4 9	7 2 2	...	283 14 1
189	...	...	...	...	22464	12 0	140 8 2	11 13 1	23 6 3	69 10 2	9 17 5	...	...	254 15 2
8	1	11	1	28	49969	4 0	312 6 0	25 19 11	51 19 10	130 10 3	0 7 5	...	...	521 3 6
300	...	7	3	32	35172	14 0	226 1 4	18 13 0	37 6 0	94 4 2	10 10 0	...	...	386 14 6
399	...	1	2	24	34060	7 0	212 17 5	17 11 10	35 3 9	88 7 10	16 1 3	...	...	370 2 2
202	3	24	8	54	46071	3 0	287 14 10	23 17 2	47 14 4	130 3 2	11 10 4	...	...	500 19 10
206	...	3	1	53	49699	16 0	310 12 4	25 15 7	51 11 2	108 9 11	12 4 3	...	...	508 13 4
290	...	1	...	1	19890	9 0	124 6 2	10 5 10	20 11 8	71 17 10	17 18 1	...	...	245 0 6
151	...	...	...	8	17069	7 0	106 13 7	8 16 10	17 13 8	62 0 7	9 16 3	4 17 7	77 6 8	287 5 3
4319	8	88	18	334	£517731	15 4	3235 12 10	268 13 3	537 6 6	1548 15 3	204 18 8	68 8 6	77 6 8	5941 1 8

In addition to the foregoing, Supplementary Rolls have issued for the sums opposite to each

	£	s.	d.
Stamford, School District No. 3.	15	0	0
Do do do " 4.	137	10	0
Ningara, do do " 4.	125	0	0
Do do do 1 and 2.	46	5	0
Do do do Dissenting, Roman Catholic	40	0	0
Humberstone, School District No. 2.	35	0	0
Bertie, do do " 2.	50	0	0
Carried forward	£448	15	0

each of the places mentioned, exclusive of Collectors, per centage, and other charges incidental collection.

	£	s.	d.
Amount brought forward	448	15	0
Clinton and Gainsborough, Union School, District No. 10.	32	10	0
Thorold and Pelham, do do " 4.	75	0	0
Do do do " 7.	45	12	6
Willoughby, do do " 5.	20	0	0
Do do do " 1.	30	0	0
Sum Total	£651	17	6

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE,
NIAGARA, December, 1844.

CHARLES RICHARDSON,
Clerk of the Peace, Niagara District.

No. 14.—AGGREGATE Assessment of the Rateable Property of the several

TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS.		HOUSES.										MILLS.			SHOPS.		CATTLE.			
	Number of acres uncultivated.	Number of acres cultivated.	Squared or hewed logs, under two stories.	Additional fire-places.		Squared or hewed logs, two stories.	Additional fire-places.		Brick or stone, under two stories.	Additional fire-places.		Grist mills, by water, one run of stones.	Additional run of stones.	Saw Mills.	Merchant Shops.	Store-houses.	Stallions kept for covering mares.	Horses three years old and upwards.	Oxen four years old and upwards.		
				Framed, under two stories.	Additional fire-places.		Framed, brick or stone, two stories.	Additional fire-places.													
	4s.	20s.	£20	£4	£35	£5	£30	£8	£40	£10	£60	£10	£150	£50	£100	£200	£200	£199	£8	£4	
Guelph ...	24473	12840	7 3	84 14	1 4	6 1	114 111	3 2	2 2	15	...	3	423	625							
Waterloo ...	52797	30028	69 2	189 1	63 3	7	...	180 26	8 17	20	12	...	6	1018	868						
Wilmot ...	36153	15310	22	...	32	...	27	...	2	...	11	...	2	2	9	5	...	2	389	659	
Woolwich ...	23227	9100	14	...	6	...	17	...	...	...	14	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	231	329	
Queen's Bush	50	1280	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	107	
Nichol ...	15000	5392	...	...	27 11	...	...	2	6	1	...	2	1	4	4	...	1	126	305		
Erin ...	24502	7945	...	...	33 1	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	4	...	1	233	396				
Eramosa ...	21416	7285	3	...	26 5	...	...	6 4	4 3	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	198	351			
Garafraxa ...	10257	1298	1	...	...	...	...	2 4	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	19	129			
Amaranth ...	2102	313	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	16			
Total ...	210067	90791	118 5	397 32	108 7	26 15	325 140	19 25	47 40	...	13	2672	3785								

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE,
GUELPH, 21st October, 1844.

Townships in the DISTRICT OF WELLINGTON, for the year 1844.

CATTLE.	CARRIAGES.	AMOUNT OF ASSESSMENT.														
		Milch Cows.	Young cattle, two to four years old.	Close carriages with four wheels.	Open carriages with four wheels.	Curricles, gigs, &c., with two wheels.	Pleasure waggons.	Distilleries.	Amount of Rateable Property.	Judicial purposes, One Penny in the Pound.	Asylum Rate, One-eighth of a Penny in the Pound.	Rate on uncultivated Land, Four-fifths of a Penny per acre.	On all Rateable property other than Land, School Fund to meet the Grant from Government.	Building and repairing Bridges and Roads.	Building and repairing Schools.	TOTAL.
943	582	...	8	...	5	1	49079	179 9 11	22 8 9	81 11 7	200 0 0	126 4 4	11 0 0	620 14 7		
2172	1509	...	1	2	69	6	90357	376 9 9	47 1 3	175 19 10	240 0 0	299 2 6	124 0 0	1262 13 4		
1118	674	...	...	...	3	2	38308	159 12 4	19 19 0	120 10 3	105 0 0	29 18 6	...	435 0 1
680	493	...	...	...	4	...	21703	90 8 6	11 6 1	77 8 6	70 0 0	28 0 0	19 0 0	296 3 1
152	87	...	...	...	...	...	2401	10 0 1	1 5 0	0 3 4	...	...	...	11 8 5
462	318	...	...	...	...	1	16369	68 4 1	8 10 6	50 6 0	56 0 0	84 0 0	6 0 0	273 0 7
662	440	...	...	...	...	...	21425	89 5 6	11 3 2	81 13 6	70 0 0	...	22 0 0	274 2 2
588	354	...	...	...	1	...	18973	79 1 1	9 17 6	71 7 9	55 0 0	...	...	215 6 4
163	103	...	...	...	...	...	5050	21 0 10	2 13 0	34 3 10	...	...	...	57 17 8
35	15	...	...	...	...	...	1098	4 11 6	0 11 5	7 0 2	...	...	...	12 3 1
6975	4515	...	9	2	81	10	£258763	1078 3 7	134 15 8	700 4 9	796 0 0	567 5 4	182 0 0	3458 9 4		

THOMAS SAUNDERS,
Clerk of the Peace.

NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS.		HOUSES.												MILLS.		Oxen.	Milch Cows.	Horned cattle, from two to four years old.	Quakers, Menonists and Tunkers.							
	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Log houses of one story, squared on two sides. Additional fire-places.	Log houses of two stories, squared on two sides. Additional fire-places.	Framed houses of one story. Additional fire-places.	Framed houses of two stories. Additional fire-places.	Stone or brick houses of two stories. Additional fire-places.	Stone or brick houses of one story. Additional fire-places.	Grist Mills, wrought by water, with only one run of stones.	Saw Mills.	Store-houses.	Merchants' Shops.	Stud horses for covering mares, for hire or gain.	Horses three years old and upwards.													
Norwich	34220	14243	7	154	4	9	6	1	4	2	7	7	3	615	544	1414	780										
East Oxford	16100	5836		75	5	18	11	2	1	1	3	5	1	189	253	497	320										
West Oxford	12935	4610	5	105	17	36	39	4	8	3	3	10	10	305	192	550	273										
North Oxford	7257	1950		18	2	3	7							73	107	217	79										
Blenheim	25103	10882	9	95	3	9	6	1	1	14		1		338	501	851	331										
Burford	25572	13683	5	148	14	24	11							479	391	876	330										
Nissouri	23866	5918	2	16	2	1		1	2	2				234	322	611	404										
Dereham	19117	3951	1	22	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	183	254	560	303										
Oakland	3332	5850		58	6	6	3	3	4	1	1	2	2	195	74	265	134										
Zorra	49593	10627		73	9	5	3	3	1	1	3	1	3	418	617	1172	884										
Blandford	10456	2653	2	33	28	13	45						2	1	114	98	205	106									
Woodstock	27	43		18		7	6						1	17	4	30											
	227580	80250	31	4	815	91	133	139						15	12	15	10	53	1	32	12	31	60	3357	7248	3944	3

A true Abstract of the Rateable Property in the District of Brock, taken from the Assessment for the said year.

Dated the 26th day of November, 1844.

Phaetons or other open carriages, with four wheels, kept for pleasure only. Curricles, gigs or other carriages, with two wheels, kept for pleasure only. Waggons kept for pleasure. Distilleries.	Total assessed value of Property.	Rate of One Penny Farthing an acre, to be raised on all Lands, under a By-law of the Municipal Council.		Rate of One Penny in the Pound on all assessed property (except Lands), for Administration of Justice, by order of Justices in Sessions.		One-eighth of a Penny in the Pound on all property, for erection of Lunatic Asylum, under 2 Victoria, cap. 11.		Rate of One-fifth of a Penny in the Pound, for the completion of Gaol and Court House at Woodstock.		Rate on Stills, under 3 Victoria, cap. 19, sec. 10.		Menonists, Quakers and Tunkers, under 4 and 5 Victoria, cap. 1.		Rate to build School Houses in Divisions No. 5, 6, 7 and 9, in the Township of East Oxford.		Total to be raised for the year 1844.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1 10 1	42962 10 0	252 8 5	91 3 1	22 16 7	35 18 8	0 5										402 11 9	
1 1 1	19050 15 0	114 5 1	41 12 10	10 1 9	15 19 1	0 5									176 11	358 14 10	
23 3 1	25396 4 0	100 15 4	67 17 11	13 7 11	21 4 2	0 5										203 10 5	
1 1	6148 18 0	47 19 1	11 8 11	3 5 6	5 2 11											67 16 5	
1 2 1 1	29615 7 0	186 18 6	57 19 3	16 17 2	25 1 4	0 5										287 1 4	
5 2	35856 6 6	204 9 2	71 1 6	20 0 0	29 19 2											325 9 10	
1	17298 16 0	156 3 2	28 8 4	9 11 5	14 13 10	0 5										209 1 10	
1	14243 10 0	120 3 8	26 18 6	7 12 5	11 17 5		1 10									168 2 1	
8	12831 18 0	47 16 6	26 6 3	6 15 2	10 14 7											91 12 6	
1 1	35120 4 0	313 13 0	60 14 6	18 14 9	29 8 2	0 5										422 15 6	
4 2 10	10224 3 2	68 5 11	22 19 6	5 8 10	8 11 7											105 5 11	
	1601 18 0	0 7 11	6 9 4	0 16 10	1 6 3											9 0 5	
34 6 37 6	£2509350 9 8	1613 6 1	512 19 11	135 8 7	209 17 7	1 10	1 10	176 11	2651 3 2								

Lists for the year 1844, as returned to my Office by the several Assessors for the said District,

W. LAPENOTIERE,
Clerk of the Peace for the District of Brock.

Appendix
(R.)
20th January.

No. 16.—AGGREGATE Assessment List for the Townships

NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS.		MILLS.																			
	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Square log houses of one story.	Additional fire-places.	Square log houses of two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Frame houses of one story.	Additional fire-places.	Frame houses of two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Brick or stone houses of one story.	Additional fire-places.	Brick or stone houses of two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Grist Mills, by water, with one run of stones.	Additional stones.	Saw Mills.	Distilleries.	Store-houses.	Merchant Shops.	Stud Horses.	
Middleton	11273	1976 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	24	2	3	4	7														
Houghton	8027	1803		26	1			6														
Walsingham	13313	5322	2	106	12	1	2	1	6	2									2			
Charlotteville	21518	9546 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	189	3		43	9	15	2	2	3	4	3	1	7	2		3	3		
Woodhouse	17994 $\frac{1}{4}$	10232 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	299	6	2	25	40	29	1	2	3	4	3	3	11	2	4	12			
Windham	20314	11396	6	131			8	4	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2						1
Townsend	31248 $\frac{1}{2}$	16623	3	236			9	5	11	4	1			1	1	11				3		2
Total	123687 $\frac{3}{4}$	56899 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	1011	9	5	88	73	61	8	7	4	6	10	7	50	4	4	20			6

CLERK OF THE PEACE OFFICE,
SIMCOE, Talbot District.

Appendix
(R.)
20th January.

composing the TALBOT DISTRICT, for the year 1844.

Horses three years old and upwards.	Oxen four years old and upwards.	Milk Cows.	Horned cattle, from two to four years old.	Close carriages on four wheels.	Carriages, gigs on two wheels.	Waggons kept for pleasure.	Amount of Valuation of Property.	Amount of Rates.	Amount of Rate at One Penny Farthing per Pound, for District purposes.	Amount of Rate at Three Farthings per Pound, for Common Schools.	Amount of Rate at One-eighth of a Penny per Pound, for Provincial Lunatic Asylum.
							Currency.	Currency.	Currency.	Currency.	Currency.
110	115	209	119				£ s. d. 7673 19 0	£ s. d. 67 17 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	£ s. d. 39 18 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	£ s. d. 23 19 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	£ s. d. 3 19 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
97	97	201	87				6491 2 0	57 5 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	33 14 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 4 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 17 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
267	141	489	177	4	3		18412 6 0	163 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 17 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 10 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 11 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
481	251	760	287	2	24		36777 18 6	325 12 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	191 10 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	114 18 6	19 3 1
545	232	744	269	1	42		41864 8 0	370 12 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	218 0 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	130 16 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	21 16 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
401	324	694	268		5		28203 1 8	249 15 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	146 18 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	88 3 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 13 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
619	483	1089	442		23		46210 19 4	409 3 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	240 14 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	144 8 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 1 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
2520	1643	4186	1649	7	297		£185683 14 6	1643 8 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	966 14 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	580 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 13 5 $\frac{1}{2}$

Certified by

WM. M. WILSON,
Clerk of the Peace, Talbot District.

Appendix (R.)
20th January.

No. 17.—AGGREGATE Statement of all the Assessments made and inserted in the several

NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS.	ACRES OF LAND.		HOUSES.										MILLS.																
	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Square or hewed timber on two sides, of one story.	Additional fire-places.	Square or hewed timber on two sides, of two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Frame houses of one story.	Additional fire-places.	Frame, brick or stone houses of two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Brick or stone houses of one story.	Additional fire-places.	Grist Mills, wrought by water, with only one pair of stones.	Additional pair of stones.	Saw Mills.	Store-houses.	Merchants' Shops.	Stud Horses for covering mares, for hire or gain.	Horses three years old and upwards.	Oxen four years old and upwards.	Milch Cows.	Horned cattle, from two to four years old.	Close carriages with four wheels, kept for pleasure.	Carriages, gigs or other carriages, with two wheels, kept for pleasure.	Phaetons or other open carriages, with four wheels, kept for pleasure.	Waggons kept for pleasure.	Distilleries.	Quakers, Menonists and Tunkers.	
Westminster	39944	16751	23	175	23	18	29	6	1	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	548	613	1289	486	2	4	2	4	2	2		
Malahide	34911	11806	1	166	9	2	1	3	1	17	1	6	1	566	485	1066	546	1066	546	1066	546	4	4	4	4	4	4		
London	68471	19210	32	115	11	10	2	6	3	3	2	6	3	2	811	589	1733	779	1733	779	2	1	2	1	2	1	2		
Delaware	8277	1756	1	53	5	10	6	2	2	3	3	3	3	79	110	196	86	196	86	196	86	1	2	1	2	1	2		
Aldborough	12074	3519	12	12	4	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	99	109	289	245	289	245	289	245	4	1	1	4	1	1		
Dunwich	25370	3193	3	43	2	4	10	2	2	2	1	2	2	118	266	316	287	316	287	316	287	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Southwold	35959	15894	238	238	5	2	2	1	3	4	5	547	553	1301	408	1301	408	1301	408	1301	408	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Adelaide	28247	4025	2	7	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	100	349	357	377	357	377	357	377	357	377	3	3	3	3	3	3		
Lobo	28022	4671	6	29	2	1	1	3	1	6	1	220	353	686	323	686	323	686	323	686	323	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Mosa	20144	5099	13	22	9	2	1	2	2	2	2	163	311	504	259	504	259	504	259	504	259	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Dorchester North	11511	4326	1	41	4	4	9	1	1	7	1	157	306	496	160	496	160	496	160	496	160	3	3	3	3	3	3		
Dorchester South	7407	1098	1	16	2	3	2	3	2	49	97	171	72	171	72	171	72	171	72	171	72	3	3	3	3	3	3		
Ekfrid	26417	3655	9	9	3	1	1	2	121	338	447	386	2	447	386	447	386	447	386	447	386	2	2	2	2	2	2		
Yarmouth	48408	22350	4	345	49	54	32	5	5	10	5	15	1	830	790	1750	857	1750	857	1750	857	1	13	24	2	19	2		
Bayham	32285	7907	2	192	12	11	6	1	3	125	1	8	1	419	405	828	498	828	498	828	498	1	3	3	3	3	3		
Carradoc	24334	5065	9	22	11	2	4	1	115	322	459	249	2	115	322	459	249	115	322	459	249	2	1	2	1	2	1		
Town of London			370	30	133	84	6	1	1	225	177	10	214	18	210	13	210	13	210	13	210	13	210	13	210	13	210	13	
	452238	130329	97	1	2	1857	162	264	187	22	4	35	17	93	12	73	16	5125	6096	12102	6036	4	23	10	53	11	22		

CLERK OF THE PEACE OFFICE,
LONDON, 1st day of December, 1844.

Appendix (R.)
20th January.

Collectors' Lists for the Townships in the LONDON DISTRICT, for the year 1844.

Amount of valuation of Property assessed, 59 George III., chap. 7.	Rate at One Penny per Pound, imposed by a By-law of the Council, the general purposes of the London District, and for the Administration of Justice.	Amount of Rate imposed by a By-law of the Municipal Council, of a Penny per acre on Wild Land.	Rate imposed by 4 and 5 Victoria, chap. 2, on all Quakers, Menonists or Tunkers, claiming exemption from Militia duty.	Rate imposed by 3 Victoria, chap. 9, of Five Shillings on each Still.	Amount added to pay for building the Gaol, as authorized by Act of Parliament, 1 Victoria, chap. 37, avoiding fractions.	One-eighth of a Penny is added towards the erection of a Lunatic Asylum in Upper Canada, directed by Act of Parliament, 2 Victoria, chap. 11, avoiding fractions.	Rate imposed by a By-law of the London District Council, for completing the new Gaol at London, of One-fourth of a Penny per Pound.	Rate imposed by a By-law of the District Council, towards the expenses of building a Bridge at Kilworth in the Township of Delaware.	Rate imposed by a By-law of the District Council, for the establishment and maintenance of Common Schools in the London District.	Rate imposed by a By-law of the District Council, for the establishment and support of a County Model School in the London District.	Total amount to be collected for 1844.	Currency.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
45656 18 0	190 4 9	133 4 7	0 10	63 8 3	23 15 7	47 12 2	162 0 5	8 18 0	629 13 9			
39303 19 0	163 15 3	113 1 1	53 19 11	20 16 8	41 2 2	119 18 2	7 9 1	520 2 4				
56007 6 0	233 7 3	233 2 7	0 10	77 8 9	29 1 5	56 16 0	186 7 10	10 16 3	828 0 2			
9158 0 0	38 3 2	27 11 11	0 5	12 14 1	4 13 10	9 12 7	22 14 6	1 17 0	145 8 3			
9853 16 0	41 1 1	40 4 11	9 11 9	4 2 0	10 6 2	32 15 3	1 16 4	139 17 7				
13957 12 0	58 3 1	84 14 8	19 7 7	7 6 3	14 15 11	35 1 5	2 17 4	222 6 4				
46844 16 6	195 3 8	119 14 11	0 10	65 1 3	24 7 11	49 1 4	147 17 4	9 6 8	611 3 1			
15283 8 0	63 13 7	83 9 10	20 13 9	8 0 7	15 19 9	27 16 8	54 3 0	3 2 6	276 19 9			
18595 18 0	77 9 7	95 10 11	1 0	25 14 10	9 13 11	19 9 4	43 13 11	76 2 1	352 10 6			
15557 3 0	64 15 11	67 2 11	0 5	21 6 5	7 19 8	16 4 5	71 17 8	3 2 5	252 14 6			
15714 0 0	65 9 6	71 15 4	4 0	21 15 2	8 1 7	16 8 0	41 5 3	3 2 1	231 16 11			
5106 18 0	21 5 7	24 13 7	6 19 5	2 11 6	5 6 3	13 7 5	1 0 1	75 3 10				
13989 16 0	58 5 9	88 1 1	19 5 10	7 4 9	14 12 3	59 4 1	2 15 6	249 9 4				
70057 2 0	291 18 1	146 13 9	9 10 0	97 6 1	36 9 9	72 18 3	194 8 8	13 7 5	863 2 1			
34591 16 0	144 2 8	107 10 8	48 0 11	18 0 4	30 0 4	122 12 2	6 13 6	483 0 7				
15403 16 0	64 3 8	83 6 0	0 5	21 7 3	8 0 1	16 0 2	35 19 3	51 5 3	283 5 4			
30291 0 0	126 4 3	41 6 8	15 11 6	31 11 3	214 13 8							
£455373 4 6	1897 7 1	1519 19 1	15 0	2 15	625 7 11	235 17	4473 16 4	135 6 0	1391 0 6	82 18 8	6379 8 0	

JOHN R. ASKIN,
Clerk of the Peace.

No. 18.—AGGREGATE Statement of the Assessment of the

DISTRICT OF HURON, for the year 1844.

Appendix (R.)
20th January.

TOWNSHIPS.	LANDS.		HOUSES.										MILLS.			
	Number of acres.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Square or hewed of one story.	Additional fire-places.	Square or hewed of two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Frame houses of one story.	Additional fire-places.	Brick or stone of one story.	Additional fire-places.	Frame, brick or stone, of two stories.	Additional fire-places.	Crist Mills, wrought by water, with one pair of stones.	Additional pairs of stones.	Saw Mills.
Ashfield ...	3722½	3494	228½													1
Biddulph ...	23308	21568	1740	2												1
Blanshard ...	26468	25848½	619½	12			4									1
Colborne ...	13188½	11640½	1548	12												5
Downie ...	32082½	29305½	2777½	8			5				3	2				2
Ellice ...	824½	6734	1511½				2				3				1	2
Fallarton ...	8063	7670	393				1									2
Goderich Town ...				7		2	7	50	11	5	27	21				2
Goderich Township ...	35118	29962	5156	15	1		7				4				1	2
Hullett ...	3960	3636	324	1		1										2
Hibbert ...	2100	1928	172													2
Hay ...	3301	2904	397	4			1									2
Logan ...	2101½	2052	49½								1	1				2
M'Killop ...	6790	6001	789				2									1
M'Gillivray ...	11832	11024	808	4												1
North Easthope ...	28216	24043½	4172½				3	1			4	4				1
South Easthope ...	15076½	12007	3069½	3		3		5	1		1					3
Stanley ...	16516½	15319½	1197	4	1		3	2			1	1	1			2
Stephen ...	4150	3630	520	1	1		2									1
Tuckersmith ...	15892	13659	2233	6		1	2			2	1		2	1		1
Ushorne ...	5650	4922	728	8		2	1				2	3	1			1
Williams ...	20895	18599	2296							1	3			1		1
Wawanosh ...	2050	1963	87													1
	288726½	257910½	30816	73	4	9	8	91	15	10	3	49	32	8	3	21

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE,
GODERICH, 18th December, 1844.

Store-houses. Merchant Shops. Stud horses for hire or gain. Horses three years old and upwards. Oxen four years old and upwards. Milch Cows. Horned cattle, from two to four years old. Close carriages, four wheels, kept for pleasure. Carriages or other carriages, four wheels, kept for pleasure. Gigs or other carriages, two wheels, kept for pleasure. Waggons kept for pleasure. Distilleries.	Amount of Valuation of Property assessed, 50 George III., chap. 7; 4 and 5 Victoria, chap. 10.	Amount of One Penny per Pound on Property assessed, Land, 4 and 5 Victoria, chap. 10; By-law, chapter 1, May 1844.	Amount of One Penny per acre on all Lands in the District, Victoria, chap. 10; By-law, chapter 1, May 1844.	Amount of One-eighth of a Penny for Lunatic Asylum, 2 Victoria, chap. 11, avoiding fractions.	Total amount to be collected by the Collectors of Townships for the year 1844.	Currency.	
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	1325 6 0	1 13 2	15 10 2½	0 13 8	17 17 0½	£	s. d.
	8354 12 0	9 11 0	97 2 4	4 9 8	111 3 0		
	7821 0 0	8 8 11	110 5 8	4 3 7	122 18 2		
	5831 2 0	8 1 0	54 19 0½	3 1 4	66 1 4½		
	12134 6 0	14 11 4	133 13 6	6 9 9	154 14 7		
	4810 11 0	3 7 11	34 7 1½	2 10 9	45 5 9½		
	2399 0 0	1 14 4	33 11 11	1 5 4	36 11 7		
	6558 15 0	28 1 6	...	3 8 4	31 9 10		
	16189 8 0	20 13 11	146 6 6	8 9 1	175 9 6		
	1470 4 0	1 14 11	16 10 0	0 15 7	19 0 6		
	751 12 0	0 16 2	8 15 0	0 7 11	9 19 1		
	1720 16 0	3 2 0	13 15 1	0 18 1	17 15 2		
	714 18 0	1 0 9	8 15 1½	0 7 7	10 3 5½		
	3025 4 0	4 6 7	28 5 10	1 11 7	34 4 0		
	3911 16 0	3 14 11	49 6 0	2 2 3	55 3 2		
	12501 4 0	14 11 8	117 11 4	6 12 4	138 15 4		
	8459 18 0	12 7 9	62 16 4½	4 9 0	79 13 1½		
	6130 18 0	7 14 4	68 16 4½	3 4 9	79 15 5½		
	1998 10 0	3 12 8	17 5 10	1 1 6	22 0 0		
	8450 16 0	14 10 0	66 4 4	4 8 6	85 3 4		
	3071 8 0	5 13 3	23 10 10	1 12 10	30 16 11		
	9133 1 0	13 6 3	86 12 11	4 15 2	104 14 4		
	592 12 0	0 9 5	8 10 10	0 6 6	9 6 9		
	£127290 17 0	188 4 3	1202 12 2	67 5 1	1458 1 6		

DAN. LIZARS,
Clerk of the Peace, Huron District.

Appendix (R.) 20th January.

Appendix (R.) 20th January.

No. 19.—AGGREGATE Assessment for the WESTERN DISTRICT, for the year 1844.

Main data table with columns for Townships, No. of Acres of Land, Houses, Mills, and various assessment rates (Land tax, Halfpenny, Penny, etc.).

CLERK OF THE PEACE OFFICE, SANDWICH, 18th September, 1844.

CHS. BABY, Clerk of the Peace, Western District.

Appendix (S.) LIST of the STOCKHOLDERS of the BRITISH AMERICA FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, as directed by 6th Victoria, Cap. 25. Appendix (S.)

20th January.

20th January.

Names.	Shares.	Names.	Shares.
William Allan	132	Thomas Bell	2
J. S. Baldwin	20	James Lesslie	20
William Jacks	5	J. L. Perrin	27
Thomas Kirby	8	Paul F. Whitney	2
George P. Ridout	20	Robert Hawke	8
R. G. Anderson	20	Cath. Hawke	24
William Maxwell	2	George Duggan, jr.	32
Edward Ermatinger	5	D'Arcy Boulton	40
F. Ermatinger	16	Margaret Robson	5
William Proudfoot	48	J. R. Armstrong	24
Ann Stow	10	J. Ritchey	16
Ann Stow	77	J. T. Preston	2
Margaret Washburn	40	John M'Kenzie	7
Jos. Henderson	9	Thomas Bright	10
Thomas Kirkpatrick	11	Charlotte Dunn	80
Alexander Burnside	44	John H. Dunn	630
Clark Gamble	30	Alexander Wood	10
Andrew Mercer	10	J. B. Macaulay	20
Alexander Hamilton	28	Hugh Carfrae	9
William Musson	20	John Harris	10
John Armstrong	10	Joseph Beckett	4
Thomas Moore	4	John S. Macaulay	85
Thomas Clark	80	John Kirby	8
Samuel Street	80	Zaccheus Burnham	24
Richard Woodsworth	11	T. D. Harris	25
William Atkinson	36	G. S. Jarvis	40
Alexander Rennie	2	John Paul	1
D. Morrison	1	J. S. Smyth	60
John Ewart	20	Samuel Gardiner	1
George M'Kay	2	Daniel M'Nabb	1
Thomas W. Birchall	20	G. T. Dennison	20
Edward Robson	2	L. Heydon	1
Corry Coulson	12	Augustus Baldwin	123
John Wilson	8	William Cayley	110
William Lesslie	2	D. B. Stevenson	2
Thomas Stinson	8	Scott Shields	1
Ebenezer Stinson	8	Cath. Purcell	8
John Stinson	8	R. S. Delatre	20
Samuel Evans	4	J. S. Cartwright	10
H. N. Bethune	10	R. D. Cartwright... .. .	40
John Bishop	20	Thomas Ridout	2
J. P. Carey	1	John Rothwell	8
Thomas Platt	4	Ellen Murray	20
Benjamin Thorne	25	Ann Logie	20
Duncan M'Donell	2	Henry Temple	30
Thomas Helliwell	20	John Miller	68
John Leys	2	Angus Bethune	20
George Darnington	2	Isaac Buchanan & Co.	40
John Baker	2	Frederick Huddleston	133
Christopher Widmer	120	Charles Dade	20
John Bloor	5	John Murray	80
Richard Northcote	1	Thomas Talbot	40
William M'Cracken	1	J. E. Irving	137
Peter Diehl	72	Isabella Cooper	31
William Woodruff	20	John Wilson... .. .	8
R. Woodruff	50	A. M'Donell	18
F. Logan	6	Ann Scott	40
Henry Ruttan	20	William Hepburn	249
George O'Kill Stuart	4	Alfred Stow... .. .	24
Jon. Dunn	10	Jesse Ketchum	73
Jon. Scott	10	James Richardson	2
Jon. Rodgers	10	R. James, jr.	20
Robert Cathcart	1	William H. Boulton	12
Peter Milne	40	John Gilmor	28
J. Bishop, junior	12	D. E. Blake... .. .	17
P. C. Delatre	40	Robert Spark	169
John Macaulay	12	A. V. Stuart	20
John Counter	4	Emily Atkinson	77
Wm. Wilson	4	Mary Moore... .. .	10
Hy. Guilderslieve	4	R. D. Cartwright	27
Peter Grant	3	J. S. Cartwright	13
Jas. Weir	8	Anson Green	12
Geo. S. Tiffany	8	R. P. Crooks... .. .	13
H. S. Boulton	10	Charles Matthews	102
George Munro	48	George Wilgress	9

Appendix
(S.)

LIST of STOCKHOLDERS.—Continued.

Appendix
(S.)

20th January.		20th January.	
Names.	Shares.	Names.	Shares.
H. C. Blake	4	Charles Hagerman and }	20
George Mortimer	28	J. C. Cartwright }	11
W. & H. Blake	11	F. P. Stow	100
J. D. Birchall	1	Church Society	44
Philip Durnford	20	F. L. Ostler	17
E. Q. Sewell	9	Jane Porter	12
Thomas Clark	18	George Bourne	21
Judith Falls	10	J. C. Moulton	150
Christopher Elliott	10	John Mayne	14
J. S. Junkin,	20	St. George's Society	46
Francis Keough	66	Robert Bethune	17
D. E. & W. H. Blake... ..	10	Lucius O'Brien	1029
Bowes & Hall	24	Robert R. Loring	2
J. H. Hagarty	55	James Hamilton	3
E. G. O'Brien	32	M. A. H. Street	19
Jane Sewell	12	J. Armstrong	57
Charles Watkins	55	John Arnold	8
John R. Dunn	80	Wm. B. Hamilton	12
Burns & Mowatt	4	Ann Hill	24
Peter Rutherford	6	Alex. Gaviller	30
Benjamin Slight	13	Arch. Ward	6
Frances Doughty	16	Robert E. Burns	115
Andrew Steven	51	James Gordon	40
Archibald Giekie	80	Edward M'Mahon	250
Robert Algar	17	Manly Dixon	12
Charles N. B. Cosens	50	Jane Musson	30
Chas. S. Cosens	13	Josh. J. Knill Toy	229
William C. Cosens	13	L. P. Sherwood	4
William Leeming	20	Finlay M'Callum	11
Adam Townley	25	Dinah George	13
Thomas Champion	14	William Cawthra	6
Thomas S. Birchall	2	Mechanics' Institute	20
James Duffey	20	John Paterson	75
Henry S. Rowsell	3	John Carter	
Alexander M'Nabb	25		
Henry Cawthra	78	Total number Shares	8000

21st January, STATEMENT shewing the ASSETS and LIABILITIES of the CANADA FIRE ASSURANCE 21st January.
COMPANY, on the 31st December, 1844, in conformity with the Act of Incorporation.

ASSETS.	£	s.	d.
Balance of Capital unpaid up	90000	0	0
Amount of ten per cent. paid up on amount of Capital, in the hands and at the disposal of the Corporation	10000	0	0
	£100000	0	0

LIABILITIES.

Amount for which Policies of Assurance are at this present time open £418,435, Currency, divided into risks and classed as follows, viz. :—

	Risks.
First Class £500, and under that sum	1008
Second do 1000, and over £500	146
Third do 1500, do 1000	14
Fourth do 2000, do 1500	6
Fifth do 2500, do 2000	0
Sixth do 3000, do 2500	1
Total	1775

The foregoing Statement was sworn to, before me, by Edward Burroughs, Esquire, Vice-President of the said Company, at Quebec, this 18th January, 1845.

EDWARD BURROUGHS,
Vice-President.

W. K. McCORD, J. P.

Appendix (S.) LIST of the Names of all and each of the STOCKHOLDERS who at present hold SHARES in the Appendix (S.) STOCK of the CANADA FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 31st December, 1844.

21st January.

Names.	Number of Shares.	Names.	Number of Shares.
Allard, Nicolas	10	Dusseault, Frs.	5
Auld, Joseph	10	Dusseault, J. Bte.	5
Audy, J. B.	5	Dorval, Ign. Arn.	5
Augé, Frederick	4	Downes, William	5
Angers, F. R.	4	Dubeau, Joseph	4
Amiot, Abraham...	4	Dion, David	4
Audet, François	4	Darveau, Gregoire	4
Auld, Widow James	4	DeFoy, Etienne	4
Amiot, Louis	2	Denys, Augustin	4
Burroughs, Edward	50	Dallaire, Etienne	4
Bossé, Joseph Noël	30	DeBlois, Veuve Joseph	4
Belanger, Jean	30	Delsle, George	3
Boisseau, Pierre	20	Donati, Pierre	2
Bedard, Honorable E.	20	Dery, Pierre	2
Bowen, Honorable E.	20	Dery, Antoine	1
Bilodeau, Michel	16	Evanturelle, Frs.	20
Brown, William	10	Evêque de Sidyme	10
Blais, Eugène	10	Fabrique de Quebec	30
Balzaretti, G. D.	10	Fortier, Louis	30
Beaubien, Messire	10	Fraser, Simon	20
Brown, Robert	7	Fabrique de St. Michel	20
Belleau, Marie J.	5	Frechette, J. Bte.	15
Belleau, Nar. F.	5	Fiset, Louis	10
Bégin, Michel	5	Freeman, Richard	10
Boissonnault, Pierre	5	Fabrique de Charlesbourg	10
Bradshaw, J. F.	5	Fortier, François	10
Blais, Olivier	5	Fortier, Messire L. T.	10
Baker, Joseph	4	Fortier, Felix	5
Bureau, J. Bte.	4	Fafard, Ambroise	5
Barbeau, Ignace	4	Fiset, Olivier	5
Bethel, John	4	Ferland, François	5
Bourget, Charles	4	Fagot, Ambroise	2
Bégin, Louis	4	Guénette, Pierre	80
Bégin, Etienne	4	Gerard, Louis	40
Belan, père, Frs.	3	Gosselin, Messire A.	40
Belan, fils, Frs.	3	Gosselin, Messire Ant.	20
Botterill, Thomas	2	Gaudry, André	10
Bickell, Mary	2	Gauvin, Michel	10
Banfield, William	2	Gingras, Edouard	10
Bedard, François	1	Godbout, Louis	10
Courval, J. C. Poulin de	50	Gingras, Messire L.	10
Caron, Honorable R. E.	50	Gingras, Pierre	8
Campbell, John	50	Garant, F. E.	8
Curé de Québec	40	Garneau, Gaspard	6
Chabot, Jean	30	Grant, jr., Donald	5
Chouinard, Julien	20	Gingras, jr., Pierre	5
Couture, Joseph	20	Gingras, père, Pierre	5
Chabot, Laurent	20	Grenier, J. O.	5
Chabot, Julien	20	Garneau, D. B.	5
Collège de Ste. Anne	15	Gauthier, jr., Augt.	5
Chauveau, P. J. O.	10	Guay, Germain	5
Colfer, Widow Charles	10	Goulet, Pierre	5
Clearhue, James	10	Gingras, J. Bte.	4
Cary, Thomas	10	Ginque, Mrs. Frs.	5
Curry, Thomas	10	Ginque, François	5
Casgrain, Honorable E. C.	10	Grant, sen., Donald	4
Casgrain & Tétu	10	Guay, F. M.	4
Carrier, Louis	10	Gourdeau, François	4
Chevrette, Louis	8	Gagnon, Pierre	3
Côté, Ambroise	6	Gingras, F. X.	2
Chrétien, Frederick	5	Gingras, Honoré	2
Cinq-Mars, François	5	Holmes, Rev. John	30
Chiniquy, Jos. A.	5	Hamel, Veuve A. R.	20
Chiniquy, Messire	5	Hamilton, J. R.	20
Carrier, Joseph	5	Henderson, W. S., & Co.	20
Chartré, Zephirin	4	Hobbs, Thomas	10
Cantin, Joseph	4	Huot, Pierre	10
Childs, John	4	Hamel, Abraham	8
Couture, Joseph	4	Huot, Louis	6
Caron, Augustin	3	Holdsworth, Widow T.	6
Cazeau, V. Jean	2	Hart, Ira Craig	5
Cantin, François	2	Hamel, Charles Frs.	5
Dion, Frs. Xavier	50	Hardy, J. Bte.	4
DeFoy, François	46	Hamel, Jean	4
Derousselle, Alexis	42	Hamel, Joseph	2
Dionne, Honorable A.	40	Jellard, Robert	10
De Foy, Charles M.	20	Jobin de St. Joseph, Bte.	10
Dinning, James	20	Julien, Nicolas	4
Daly, Honorable D.	20	Jones, Allen	3
Desbarats, George	20	Lacasse, Messire	50
DeBlois, Ed. Joseph	17	Langevin, Messire A.	40
Desbarats, Edward	10	Larouche, George	30
DeGuise, Charles	10	Langlois, Peter	25
Delage, Messire	10	Lepine, Olivier	20
Douglas, David	10	Lindsay, E. B.	20
Durand, Abraham	9	Leslie, William	20
Dubeau, Edouard	7	Lemicux, Veuve Chs.	20
Dubeau, J. Bte.	7	Louis, Joseph	20

21st January.

LIST of the Names of all and each of the STOCKHOLDERS, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(S.)Appendix
(S.)

21st January.

21st January.

Names.	Number of Shares.	Names.	Number of Shares.
Légaré, père, Joseph	10	Piton, Philippe	5
Laurie, Arch.	10	Pouliot, père, Barth.	5
Lachance, Barth.	10	Pelletier, Amable	5
Lisens, L. Joseph	10	Patry, Jean	4
Lavolette, Marie A.	10	Poitras, Michel	4
Légare, fils, Ignaco	10	Parent, Pierre	3
Lachance, Gabriel	10	Pouliot, fils, Barth.	3
Larue, Nazaire	10	Pelletier, Victor	2
Lorenger, Messire	10	Picard, Veuve André	2
Lemoine, Alex.	10	Petitclair, Gabriel	2
Lamontagne, Michel	9	Paradis, Charles	2
Lapointe, Gédion	8	Parent, Veuve Etienne	1
Lee, Thomas Conrad	6	Roy, Messire J.	80
Langlois, Pierre	5	Ruthman, George	40
Légaré, fils, Joseph	5	Roy, Veuve Joseph	25
Légaré, Antoine	5	Robitaille, Jean	20
Logie, David	5	Roy, Bazile	20
Lenfesty, John	5	Robitaille, Joseph	10
Lenfesty, Peter	5	Roberge, Germain	10
Lesueur, Philip	5	Reneau, Veuve J. Bte.	10
Lortie, Charles	4	Roy, Guillaume	6
Lagueux, Pierre	4	Réaume, F. X.	5
Laflaur, François	4	Rousseau, Ed.	5
Lafrance, Charles H.	4	Reynar, George	5
Lamontagne, Guill.	4	Ramsay, William	5
Leggo, W. A.	4	Roy, Thomas Etienne	4
Lawler, Patrick	4	Robitaille, Edouard	4
Langevin, E. Charles	4	Robitaille, François	4
Laberge, François	3	Robitaille, Etienne	4
Letarte, Prisque	2	Routier, Michel	1
Massue, Honorable L.	45	Séminaire de Québec	100
M'Callum, Daniel	30	Stuart, G. O.	20
Motz, James	30	Sewell, Revd. E. W.	20
Martin, Widow R.	20	Sewell, James A.	20
M'Callum, Duncan	15	Sewell, Revd. H. D.	10
Méthot, Frs. Xavier	10	Sewell, Widow H.	10
Murray, Hugh	10	Stopelben, Joseph	10
Musson, John	10	Savard, Joseph	10
M'Callum, Georgiana	10	Sax, Widow William	10
Matte, Gregoire	10	Scott, H. S.	10
Montminy, Messire A.	10	Sewell, W. Smith	8
Michon & Co., Etienne	10	St. Michel, F. X.	6
Matte, Ant. S.	7	Société Charitable des Dames Catholiques de Québec	5
Mailloux, Louis	5	St. Pierre, Germain	4
Maheu, Joseph	5	St. Laurent, J. Bte.	4
Matte, Anicet	5	Suzor, Hypolite	4
Maguire, John	5	Samson, Ignace	4
Muckle, John M.	5	Samson, J. Bte.	3
Monier, Honoré	4	Soucy, Fabien	3
Marinette, Joseph	4	Temple, Henry	58
Martel, Olivier	4	Turgeon, Charles	40
Marois, Prisque	4	Tétu, Vital	20
Muir, G. M.	4	Tessier, N.P., Michel	20
Mecteaule, Jos.	3	Taschereau, P. Elzéar	20
Matte, Alexis	2	Taschereau, J. T.	10
Michaud, A. T.	2	Tardif, Joseph	10
Maheu, Augustin	2	Turcotte, Bazile	10
Mecteaule, Pierre	2	Tessier, père, Michel	7
Nault, Jean Z.	12	Tourangeau, P. G.	5
Octeau, Simon	2	Trudel, Flavien	2
Prendergast, Ed.	40	Tessier, Ulric Joseph	1
Paradis, F. X.	40	Voyer, Veuve Jacques	16
Poiré, Messire	40	Vallières, J. O.	18
Picard, J. Bte.	40	Vallée, François	10
Parant, Messire Ant.	38	Vanderheyden, John	10
Paquet, Jean	30	Vezina, Toussaint	4
Parent, Etienne	20	Verrault, Veuve Ph.	4
Painchaud, Joseph	20	Venner, Junior, William	3
Pelletier, Elizabeth	20	Verret, Thomas	2
Parent, Messire Ls. Frs.	20	Voyer, Louis	2
Pratte, Chas. F.	20	Venner, John	2
Panet, Honble. Louis	20	White, Mrs. Jane	20
Petry, William	25	Woodbury, Elisha	15
Parent, Frs. Jos.	14	Woolsey, John W.	10
Payne, Thomas	11	Wilson, James T.	5
Phillips, William	10	Withall, William John	5
Paquet, Joseph	10	White, Douglas L.	4
Perrault, heirs, Jos. Frs.	10	Wallace, John	2
Parant, Ant. A.	10	Wyse, John H., & Co.	2
Paquet, P. M.	6	Wyse, Frederick	1
Patterson, William	5	Young, Susan	3
Paradis, Laurent	5		
Pelletier, Veuve Pierre	5		
		340 Stockholders,	4000

EDWARD BURROUGHS,

Vice President.

The foregoing List was sworn to before me, by Edward Burroughs, Esquire, Vice President of the said Company, at Quebec, this 18th January, 1845.

WM. K. M'CORD, J. P.

Appendix
(S.)
20th February.

GENERAL Statement of the Affairs of the MONTREAL FIRE, LIFE and INLAND NAVI-
Institution to the

Ordered by the Honorable

Dr.

	£	s.	d.
To first instalment of 10 per cent. on £200,000, the amount of subscribed Capital	20000	0	0
To amount of Contingent Account, including the premiums received on Policies still pending, issued during the year ending 31st December, 1844, subject to the losses which may happen thereon till the 31st December, 1845	20657	0	0
Losses to the extent of about £1500 have already occurred since 31st December, which will fall to be deducted from the above sum.			
To unclaimed dividends	70	0	0
To reserved to meet dividend payable 10th February, and a sum placed to credit of Suspense Account ...	2555	3	10
To due by the Company for damaged Property which had to be assumed, and for sundry claims for fire and inland navigation losses, in course of adjustment	6238	13	6
	£49521	10	2

No Lives Insured—the Company not having

We, the undersigned, declare that the above is a true account of the Affairs of the Montreal Fire,

Sworn before me, in the City of Montreal,
this 19th day of February, 1845.

FRS. TRUDEAU, J. P.

GATION ASSURANCE COMPANY, exhibiting the ASSETS and LIABILITIES of the
31st December, 1844.

Appendix
(S.)

20th February.

the Legislative Assembly.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.
By Cash deposited with the Bank of Montreal	£405	3	2
On hand	133	18	3
By 301 Shares Stock in Bank of Montreal	15050	0	0
Add premium paid thereon	850	5	0
By 416 Shares Stock in City Bank	10400	0	0
Less discount thereon	120	5	0
By 260 Shares Stock in Gore Bank	3250	0	0
Less discount thereon	47	0	0
By 268 Shares Stock in Bank of Upper Canada	3350	0	0
Less discount thereon	79	10	0
By 77 Shares Stock in Commercial Bank, Midland District	1925	0	0
Less discount thereon	48	10	0
By 18 Shares Stock Montreal Gas Company			
By Montreal Road Debentures			
By Corporation of Montreal New Market Debentures			
By Real Estate and Office Furniture			
By interest due the Company on Bank Stocks, &c.			
By balances due from Agents and others			
	£49521	10	2
Amount of Property insured against fire, since 31st October, 1840, to 31st December, 1844	3124513	12	3
Amount cancelled to 31st December, 1844	1716886	3	6
Amount of outstanding risks, on 31st December, 1844	£1407627	8	9
Amount insured under Inland Navigation Department of the business, from the opening until the close of the navigation, 1844	£765880	16	8

as yet commenced the Life Department.

Life and Inland Navigation Assurance Company, to the best of our knowledge and belief.

J. FERRIER, *President.*

WM. MURRAY, *Manager.*

MONTREAL, 19th February, 1845.

WM. MURRAY,

Manager.

Appendix
(S.)Appendix
(S.)

13th March.

RETURN TO PARLIAMENT OF THE ST. LAWRENCE INLAND MARINE

13th March.

ASSURANCE COMPANY, for the year 1844.

THE Amount of the CAPITAL STOCK Subscribed is One hundred thousand Pounds, Halifax Currency, of which Fifteen per cent. or Fifteen thousand Pounds have been paid in.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
The Funds and Property of the Company consist of the following, viz.:						
480 Shares Stock in the Gore Bank, amounting, at par value, to	6000	0	0			
200 Shares in the Commercial Bank, do do	5000	0	0			
80 do do City Bank of Montreal, do do	2000	0	0			
40 do do Montreal Bank, do do	2000	0	0			
88 do do Bank of Upper Canada, do do	1100	0	0			
				16100	0	0
Bills receivable	5365	1	8			
Less amount, bills payable	2011	18	0 $\frac{1}{2}$			
				3353	3	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cash on hand				254	19	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Value of the Company's Boats, &c., made use of in recovering damaged Property				148	17	10
				£19857	0	8

The Property insured during the past year amounted to	£445176	0	5
The premium charged on the above amounted to	4857	11	2
The amount of losses during the past year, paid by the Company, was	3293	7	1
Additional losses of 1844, not yet settled, but estimated at	1450	0	0

Justus S. Merwin, President, and Alpheus Jones, Secretary, of the St. Lawrence Inland Marine Assurance Company, severally make oath, that the above Return is just and correct, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

J. S. MERWIN, *President.*

A. JONES, *Secretary.*

Sworn before me, at Prescott,
District of Johnstown, and Province of Canada, (West.)
this 1st March, 1845.

Tuos. GAINFORD, *J. P.*

R E T U R N

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before the House, a Copy of the Report made by Alphonso Wells, on the Line of Division between the two sections of this Province which formerly constituted the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, with such information and documents as His Excellency may think proper to communicate with regard to the said Line.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }
22d January, 1845. }

By Command,

D. DALY, *Secy.*

Letter from Mr. Alphonso Wells to the Provincial Secretary.

CASCADES, 10th November, 1841.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that the Plans and Reports of the Survey undertaken by me, by order of the Provincial Government, for determining the true position of certain parts of the Boundary Line between the former Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, are now completed and ready for delivery, together with the field notes and other matters of detail connected with and explanatory of the operations I have performed in the premises.

As the last instructions given me, in relation to the manner of proceeding, went to sanction the suggestion I had previously made to His Excellency the late (and then) Governor General of the Province, that my Reports of the Survey of the included tracts, and the conclusions they might lead to, respecting the definite position of the boundary, should be submitted for the consideration and approval of the Executive Government, before the lines should be traced and permanently marked in the field, I would beg leave, in accordance with the same, to place before you the accompanying Statement of the questions at issue, and of the conclusions I am led to adopt for their final adjustment.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

A. WELLS.

To the Honorable
DOMINICK DALY,
Provincial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

Statement referred to in the preceding Letter.

STATEMENT respecting the Boundary Line between the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

The Grants of the Seigniories in that part of the late Province of Lower Canada which is situated between the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers, appear to have been bounded in the field at an early period of the settlement of the country, though I have met with no records of Surveys of them of older date than the year 1789.

From all that can be learned, by referring to the *Procès-verbaux* of such Surveys of these tracts as are preserved in the public records, it does not appear that the Crown was in any case a party to them, but that they were made *ex parte* by Surveyors employed only on the part of the proprietors of the Seigniories.

Subsequent sub-divisions of adjoining parts of the Crown Lands were in consequence made without reference to these *ex parte* Surveys, and in one case overlapped the territory included in one of the Seigniories, while in another they diverged from the seigniorial boundary, leaving a gore or wedge-like piece of land between the two.

The lands so situated with respect to the boundaries defining their local position could hardly fail to become the subject of conflicting claims, when granted by the Crown, and, accordingly, we find that difficulties of this kind, of a very serious nature, arose with reference to lands claimed as being part of the Seigniorie of New Longueuil, in Lower Canada, on the one side, and as belonging to the Township of Lancaster, in Upper Canada, on the other. These difficulties, (which were in part attributable to a discrepancy in the descriptive part of the Proclamation of 1791, fixing the territorial limits of the two Provinces,) together with the complaints which had been made on the part of Upper Canada, that the position of the whole of the boundary line between the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers was, in fact, too far to the west, led to the appointment of Commissioners to examine into and report upon the true state of the question with a view to its definitive arrangement.

No settlement of the existing difficulties, however, was effected by these researches, though one of the Commissioners drew up a clear and ample statement of the case, in which the subjects at issue were minutely considered in all their bearings, and relieved from the obscurity in which they were previously placed by the discordant and contradictory statements and claims brought forward by interested parties. This statement was from the pen of Samuel Gale, Esquire, now one of the Justices of the Court of King's Bench for the District of Montreal. As it contains legal opinions on several important points included in the consideration of this subject, which, coming from so high an authority, cannot but be valuable desiderata in coming to any decision on the matter before us, and offer a fair view of the posture which the question had assumed up to the time I commenced this Survey, I am induced to transcribe it, nearly entire, at this point of the present statement:—

Appendix
(T.)

22d January.

"By the Proclamation of Lieutenant Governor Clarke, in 1791, it is declared that His Majesty, by the advice of His Privy Council, has thought fit to order the Province of Quebec to be divided into two Provinces, to be called the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, by separating the two Provinces according to the following line, to wit: "to commence "at a stone boundary on the north bank of the Lake "St. Francis, at the cove west of Point au Baudet, in "the limit between the Township of Lancaster and the "Seignior of New Longueuil, running along the said "limit in the direction of north thirty-four degrees "west to the westernmost angle of the Seignior of "New Longueuil, thence along the north-western "boundary of the Seignior of Vaudreuil, running "north twenty-five degrees east until it strikes the "Ottawa River," &c.

"The description of the line of division above given was made under impressions and assumptions of which some are of doubtful accuracy and others are decidedly erroneous. The first assumption is, that the stone boundary at the cove west of Point au Baudet is in the limit between Lancaster and New Longueuil; the accuracy of this assumption is by many positively denied, and must, at least be considered doubtful. It will be more particularly adverted to hereafter. The second assumption is, that the direction of the limit of New Longueuil in receding from Lake St. Francis is N. 34° west, but this is known to be erroneous, for, by a "Règlement" of 1761, and another of 1676, to be found in the second volume of the "Edits et Ordonnances," pages 139 and 156, the Seigniorial lines are directed to run "nord-est et "sud-ouest," and "sud-est au nord-ouest," viz: according to the true or astronomical meridian, which would be several degrees different from the course prescribed by the Proclamation. The third assumption is, that the boundary line after reaching the westernmost angle of New Longueuil, runs thence without interruption along the north-western boundary of Vaudreuil (by which name* Rigaud is understood to be designated.) Now the westernmost angle of New Longueuil, so far from touching, is several miles distant from the line of any other Seignior. The fourth assumption is, that the line of Rigaud, a Seignior on the Ottawa, runs N. 25° east, whereas by an Arrêt of the 5th October, 1722, to be found in the second volume of the Edits et Ordonnances, p. 194, the side lines of the Seigniories upon the Ottawa are directed to run "du sud quart de sud-ouest au nord quart de nord-est."

"Succinct therefore as is the description given of the boundary by the Proclamation, it nevertheless involves so many inconsistencies and contradictions, that it is absolutely impossible to lay down a line that shall follow its injunctions literally, because an adherence to one part of them must be a violation of another part. Seeing then that the entire directions of the Proclamation cannot be followed, but a part only can be observed while the rest is rejected, the question to be solved is, what part is to be retained, and what set aside; a question to be determined only by a reference to the spirit of the Proclamation, and the object and principle which it had in view.

"Upon this subject an opinion has already been pronounced by high authority and at a time when the Proclamation was of comparatively recent date. The Report of the Committee of His Majesty's Executive Council for this Province, of the 31st October, 1796,

* Vide on this point, the Report of the Honorable the Executive Council of Lower Canada, of the 2nd September, 1795; wherein Rigaud is mentioned as being the name of a younger branch of the Family of Vaudreuil.

is here alluded to. In that Report it is stated as the opinion of the Committee that the boundary line might be clearly defined according to the intent and meaning of His Majesty's Order in Council, by the following words, viz: "To commence at a stone boundary on "the northern bank of the Lake St. Francis at the "cove west of Point au Baudet, heretofore erected for "the uppermost limit of the Seignior of New Longueuil, and to proceed thence along the uppermost "or southwesterly boundary line of the said Seignior "of New Longueuil, to the westerly angle thereof, "thence along a line to be drawn from the said westerly angle of the said Seignior of New Longueuil "to the south-westerly angle of the Seignior of "Rigaud, thence along the uppermost or westerly "boundary line of the said Seignior of Rigaud to the "Ottawa River," &c. &c. &c.* From this it appears obviously to have been the opinion and interpretation of the Council that the spirit and intent of the terms of the Proclamation describing the Provincial boundary were, that the boundary lines of New Longueuil and Rigaud, and a straight line to be drawn from the north-westerly point or angle of the former to the south-westerly angle of the latter, should form the division line of the Provinces between the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa. Nothing could appear more reasonable or equitable, more calculated to avoid inconvenience or preserve the rights of individuals than this interpretation. And the last mentioned Report of the Committee of the Executive Council would have been perfectly unambiguous and free from even the possibility of any of the inconsistencies contained in the terms of the Proclamation, if the Committee had not virtually adopted what has been before spoken of as the first assumption of the Proclamation, viz: that the stone boundary at the cove west of Point au Baudet was *de facto* in or at the limit of New Longueuil. It might be in the limit of New Longueuil, or it might not. This is a point of fact which, although taken for granted here, is now denied in Upper Canada, and remains to be ascertained. It may be indeed said that it is expressly fixed and declared by the Proclamation as the point of departure, and therefore is not to be deviated from, but it was so expressly fixed and declared, only, upon the assumption that it was in the limit of New Longueuil. And it is to be observed that the direction "north thirty-four degrees west," is expressly fixed and declared as the course to be followed; and if the course shall be directed to be altered, because founded upon the erroneous assumption that it was in the direction of the Seigniorial line, so it would seem, ought this point of departure to be altered, if the assumption upon which it has been fixed, viz: that it is in the limit of New Longueuil, shall be ascertained to be an error. Besides, if this stone boundary prove to be at a distance from the limit of New Longueuil, how is the line to "proceed thence "along the uppermost or southern boundary" of New Longueuil as is directed? The Proclamation could neither be intended to enlarge nor diminish the extent of New Longueuil, but merely to make the line of New Longueuil a part of the boundary between the Provinces. The extent of New Longueuil is to be ascertained by its own titles. The line of New Longueuil is not to be dependent on the Province Line, but the Province Line may depend on that of New Longueuil, for the Province Line was not intended to separate that Seignior into two parts, and place one portion of that Seignior in Upper and the other portion in Lower Canada. It may here be proper to remark that it has been reported to Mr. Thompson, the Surveyor appointed on the part of the Upper Province, that the

* The Report of the 31st October, 1796, above cited, perfectly coincides with a Report previously made to the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, from the Office of the Surveyor General of that Province, dated 5th October, 1795.

Appendix
(T.)

22d January.

stone boundary so often mentioned has disappeared for some years. Whether this Report be true or false, I know not, nor does it appear of any moment, in case what has been considered the spirit and intent of the Proclamation be adhered to, seeing that, unfortunately, its letter cannot by possibility be followed.

“From what has preceded, it will be apparent that the objects upon which the Commissioners would require instructions, would be:—

“First. Whether the ascertainment of the true boundaries of the Seigniories of New Longueuil and Rigaud, and of the straight line to unite the north-westerly angle of the former with the south-westerly angle of the latter, would be considered sufficient to establish the Province Line in that quarter without reference to any of the assumptions of the Proclamation upon the subject? And this would seem just and in conformity with the spirit and object of the Proclamation dividing the Provinces.

“Secondly. Supposing the instructions to declare the ascertainment before mentioned to be sufficient to establish the Provincial Line without reference to the assumptions before stated, (which seems the only consistent mode of proceeding, seeing that all those assumptions are either already known to be, or may ultimately be discovered to be, incompatible not only with the end and aim of the same Proclamation, but also with the express letter of the other parts of it,) the next object requiring instructions would be what ought to be deemed the true construction of the titles in relation to the establishment of the point of departure from the bank of the St. Lawrence (at Lake St. Francis) from whence the line of New Longueuil adjoining the Upper Province is to be run, and of the point of departure on the Ottawa from whence the line of Rigaud adjoining the same Province is to be run; and it may be remarked that these two points being once ascertained, it would not at present appear that any serious difficulty requiring further instructions would be likely to arise, because the courses of the lines for the Seigniories of New Longueuil and Rigaud must follow the regulations established for Seigniories on the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa before Lower Canada became an English Colony, and the length of these Seigniorial lines must accord with the descriptions contained in the grants themselves, in such wise that the superficial content intended to be granted to the Seigniors be fully allowed them, but not exceeded.

“Upon the principles and data from which these two points of departure, viz: on the bank of the St. Lawrence and on the bank of the Ottawa, are to be ascertained and fixed, all must ultimately depend; and it becomes therefore the more necessary to see that they be not founded upon imperfect considerations, or ideas of temporary expediency, but that they be strictly correct in reason and in law.

“It may be urged on the part of the proprietors of New Longueuil and Rigaud, that these points of departure, nay, the whole lines themselves, have been fixed and ascertained by actual admeasurement many years ago: that Returns (*Procès-verbaux*) of these surveys were made and enregistered in the Government Offices: that at this distant period of time the correctness of the boundaries laid down ought not to be called in question, seeing that they have been so long tacitly recognized as accurate; and that the good faith of the proprietors, joined to the long continuance of uncontroverted pretensions, ought to entitle them to the extent of land comprehended in their Surveys. It may, however, be advanced on the other side, that even if the reasons just mentioned could possess influence as

claims to favor, they are entitled to no weight as grounds of legal right. That this seems evident, because the reasons just mentioned all resolve themselves into claims by prescription, which, if a good reason for assuming one superficial league beyond the extent of the title, might have been an equally good reason for assuming one hundred. But to apply the doctrine of prescription to the present case would be subversive of the most incontrovertible rules and principles of law. There is a threefold bar to prescription in the present instance: The first is, that the principle upon which prescription is founded, is, the presumption that a title once existed, although, in consequence of its having been lost or destroyed, it may not be possible to exhibit it; but this prescription could not be urged in this case, for the titles are brought forward; neither could it be urged in any case of Seigniorial grants in Lower Canada, for these grants form a part of the public records and archives of the Province, from which exemplifications or copies may always be obtained. The second obstacle to prescription is the rule “*nullum tempus occurrit regi*.”—a rule which the interests of the Crown, and the difficulty of guarding its property in this country, render indispensable. The third barrier to prescription, and one which is equally supported by law, justice, and reason, is that “*nil ne prescribit contra son titre*,” and, in fact, even the good faith itself of the Seigniors ought to be presumed only so far as it shall be shewn, that their claims are neither contradictory to, nor beyond, the titles they adduce to support them. If the *ex parte* Reports (*Procès-verbaux*) of Survey which have been enregistered prove in conformity to the grants, the proprietors of the Seigniories between the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa establish their pretensions. But if the Survey do not prove in conformity to the grants, the pretensions of the Seigniors in so far as the Reports (*Procès-verbaux*) vary from the grants must be absolutely unfounded, for the *Procès-verbaux* could convey no new title.

“It would seem then that the question to be solved is not and cannot be, what are the limits laid down by the former Reports (*Procès-verbaux*) of Survey, but what are the limits actually assigned by the original grants of the Seigniories, and whether the former Surveys are in conformity to these?

“Of the limits of the Seigniories between the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa, it will here be necessary to consider so much as either mediately or immediately determines the boundary line of Upper Canada; and it may be premised that where in the grants of Seigniories natural and unalterable points or limits are assigned as boundaries, we are enabled to consider such boundaries separately and without reference to other grants. (This is the situation of New Longueuil on the side of Upper Canada.) But where no such natural points or limits are set forth in the grant, and the limit of one Seigniorie is solely established by the limit of another Seigniorie assigned as its boundary, we are obliged to consider in connexion and dependance the two Seigniories so situated, and in order to discover the limits of the one which forms the subject of reference, we may be compelled to commence by ascertaining the limit of the other which is not directly in question. (This appears to be the situation of Rigaud in connection with Vaudreuil and Soulanges.)

“To discover the point of departure on the bank of the St. Lawrence from which the line of New Longueuil is to be traced on the side of Upper Canada, the grant of New Longueuil itself will, as has been already remarked, be sufficient, because the description on that side refers to a natural and unalterable limit. The territorial description given by the grant of New Longueuil is “*l'étendue de terre qui se trouve sur le bord*

Appendix
(T.)

22d January.

"du fleuve St. Laurent au lieu appelé les Cascades, depuis la borne de la Seigneurie de Soulanges jusqu'à la Pointe au Baudet inclusivement, faisant environ deux lieues de front sur trois lieues de profondeur," &c. It might have been expected that a description so succinct and clear would not have given occasion to difference of opinion, at least on that side, where a natural and unalterable limit has been referred to. Nevertheless, the meaning of the words "depuis la borne de la Seigneurie de Soulanges jusqu'à la Pointe au Baudet inclusivement," has become a subject of controversy. Some in Lower Canada assert that the words "Pointe au Baudet inclusivement" ought to be taken separately from the rest of the sentence, and that under these words, a tongue of land is indicated and is granted, so that the word "Pointe" instead of defining the termination of the Seigniorie, would become a space (*langue de terre*) to be added to the extent of the grant of the Seigniorie. A larger or a smaller space also it (the *langue*) might be, at the pleasure of the grantee: for it has no prescribed limits, and it would be a difficult matter to find a Statute measure establishing the extent of a "Point" when the word is employed to designate a space. And to obviate this difficulty, some have ventured to affirm, that under the term "Point," must be included half the distance between the point named and the nearest succeeding point; but the nearest point in succession might be at the distance of leagues.

"Others in Upper Canada maintain a contrary opinion, and contend that the words "Pointe au Baudet inclusivement," ought not to be taken separately from the rest of the sentence. That if the word "inclusivement" is to receive any application, it ought not from the construction of the sentence, to be applied merely to the words "Pointe au Baudet," but ought to be applied to the whole of the phrase, viz: "l'étendue de terre," &c. "depuis la borne de la Seigneurie de Soulanges jusqu'à la Pointe au Baudet inclusivement," and that therefore the term "inclusivement," if taken to mean any thing more than the space included between the two limits assigned, might as well include the Seigniorie of Soulanges, as any vague and undefined extent of land denominated the *Pointe au Baudet*. That if it should be argued that no space in Soulanges could be added to the "étendue de terre," because such a meaning would be prohibited by the force of the restrictive term "depuis," it might with equal propriety be shewn that no space could be added at the *Pointe au Baudet*, because such a meaning would be prohibited by the force of the restrictive term "jusqu'à"; and that if a stone boundary should be placed in any part of the "cove west of *Pointe au Baudet*," it must be manifest, even in terms, that such a stone could not be in the termination of any limit "jusqu'à," but must be a boundary "au delà" the "*Pointe au Baudet*." That the word "inclusivement" ought, according to common sense as well as law, to be so understood as to be consistent with the meaning of the other words used. That as the law is not averse to fulness of language, (not to say tautology) nothing is more common in a legal instrument than to describe a tract as contained between one boundary and another "inclusively," although in strict mathematical precision the last word is useless, being but the repetition of the previous meaning, and the sense being in no wise altered whether that word be inserted or omitted. That the word "inclusivement," therefore, must be considered as a mere legal pleonasm or redundancy.* That where the language employed to signify inclusion, is also intended to enlarge

* In the harsh Latin of the English Law we find it laid down as a maxim, "surplus-ajium non nocet." In the more polished language of the Roman Law, "non solent que abundant mutare scripturas."

the extent beyond what shall be warranted by the other parts of the description, some clear and unequivocal form of expression must be resorted to. Suppose a title in the following words: "l'étendue depuis la rivière des Outaouais jusqu'à la Rivière St. Laurent inclusivement." This use of the term "inclusivement" would hardly be considered to include both the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence in the grant; far less could it be supposed to include the St. Lawrence alone. It would only be considered to be mere surplusage. If it were intended to include the St. Lawrence only, some unambiguous form of words, some more determinate expression, some express repetition would have been used in the place and stead of the single word "inclusivement," similar perhaps to what appears at the close of the following sentence, viz: "l'étendue depuis la Rivière des Outaouais jusqu'à la Rivière St. Laurent, y comprise la dite Rivière St. Laurent," or "la dite Rivière comprise."* It is further to be observed that the term Point ought not in any legal instrument to be held to vary from its usual signification, and to indicate a superficial measure or tract of land, unless such variation from its ordinary meaning should be expressly declared; whereas the grant of New Longueuil neither does this, nor points out how or where the limits are to be assigned to this visionary tract. That a boundary is not a portion, but the limit of a grant, and that where a point is given as a boundary (as is the *Pointe au Baudet*,) it is a double absurdity;—first, by the word "Point" to understand a great superficial extent of land,—and next, that such superficial extent, instead of bounding, forms a portion of the grant. That if the boundary of New Longueuil, which has more than an extent of two leagues of front even before it reaches the *Pointe au Baudet*, be once carried beyond that Point, then there exists no datum to establish where it ought to be fixed, and the locality affords no reason to pitch upon a spot half a mile above the *Pointe au Baudet*, (about which distance the stone boundary is said to have been planted,) rather than upon any spot half a league or more above that point. That the real *Pointe au Baudet* is by nature an extremely well defined point which would serve admirably as a boundary. That the length of the front of New Longueuil would have been precisely given, (instead of vaguely, by the words "environ deux lieues,") if it had not been apparent that whatever uncertainty there might be in the measure indicated, would be removed by the certainty of the limit assigned. And that a principal motive for naming a point as a limit, would doubtless be, to have a natural, perpetual, and unalterable boundary to serve not only as the termination of one grant, but as the commencement of another, thereby to prevent the possibility of disputes about boundaries; an object which would be fully attained in this case by considering the word "Point" in its natural acceptance as a termination, and not as an extent of land, but which would be wholly lost if the word "Point" should be considered as having any other import.

"The foregoing reasons contain the substance of what has been suggested, or what has occurred, to me

* The terms employed in many of the old French grants afford examples in favour of this remark. The grant, in 1672, of the North Eastern part of Maskinongé, for instance, gives "trois quarts de lieue au-dessous de la Rivière Maskinongé, et autant au-dessus; la dite Rivière comprise." The grant of the augmentation of Mille Isles, in 1752, is "jusqu'à la Rivière Duchesne, icelle comprise." And there are numerous similar instances. If in the grant of New Longueuil, after the words "jusqu'à la Pointe au Baudet," the following words had been employed, viz: "la dite Pointe comprise," the term "comprise" could of necessity be only made to apply to the word "Pointe." But it is otherwise with the term "inclusivement" used adverbially at the end of the grant of New Longueuil, this it would seem must apply to the whole extent or space granted; it is of too lax a meaning to be construed to alter the limits by giving another and an extra quantity of land beyond what was previously specified in the grant.

Appendix
(T.)

22d January.

on both sides of the question relative to the point of departure at New Longueuil, save only such arguments as might relate to prescription, which, as they have been before stated, are not repeated here. Upon the comparative merits of these reasons it would be indecorous for me to offer an opinion, as this is one of the principal points upon which the Commissioners must be desirous of receiving instructions.

"It will be enough for me to remark, that if the Seigniorship of New Longueuil do not extend beyond the *Pointe au Baudet*, the stone boundary at the cove west of that Point (which is at a distance up the River, there called the Lake St. Francis,) cannot be the limit of that Seigniorship; in which case, if the stone boundary in question be nevertheless made the point of departure for the Province line, there must necessarily be a space of Crown Lands in Lower Canada between the Province line and New Longueuil.

"The observations which now remain to be made concern the construction of the titles in relation to the point of departure on the Ottawa, from whence the line of Rigaud adjoining to Upper Canada is to be run. The territorial description in the title of Rigaud, which was granted on the ninth October, 1732, is "*un terrain le long du fleuve appelé la Grande Rivière*" (the Ottawa) "*en tirant vers le long Saull du trois lieues de front sur trois lieues de profondeur, avec les isles, islets et battures adjacentes; le dit terrain joignant la Seigneurie qui leur est échue par succession de feu le Marquis de Vaudreuil située au lieu dit la Pointe aux Tourtres.*" The Seigniorship referred to in this grant is Vaudreuil, and as no natural boundary has been pointed out as the commencement or termination of the three leagues front of Rigaud, it is evident that we must consider Rigaud and Vaudreuil in connection and dependence upon each other, and that we must be compelled, as has been already remarked, to ascertain where the limit of Vaudreuil ends, in order to discover where that of Rigaud begins. Supposing it should be urged that as Vaudreuil does not join Upper Canada, we must take for granted the correctness of the Surveys which have been made of it, and commence the line of Rigaud from the point which these Surveys lay down as the termination of the line of Vaudreuil: It may be answered that Vaudreuil is named in the Proclamation; and if by that name Rigaud is indulgently interpreted to be meant, this interpretation ought not to be construed to prevent one referring to the grant of Vaudreuil, the only criterion by which the real situation of Rigaud can be ascertained. That as Vaudreuil and Rigaud belonged to the same proprietor, there existed but little motive to be accurate in establishing the line of division between them. And also that the reason supposed to be urged, is only, in other terms, assuming prescription as a title, in preference, or it may be, in absolute opposition to the title contained in the grant itself. That if we are to assume the correctness of the Surveys of Vaudreuil, upon which Rigaud solely depends, we had better at once assume the correctness of the Surveys of Rigaud also, for there are natural and unchangeable points assigned as limits to Vaudreuil, and it is only by the help of those limits in previously determining the extent of Vaudreuil, that we can ever ascertain the true position of Rigaud. To attempt the one without the other is vain, and both are to be taken upon trust, or neither.

"Besides, why should objections be raised to a proceeding calculated for ever to put an end to the doubts and suspicions entertained in Upper Canada, expressed in various communications of the Lieut. Governors, Reports of the Executive Council, and other officers of the Government of that Province? unless indeed it be known that the Surveys comprehended larger tracts

of land than the grants will warrant. But if this be known to be the case, where is the good faith which is invoked to sanction the claim set up?

"Now, the Seigniorship of Vaudreuil is the half of a tongue of land, of which the Seigniorship of Soulanges is the other half, the grants of each bear date the same day, (the 12th October, 1702,) and must be considered together in order to shew the whole tongue of which each forms the half. Soulanges is described in the grant as "*la moitié d'une langue de terre sise au lieu dit les Cascades, de quatre lieues de front sur une lieue et demie de profondeur au plus large de la dite langue de terre, et une demi-lieue au plus étroit; à commencer à la Pointe des Cascades en montant; joignant la dite terre celle accordée aux enfans de Mr. Vaudreuil.*" The grant of Vaudreuil describes that Seigniorship as "*la moitié d'une langue de terre située au lieu dit les Cascades, contenant quatre lieues de front sur une lieue et demie de profondeur au plus large de la dite langue de terre, et une demi-lieue au plus étroit, à commencer vis-à-vis l'Isle aux Tourtres, joignant icelle pareille concession accordée au Sieur de Soulanges.*" It seems evident from these descriptions of Soulanges and Vaudreuil, both granted simultaneously, that the object of the Government was to give the tongue of land formed by the confluence of the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa to the extent which would be comprehended by two front lines each four leagues in length, commencing and running from a common point (*des Cascades*), the one up the St. Lawrence, the other up the Ottawa,—the termination of both which front lines were consequently to be connected by a straight line or base to be drawn from the St. Lawrence to the Ottawa for the purpose of enclosing the whole tongue.* It seems evident, also, that neither the *Règlements* of 1674 and 1676, for the courses of Seigniorial lines on the St. Lawrence, nor the *Arrêt* of 1722, for the courses of lines on the Ottawa, can have any application to the grant of this tongue of land.

"First. Because this is not such a grant as was contemplated by the *Règlements*, which had in view tracts in regular quadrilateral figures to be enclosed between parallel lines running back from one river only, (the St. Lawrence or the Ottawa), whereas the grants in question are simultaneous grants of a specific tongue or triangular tract of land formed by the confluence of two rivers, of which the point or apex (between the two rivers) and both the sides are given, whereby the base becomes necessarily determined.

"Secondly. Because the *Arrêt* of 1722, prescribing the course of lines receding from the Ottawa, did not exist at the time of these grants.

"Thirdly. Because the course (from SE. to NW.) laid down for lines running back from the St. Lawrence by the *Règlements* of 1674 and 1676, which alone existed at the time of these grants, would be totally inconsistent with the descriptions in the grants, since a line drawn in that course from the St. Lawrence at the termination of four leagues above the *Pointe aux Cascades*, instead of striking the Ottawa at the extremity of four leagues above that Point, would not perhaps reach the Ottawa at the distance of four and twenty leagues above the *Pointe aux Cascades*.

"Besides, it is to be considered that these *Règlements* and *Arrêts*, supposing them all to have existed at the time, could not have deprived the Government of the right of granting any tract of peculiar locality under any different courses which it might please to

* Map No. 1. Reference 7.

Appendix
(T.)
221 January.

specify. These *Règléments* and *Arrêts* could only operate upon grants where different courses were not expressly stated, or of necessity implied. And here the express statements, the unavoidable implications, and the utter inapplicability of the then existing *Règléments*, all concur to establish that the grants could only admit of one construction, a construction clear, consistent and unambiguous, viz: pointing out as before mentioned a tongue or triangular tract of land of which the apex and sides, and by necessary implication, the base also, are given. It has, however, been supposed by some, that as the grants mention, respectively, that the Seigniories are to be of the breadth of "*une lieue et demie au plus large, et une demi-lieue au plus étroit*," therefore the line of four leagues must be commenced above the *Pointe aux Cascades*, at such spot as shall first allow a breadth of half a league to Soulanges and Vaudreuil respectively; but this supposition is neither consistent with the rules of interpretation, nor the express limits of the grants. The terms of "*une lieue et demie au plus large, et une demi-lieue au plus étroit*," in law, and in reason, can only be interpreted as indicating vaguely the superficial content which the tracts granted were presumed to contain,—not as changing the point of commencement, a natural point expressly named as the point of departure: "*à commencer à la Pointe aux Cascades en montant*," says the grant of Soulanges. And it is to be considered that if each Seigniorie according to the scale laid down upon the plans, be, for some distance from the *Pointe aux Cascades*, narrower than half a league, each Seigniorie, according to the same scale, would become broader than a league and a half before reaching the base due to be drawn from the St. Lawrence to the Ottawa, whereby the deficiency at the commencement of each Seigniorie might be compensated by the excess at its termination. It would not be favorable to the interests of Soulanges and Vaudreuil to contend that the grants make it illegal to begin the line where the space is narrower than "*une demi-lieue au plus étroit*," because a parity of reasoning would prove it illegal to prolong the line where the space should be broader than "*une lieue et demi-au plus large*." The truth is that if we confine ourselves to the obvious meaning of the grants, all seems plain and perspicuous, but the moment this obvious meaning is departed from, all is involved in perplexity and uncertainty. Another supposition which has been made is, that as the grant of Vaudreuil does not use precisely the same words as that of Soulanges, to describe the point of commencement of the line of four leagues upon the Ottawa, a different point must be meant, for, while in the grant of Soulanges these words are employed, viz: "*à commencer à la Pointe des Cascades*," in that of Vaudreuil the following more vague expression is used, viz: "*à commencer vis-à-vis l'Isle aux Tourtres*." And it is said that there is an *Isle aux Tourtres* nearly two leagues up the Ottawa, from whence Vaudreuil ought to commence. How many *Isles aux Tourtres* there may be, or whether the *Isle* last mentioned be one of ancient or of recent name and discovery, I know not. But this seems certain, that a Seigniorie commencing opposite an *Isle aux Tourtres* two leagues up the Ottawa and thence extending upwards, cannot be half of a "*longue de terre située au lieu dit les Cascades*." The whole and unavoidably necessary import of the joint grants of this *longue de terre* shew that they commence at a common point; and it is a matter of fact that all the Surveys of both made under the joint direction of the Seigniors of each, do commence from the common point "*des Cascades*," from which it may be inferred that the Seigniors in those days were either unacquainted with the existence of the *Isle aux Tourtres* up the Ottawa, or did not consider it a proper commencement for a Seigniorie "*située au lieu dit les Cascades*."* But it is well

known that the *Pointe aux Cascades* was called also the *Pointe aux Tourtres*; this is also admitted by the Report of the Survey of New Longueuil, Soulanges, Vaudreuil and Rigaud, made by order of the late Seigniors of those places (Messrs. De Longueuil and De Lotbinière,) and recorded at Quebec, in August 1791, wherein are the following words: "*une borne par nous plantée du consentement et en présence des dits Seigneurs à la Pointe vulgairement dite des Cascades anciennement aussi nommé Pointe aux Tourtres, pour fixer le point d'où doit commencer la ligne*," &c. Now, just opposite this Point was an Island whose situation appears to have procured for it the same distinctive appellations as were applied to the Point itself. Those who knew the Point as the *Pointe aux Cascades* naturally knew the Island as *l'Isle aux Cascades*, those who knew the former as the "*Pointe aux Tourtres*," would naturally know the latter as the "*Isle aux Tourtres*." The same place of beginning then would be indicated by the term "*Pointe aux Cascades*," and by the term "*vis-à-vis l'Isle aux Tourtres*." This indication seems also clear by the concluding words of the description of Vaudreuil, "*joignant icelle pareille concession accordée au Sieur de Soulanges*," as well as by the entire description of the two Seigniories, whereby the united grants form one whole tongue of land, and likewise by the concluding words of the grant of Rigaud, viz: "*joignant la Seigneurie qui leur est échue par succession de feu le Marquis de Vaudreuil, située au lieu dit la Pointe aux Tourtres*," by which it is evident that the words "*Pointe aux Tourtres*" were used by the French Government synonymously with the words "*vis-à-vis l'Isle aux Tourtres*."

"Notwithstanding the concurrence of the strong, not to say incontrovertible, reasons above given to establish that Soulanges and Vaudreuil form a tongue of land proceeding from a common point and comprehended under equilateral lines and a straight line drawn from the extremity of the one to the extremity of the other, we find in the before mentioned *Procès-verbal* of Survey recorded in 1791, this tongue of land converted by some unauthorized process into a most irregular trapezium, wherein the courses prescribed by *Arrêts* and *Règléments* subsequent as well as anterior to the grants of this tongue of land, have been employed as auxiliaries, in utter disregard of the impropriety of pressing them into such service. And what is not a little singular, this *Procès-verbal*, although it mentions that four leagues were measured from *Pointe aux Cascades*, or *aux Tourtres*, up the St. Lawrence, for the Seigniorie of Soulanges, is absolutely silent as to the distance measured up the Ottawa for the Seigniorie of Vaudreuil: it simply states that after having fixed a "*borne*" at the *Pointe aux Cascades*, anciently also called the *Pointe aux Tourtres*, as the place of beginning, for the line which was to separate into two equal superficies, the tongue of land between the Kataragou (St. Lawrence) and the Ottawa, "*de la dite borne nous avons commencé à relever exactement la position de la dite Seigneurie de Vaudreuil sur la Rivière des Outawas jusqu'à l'Ance à la Raquette, par laquelle opération nous avons reconnu que la position des terres sur la dite Rivière des Outawas gist en général presque sud est nord-ouest, laquelle opération nous aurions terminée le vingt-sixième jour du même mois*," leaving us entirely in the dark whether "*par la dite opération*," the "*Ance à la Raquette*" was found to be at the distance of four or of six leagues, or more, from the "*borne*" from which the Survey had commenced, although this was evidently a matter of as

"begins at Pointe des Cascades, and runs along the River as far as Rigaud, comprehending one half the large tongue of land," &c. This of course is not cited as legal authority, but it serves to shew what has been the ordinary construction as to the commencement of the grant.

* Bouchette's Canada, p. 96, describing Vaudreuil, says: "It

Appendix
(T.)
222 January.

much consequence to be known in determining "*ex-actement la position de la dite Seigneurie*," as any other part of the information which the *Procès-verbal* has been pleased to bestow.

"Whether and how far the doctrine of prescriptive title in opposition to the grants themselves is to be applied to any of the Seigniories mentioned in this statement, and whether descriptions so vague as those given in the *Procès-verbal* just quoted, afford sufficient evidence of good faith to be in any case a foundation for prescription, and to preclude enquiry into the correctness of the boundaries laid down, or whether other principles are of necessity to be referred to in ascertaining the limits of these Seigniories, are matters which cannot be determined by the Commissioners. On these subjects they can be guided only by directions to be obtained from superior wisdom and higher authority.

"Upon the whole it must be apparent that the original grants are to be the guides in determining the limits of these Seigniories, and if the construction that Vaudreuil extends four leagues up the Ottawa from the *Pointe aux Cascades*, be the correct construction of the grant of that Seigniorie, no difficulty can exist in finding the point of departure on the Ottawa, for the line of Rigaud adjoining Upper Canada, for the Seigniorie of Rigaud being of the length of three leagues in front, this length added to the four leagues of Vaudreuil will give an entire distance of seven leagues from the *Pointe aux Cascades* as the point of departure for the Province line, which, in receding from the Ottawa, must run the course directed by the *Arrêt* of 1722, the grant of Rigaud being ten years posterior to that *Arrêt*.

"I cannot conclude without expressing my regret that this statement, which I originally expected to have given in brief limits, has grown out to so great a length, a length which, if anticipated, would probably have deterred me from the undertaking. But after it was commenced it seemed upon consideration more proper to risk the imputation of prolixity, than to deserve the charge of remissness by the omission of such remarks as the information given to me and my reflections on the subject had induced me to suppose might possibly merit attention. And it also appeared to me, that when the instructions to be given to the Commissioners on both sides were under consideration, it would be advantageous and tend to the despatch of business that all such matters of difficulty and doubt as could be previously anticipated, should previously be made known, since in that case the instructions might prevent or remove all erroneous conceptions, before they could occasion unnecessary delays or expenses in conducting the proceedings: for were the Commissioners to have met without any of these difficulties having been foreseen or provided against, or without having received similar instructions upon such doubts as were likely to arise, their probable differences of opinion in consequence, might perhaps have induced them to separate in order to obtain new authorities, before adopting any course, might have created unnecessary expense in fruitless journeys and attendances, and might have continued to retard, from season to season, the completion of those operations which have been already for upwards of five and twenty years the subject of contemplation."

The foregoing statement is so comprehensive in its details, that it might at first seem hardly necessary to add any thing to it, beyond the mere specifications of

the localities, derived from the precise Survey of the sections which, in that document, were only assumed or approximately determined in their dimensions.

On the St. Lawrence side this is indeed very nearly true, as the details of the Surveys made will affect only the position of the rear lines of New Longueuil, or the point on the upper or south western line thereof, where the mean depth of the Seigniorie will terminate, which, being in the place of an external angle in the Provincial boundary, it must of course be necessary to determine exactly.

This mean depth of New Longueuil depends, to a certain extent, on the position of the upper line of Soulanges, but as the consideration of that limit has to be viewed in connection with the boundaries of Vaudreuil, and the effect of any variation in the same is merely a matter of detail, not connected with any principle bearing on the main question, it will suffice to enter upon it after that of the point of departure from the St. Lawrence is determined upon.

It may, I believe, be safely assumed as a preliminary point in the consideration of the subject, that the westerly boundary lines of New Longueuil and Rigaud, and a straight line connecting their nearest extremities, will form the true Provincial boundary, according to the spirit of the Proclamation of 1791, and that the direct object of this Survey, is to ascertain the true positions of those lines, in order to their being hereafter marked in the field.

Acting on this assumption, which seems in accordance with the views of all parties, whether interested or otherwise, I will now proceed to the consideration of the first point of departure, at or near the Point au Baudet.

By referring to my map, accompanying this statement, it will be seen that the Point au Baudet is indeed "an extremely well defined Point," and one that can in no wise be mistaken, either as respects its identity or dimensions.

The words of the grant of New Longueuil giving to the front of that Seigniorie "*l'étendue de terre qui se trouve sur le bord du fleuve St. Laurent au lieu appelé les Cascades, depuis la borne de la Seigneurie de Soulanges jusqu'à la Pointe au Baudet inclusivement*," render the identification of this Point a subject of the first importance, and it is particularly fortunate that the formation of the outlines of the coast or shores there, is such as to leave no question of locality, connected with the precise definition of the Point open to doubt or uncertainty.

Much has been said and written in relation to the construction of the word "*inclusivement*," as it appears in the grant of New Longueuil.

To me it appears evident that as it is observed in the preceding statement of the Commissioner, the word "*inclusively*" is a mere legal pleonasm or redundancy; which conclusion is abundantly borne out by every analogy drawn from similar cases.

But, even admitting the existence of a reasonable doubt on the subject, and allowing the benefit of such a doubt to be given to the proprietor of New Longueuil, it will be seen from the note to my Report. (page 64) that the entire difference so involved does not amount to an arpent and a half, in perpendicular distance,* the true breadth of the tract included between two right lines running on a due north-west course, one from

* Vide Map No. 1, References 11 and 12.

the apex of the Point au Baudet, and the other from a point taken at low water mark at the uppermost limit of the same, being only a fraction over fourteen perches.

Both these lines are projected on my map, and will be best understood by reference to that document.

That the last, or uppermost, of these two lines does actually include the whole Point au Baudet, between itself and the *borne de Soulanges*, no one can attempt to deny. I should also conceive that no one with a knowledge of the localities could for a moment seriously entertain an opinion so absurd as to suppose that the territory between this line from the upper limit of the Point au Baudet, and the present Seigniorial line, proceeding from the stone boundary at the bottom of the cove west of the same, could possibly be viewed as forming part of the Seignior of New Longueuil, according to the language or spirit of the grant, or from any other cause, except it were suffrance, or subsequent concession on the part of the Crown.

I am next to consider the extent of land which, according to their titles, should belong to Soulanges and Vaudreuil, respectively or conjunctively, and the relation the same may bear to the former Surveys made of those tracts.

On referring to the grants of these Seigniories, made by the Government of France, (from which literal extracts, embracing all the descriptive parts, will be found in page 123 *et seq.* of my general Report*) it appears that they were granted simultaneously on the 12th October, 1702, and that afterwards, on the 23rd day of the same month, new grants were issued in like manner for each of them, wherein, as in the first titles, each part was described as being the half of a tongue of land, of which the other formed the remaining half.

The second title of Soulanges, excepting some immaterial variations of the phraseology, only differs from the first in containing these additional words: "*avec l'Isle des Cascades et les autres isles, islets et battures adjacentes,*" and in reserving six arpents, instead of one only, for a fort.

In Vaudreuil, however, the second title differs from the first in the description of the locality of the grant, as well as by containing additional clauses, including "*les isles, islets et battures adjacentes,*" and reserving six arpents for a garrison, neither of which were in the first grant. These additional clauses do not affect the construction of the titles in any manner immediately connected with the present question concerning the territorial limits of Vaudreuil, but the difference which occurs in the description of the locality of the grant, whether it was intended to render the first designation more comprehensible, or was a mere casual difference in stating that which had already been described in other words, must have considerable weight in deciding the position of the Seigniories on the Ottawa side. In the titles of the 12th October, the local position of the grant to the Chevalier de Longueuil is thus described: "*La moitié d'une langue de terre située au lieu dit les Cascades.*" In the second grant of the 23rd of October, these words are used: "*La moitié d'une langue de terre située au lieu dit la Pointe aux Tourtres;*" and in both, the point of beginning is stated to be "*vis-à-vis l'Isle aux Tourtres.*"

Now, it may be safely assumed that these second grants

* Field book and Report of this Survey, made to the Surveyor General of this Province.

of the same tracts would not have been made without some cause or causes, deemed to be of sufficient importance to render such a course necessary in explaining or carrying out the intentions of the Crown towards the respective grantees; one such cause may have been the wish to secure to the Crown an ample reservation for military purposes; another was, no doubt, to supply the omission, which occurred in the first grant, of the usual mention of the "*isles, islets et battures y adjacentes.*" But as there was no change in the description of the locality in the second title given to the Chevalier de Soulanges, and at the same time there was an essential difference in that given to the Chevalier de Vaudreuil, we may be permitted to seek for some probable cause to account for this difference.

By referring to the extracts from these titles given in my Report, and containing, as before observed, all the descriptive parts of the originals, it will be seen that neither the St. Lawrence nor the Ottawa River is even mentioned in any of them, and that in the first grants of the 12th October, (supposing the place of beginning to be at one common point, at the apex of the *Pointe aux Cascades*, we are left absolutely in the dark as to the Seignior which was intended to extend up the one or the other of those two rivers. Indeed, the more obvious conclusion would be, that Vaudreuil should have been placed on the side of the St. Lawrence, if the *Isle aux Tourtres* was the same as the *Isle des Cascades*, as the latter island is situated wholly in the St. Lawrence, just above the point of its junction with the waters of the Ottawa; and the main part of it actually lies opposite to the extremity of the upper side of the point where Soulanges is now situated. But, in the second title, this island is expressly included in the concession of Soulanges as one of the islands adjacent to that tract, while, at the same time, distinct mention is made of the "*Pointe aux Tourtres,*" as the site of the grant to the Chevalier de Vaudreuil.

This leads to the unavoidable conclusion that the words "*Pointe des Cascades,*" and "*Pointe aux Tourtres,*" as used in those documents, were not intended to represent one and the same place or locality, and the same remark applies equally to the islands, respectively, bearing the same distinctive designations.

It being then evident that the point indicating the general locality of the grant to the Chevalier de Vaudreuil, as well as the island, opposite to which, the measure of such grant should commence, are to be sought for at some other place than that described for Soulanges, we have next to ascertain whether any such places as the "*Isle*" or "*Pointe aux Tourtres*" can be found and identified as having been known by those names at the date of these grants.

At about two leagues above the "*Pointe des Cascades,*" on the Ottawa side, is a long and marked Point,* extending out for more than a mile and a half beyond the main shore into the Lake of the Two Mountains. At the lower or north eastern extremity of this Point is an island running still farther out to the north-east, which, from the period of the dates of the earliest records that can be found of that part of the country, has always, and only, been known by the name of *l'Isle aux Tourtres.*

† At an early period of the settlement of Canada by the French, this Island was occupied as a military post, and the remains of a fort, and part of the walls of a small church, are yet visible upon it. The part of the Island where these are found lies nearly op-

* Map No. 2, letter C.

† Vide "*Edits et Ordonnances*" of Lower Canada, page 426, Quebec Edition, 1803.

posite to the ancient Fort of *Senneville* or *Chateau Brillant*, on the upper extremity of the Island of Montreal, from which it is separated by a neck or strait of the Lake of the Two Mountains. The general position of the Point and Island (which are only divided by a narrow channel,) is the most marked of any along that part of the south shore of the waters of the Ottawa, and having, at so early a date, been adopted as a military post, connected with that on the adjacent part of the Island of Montreal, it may be presumed, was better known at the period of the grants in question than any other neighbouring point, not even excepting that at the Cascades.

In particular, the place or position must have come under the notice of the then Governor of Montreal and its dependancies, who was the grantee of the tract described in the second title as situated "*au lieu dit la Pointe aux Tourtres*," and which was to have its point of commencement "*vis-à-vis la dite Isle aux Tourtres*,"* and being so well known a point, we may well imagine that it was the identical one referred to in the titles under consideration.†

In adopting this as the proper construction of the grant of the Seigniorie of Vaudreuil, I am aware that my opinion is directly at variance with that expressed in the foregoing statement of the Commissioner, formerly appointed to enquire into the same question; but it will be seen that this is fully accounted for by the additional data now brought under consideration, which were not known nor referred to by the Commissioner. These are:—

1st. The fact of a second grant having been made of Soulanges and Vaudreuil.

* In the expression "*la dite Isle aux Tourtres*," the word "*dite*" does not seem to properly belong to the sentence, as the *Isle aux Tourtres* had not been previously named in the document, and therefore "*dite*" could only in strict propriety have reference to "*Tourtres*," and not to the Island so distinguished. The "*Isle aux Tourtres*" had indeed been mentioned in the first title where the *Pointe aux Tourtres* was not spoken of, and it may be possible, while inserting the latter and re-inserting the former, in the second title, that the word "*dite*" was used by confounding the two together. As it does not affect the sense of the document, I presume that the circumstance is unimportant, and need not be taken into account at this time.

† I could never, even in one instance, find a person among the inhabitants of Soulanges or Vaudreuil, living the nearest to the *Isle des Cascades*, who had ever heard of its having been called by the appellation of the *Isle aux Tourtres*, at any period of time, recent or remote.

On the other hand, nearly every one living in the north-easterly part of Vaudreuil was found to be well acquainted with the true *Isle aux Tourtres*, and many of the older inhabitants still preserve traditions respecting the Church and Fort formerly constructed there.

The accounts throwing the most light on the period of the existence of those, were derived through an individual, a female, who died about twenty-eight years since, on the opposite shore of the river, near Ste. Ann's, at the advanced age of 102 years. She had often stated, to several now living, that she first received the Communion at the Church on the *Isle aux Tourtres*, which at that time was the only one in the vicinity, and that the Missionary Station then established there, was shortly after broken up and removed to its present position at the village of the Lake of the Two Mountains. These accounts would fix the date of its abandonment near the year 1721 or 1722, about twenty years subsequent to the grant of Vaudreuil. It must therefore, in all probability, have been occupied several years anterior to that period, and as it always bore the name of the *Isle aux Tourtres*, it would be the height of folly to suppose that the *Isle des Cascades*, only two leagues from this, was also then similarly distinguished. Large forest trees are now growing over the foundations of most of the edifices which once formed the little village or post of the *Isle aux Tourtres*; and were it not for the appearance of lime in parts of the mason work, one would be led to suppose from thence, that some of these were remains of works by the former Aborigines of the country, previous to its settlement by the French.

The insulated position of this place; the mounds or small elevations of surface which abound there, and are supposed to have been burial places of the Indians, together with the ruins of former habitations and public edifices, all at present in a dense forest, serve to render the *Isle aux Tourtres* an interesting spot for the examination of the curious or lover of Canadian antiquities, apart from any considerations connected with the present subject.

2nd. The terms used in the titles of such second grant.

3rd. The proof of the actual existence of an Island, bearing the name used in the title, and situated in a position warranting belief as to its identity.

It may also be observed that two essential objections which could be made to the reasonableness of a decision given in conformity to that of the Commissioner, and founded on the grounds stated by him, would not apply to the different conclusions now arrived at, in consequence of the additional light thrown on the subject, as above mentioned. The first of these objections would be to the assumption that one and the same point of departure was implied and intended to be expressed by descriptions couched in wholly different terms, without one word of reference or explanation to indicate any such identity of meaning. It would have been more consonant with general usage and with other parts of the same documents, had such identity been intended, to have not only described the same point in similar language, but also to have referred, in one description, directly to the other, as was done, in the same documents, with respect to the extent of the respective grants, in the same titles of concession.

The other objection, on the ground of unreasonableness, to the assumption that by the words used in the titles, one common point of departure was to be understood, is the manifest absurdity of supposing that a description of a trapezium, whereof two of the sides were four leagues each, one was three leagues, and the other was one league in length, (which was the assumed form and extent of Soulanges and Vaudreuil taken together) could have been intended to apply to an isosceles triangle, the form that the two would assume if taken from a common point of beginning at the Cascades.*

It may be said that, as the two Seigniories together include all the tract between the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa Rivers as far up as they extend, the form of that "*langue de terre*" is not affected by any terms used in the titles of concession, and that whether the two are described as forming a trapezium or a triangle, the construction of the titles must be the same. This remark, however, does not exactly apply to the case.

The true form of the *langue de terre* included in these grants, according to the view I am led to take of the meaning of their titles, and rejecting the smaller deviations in the courses of the river ends and fronts, is that of a trapezium, whereof one side is formed by a line from the Cascades to the point opposite the *Isle aux Tourtres*, two of the others by lines extending from the two extremities of the first, respectively, up the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers for distances of four leagues, and the fourth by a right line connecting the extreme points of the two last.†

This, in species, is according to the designation contained in the titles, though the actual depth, which was therein assumed as "*une lieue et demie au plus large*," and "*une demi-lieue au plus étroit*," exceeds those dimensions by about one league in the last, and nearly one league and three quarters in the first of those cases.

But, if the Cascades be adopted as a common point of departure, and the measures of the two fronts on

* Map No. 2. at the end.

† Map No. 2, Reference 3.

the St. Lawrence and Ottawa are severally taken from thence to the distance of four leagues, each side, passing and including the angular point opposite the *Isle aux Tourtres* on the Ottawa, it will be evident that although the form of the trapezium still exists, it is a trapezium wanting two equal sides of four leagues each; * and if it be alleged that such is not the result, because the four leagues are actually completed on the Ottawa side by measuring from the Cascades upwards in one straight line for such a distance, then I say that the figure of the grant is changed in species from the designation contained in the titles, and that is virtually resolved into an isosceles triangle instead of being laid out in the form of a trapezium as required, and as would be the most consistent with the natural figure or profile of the country,

Before proceeding to shew the relation between the descriptions of the Seigniorics of Soulanges and Vaudreuil and their present limits in the field, I will endeavour to state and consider the objections that have been, or may be raised to the conclusions I am induced to adopt on the subject.

With respect to Soulanges, these objections are confined to certain simple questions relative to the applicability of the *Règlements du Conseil Supérieur* of 1674 and 1676, in determining the extent of the front, and the position or direction of the upper line of the Seignioric.

I have already stated that according to the construction I feel bound to put upon the words of the titles of these Seigniorics, the upper boundary of the two should be one continued right line commencing on the St. Lawrence side at four leagues from and above the *Pointe des Cascades*.

This construction is made on the supposition that the *Règlements* of 1674 and 1676, do not apply to the case in point, which I conceive to be a self-evident fact:—

1st. Because, as was observed by the Commissioner in the statement above mentioned, such *Règlements* could not have deprived the Government of the right of granting any tract of peculiar locality under any different courses which it might please to specify.

2nd. Because Soulanges and Vaudreuil are granted with reference to each other, the two forming a whole, which is not situated exclusively on the St. Lawrence, and that river is not even mentioned in the titles of either of the grants.

3rd. Because the position of the upper boundary of the two Seigniorics together is fully implied in their titles, and is not conformable to those *Règlements*.

4th. Because it is impossible to apply the *Règlements* in question and conform to the terms of the grant.

The objections which have been or may be raised to the above construction of the titles of Vaudreuil are limited to those connected with the single fact of the determination of the point of departure from whence the measure of the front of the Seignioric should commence. These may be reduced to two kinds, viz:

1st. Those arising from any direct or general evidence which may be adduced to prove the identity

* Map No. 2, Reference 4.

of the Cascades with the point intended by the expressions used in the titles of concession; and,

2nd. The corroborative proofs affecting the same, derived from the acts of the ancient and former proprietors of the Seignioric, with respect to the assumption of the point from whence its front of four leagues should commence.

As regards the supposed evidence of the identity of the Cascades with the place of beginning mentioned in the titles of Vaudreuil, I know of none anterior nor subsequent to that contained in the *Procès-verbal* of Louis Guy, Land Surveyor, the details of which commence on the 9th March, 1789, and conclude on the 9th September, 1791, nearly ninety years subsequent to the date of the original grant.

In that document the *Pointe des Cascades* is mentioned as having been "*anciennement aussi nommée 'Pointe aux Tourtres.'*" This assertion, which, as far as I can discover, was a mere assumption on the part of that Surveyor, does not appear to be borne out nor supported by one solitary fact or corroborative circumstance, either of earlier or more recent date than that of his Survey, therein described.

Without remarking upon the extremely loose nature of this *Procès-verbal*, which will be pointed out more particularly hereafter, I may add that its recent date, compared with that of the titles of the Seigniorics, must render the assumptions there made of no weight whatever, unless supported by other and more conclusive testimony. In the absence of such testimony we may proceed to the second consideration, depending on the former acts of the proprietors of the Seignioric with respect to the place of the commencement of the measure of the front of Vaudreuil.

It appears that the Survey by Louis Guy, above mentioned, was actually performed with the knowledge and full consent of the proprietor of Vaudreuil, who, in consequence, must have been a party to the *Procès-verbal* of the same, wherein the *Pointe des Cascades* and the *Pointe aux Tourtres* are affirmed to be one and the same locality, and wherein it is stated that the front of Vaudreuil was to be measured from the same point.

This more than tacit admission by the proprietor of Vaudreuil of the identity of the *Pointe des Cascades* with the place of the beginning of his Seignioric, has been construed by some as being conclusive testimony on the subject, and it has been thence inferred that such was the primitive and only intention of the proprietors, till, within a late period, when the claim connected with the *Isle aux Tourtres* on the Ottawa side has been made to cover an illegal appropriation of territory in former Surveys.

I cannot, however, adopt such a construction of the nature of that act of the proprietor of Vaudreuil, as, according to the operations detailed and referred to in the same *Procès-verbal*, it appears evident that this assumption of the identity of the two points was made with the design of giving some show of propriety to the adoption of the *Pointe des Cascades* as the place of the commencement of the conventional line of separation between Soulanges and Vaudreuil, than with that of actually indicating the point whence the measure of the four leagues for the latter should be taken.

In other words, I conceive the assumption, (contained in the *Procès-verbal*,) that the *Pointe des Cascades* was also formerly called the *Pointe aux Tourtres*, to have been made, not to prevent the measure of

the front of Vaudreuil from extending forward four leagues westerly, beyond the *Isle aux Tourtres*, which is situated up the Ottawa, but to cause it to extend backwards two leagues from that point, south easterly, in addition to the above four leagues, in accordance with the conventional line of separation traced by him (the same Surveyor) the preceding year, for a division between Soulanges and Vaudreuil; and I furthermore believe, that every expression in the same *Procès-verbal*, appearing to bear a different meaning from that I have now expressed, was used collusively, to cover or conceal the true nature of the operations explained in it.

Harsh as this language may seem, there is little evidence required, beyond that contained in the document itself, to prove the entire applicability and correctness of the expression I have used, as I shall now proceed to shew.

In one part of the document in question (see page 107 of my Report) are these words: "*et de la dite 'borne' (the conventional boundary between Soulanges and Vaudreuil at the Cascades) 'nous avons commencé à relever exactement la position de la dite Seigneurie de Vaudreuil, sur la dite rivière des Ottawais jusqu'à l'Ance à la Raquette.'*"

Now, after the precise citation of the Cascades as the point of departure, and the equally precise allusion to the titles of the tracts made in this *Procès-verbal*, it would of course be inferred that this exact measurement of the front of Vaudreuil along the Ottawa up to the *Ance à la Raquette*, was performed in conformity to the two,—the point of departure and the descriptions of the titles, and consequently that the *Ance à la Raquette* was situated at the distance of four leagues only above the Cascades.

But so far is the above from being true, that this *Ance à la Raquette* is more than six leagues above the Cascades following the courses of the shore, and is exactly four leagues, in one right line, above the real *Isle aux Tourtres* on the Ottawa!

As if the Surveyor wished to render assurance doubly sure on this subject, we find, in a subsequent *Procès-verbal* (see page 113 of my Report,) that he repaired again to Vaudreuil, as he states, to "*relever le front de la dite Seigneurie de Vaudreuil conformément aux titres d'icelle,*" and that he again proceeded to "*relever exactement la position de la Seigneurie de Vaudreuil*" to the same point, being the *Ance à la Raquette*.

Further comment on this I presume is unnecessary, although I would beg to remark, that in the foregoing observations I would not be understood as intending to imply that any bad faith existed on the part of the proprietor of Vaudreuil, as it is obvious that the conventional boundary between the two Seigniories was a private matter altogether, and its being placed at the *Isle aux Tourtres*, or the Cascades, or midway between the two, could not in any wise affect the rights or possessions of the Crown.

From what has been stated, and by divesting the details in the above Survey, of the veil attempted to be thrown over their true import, it appears sufficiently clear that at that period the proprietor of Vaudreuil actually claimed a front measured from the *Isle aux Tourtres* on the Ottawa, notwithstanding the words inserted by the Surveyor in his *Procès-verbal* implying a different conclusion; and if proofs of the deeds or acts of any former proprietor of the Seignior, in more remote periods, could be deemed admissible, even as corroborative testimony, the most con-

clusive evidence exists to show that for nearly sixty years before the date of Guy's Survey, the front of Vaudreuil was claimed and possessed to the exact extent of four leagues above the *Isle aux Tourtres* in the Ottawa.

This evidence rests on Notarial Deeds of Concession, by the proprietor of Vaudreuil at that period, of farms lying consecutively and extending up to the *Ance à la Raquette*, one of which, dated the 24th July, 1733, and describing the fourth farm from the end of Vaudreuil according to its then existing limit, is among the documents received by me from the present owner of Vaudreuil.

An extract from that Deed of Concession is inserted in my Report at the 169th page.*

In proceeding to show the relation existing between the descriptions of Soulanges and Vaudreuil in the Deeds before mentioned, and their present limits in the field, I have again to refer to the *Procès-verbal* of Louis Guy, and particularly to the parts of the same contained in the 108th, 109th, 110th and 111th pages of my Report, where the details of the Surveys of those Seigniories are given at length.

It will not be necessary at this time to review the extraordinary course of reasoning adopted and acted upon in that *Procès-verbal*, any further than is required for explaining the results and nature of his operations.

The front of Soulanges, it may be seen, was measured on a due southwest course, according to the *Règlement du Conseil Supérieur* of 1676.

The distance so measured extends about 300 perches beyond the termination of a straight line of four leagues from the Cascades, but falls 49 perches short of the true measure of four leagues, measured on a southwest course.

At the end of this measure he commenced, and produced from thence, a line running nearly on a due northwest course, for a distance of one league and a half, and then assumed another course of very nearly north eleven degrees and twenty-four minutes east astronomically, differing only about nine minutes from that prescribed by the Seigniories on the Ottawa River, by the *Arrêt du Conseil de Québec* of 1722, which last course he continued to the southerly bank of the said Ottawa River. The place where this line struck the bank of the Ottawa was about 36 arpents below the end of the four leagues measured from the *Isle aux Tourtres*; in consequence of which, all the farm lots previously conceded in Vaudreuil above this line, were by these operations transferred to the Seignior of Rigaud.†

As Vaudreuil and Rigaud at that period belonged to the same proprietor, this last line of separation between them appears to have been traced more with the view of fixing some point of departure from which the breadth of Rigaud could be measured, than for any local purposes: At the same time it is difficult to imagine a more unfounded position than was taken in assuming that the termination of such a line was a legitimate point for the beginning of Rigaud, the direction of the line being determined (as this purported to have been) by virtue of a law not in existence till twenty years after the date of the grant it was intended to give effect to; and its position being established without the most remote reference to the required extent of the front of the same, its termina-

* Map No. 1, Référence 13.

† Map No. 1, Références 1 and 13.

Appendix
(T.)

22d January.

tion falling about 130 arpents beyond the true limits of the grant according to the point of beginning assumed by the same Surveyor, and 36 arpents within its actual limits as established by him in two separate measurements, which formed part of the same series of operations, and were detailed in the same *Procès-verbal* with the line itself.

The general positions of these boundary lines, together with the relations they respectively bear to each other, may, perhaps, be more apparent by referring to my accompanying map, where they are all delineated in connection with the other localities included in the present Survey.

Having considered those points connected with the Seigniories of Soulanges and Vaudreuil which might affect the positions of the other Seigniories bordering on the Provincial boundary, it now remains to state the immediate bearings of the same, in conjunction with other data derived from the present survey, on the main questions at issue.

In respect to that part of the Provincial boundary line which is formed by the south-western limit of New Longueuil, but little remains to be added to the remarks already made at the commencement of this statement.

Taking that line at the highest point which any construction of the title of the Seigniorie will admit of, it would still pass entirely, and at some distance within the present boundary of the Seigniorie, throughout its whole depth. This distance, near the St. Lawrence, is given in Note M, page 64, of my Report, but, supposing the whole line to be straight, it will decrease about 24 perches in the rear of the Seigniorie, owing to an error in the course of the first line.

By referring to the map accompanying my Report, it will be seen that another encroachment on the lands of the Crown has been caused by taking the point of departure for the Seigniorial boundary in the Cove west of Point au Baudet, instead of at the point itself.

The last encroachment is in the rear of New Longueuil, and is caused by measuring its depth from the bottom of the Cove, which lies considerably back from the mean line of the front of the Seigniorie.

The amount of this, allowing the lower lateral line of the grant to remain as it is now traced, would be about fifteen arpents in distance, at the north-western end of the upper lateral line of the Seigniorie; and as this last is at the angular point where the Provincial boundary would have to take a different course to meet the end of the upper line of Rigaud, it would of course have considerable effect on its position in that part.

The questions which may arise in regard to the exact determination of the above point involve some considerations not merely depending on the correct construction of titles, nor the application of the same, when determinate, to any special locality, but must be subjects for the decisions of legal authorities.

These last will have reference to the cases of possession and occupation, and relate to the application of the law of prescription.

The rule *nullum tempus occurrit Regi* indeed leaves no question of that kind open as far as the direct-rights of the Crown may have been illegally interfered with by the previous occupation of any party, but cases exist, connected with decisions to be made

on this subject, where private or individual interests are comprehended, and also where, in the *ex parte* surveys made of the Seigniories, portions of land are actually excluded, or left out, which should have formed part of their contents, and which have since been laid out and granted by the Crown.

A case including both those points occurs with respect to the lower lateral line of New Longueuil, which, as before stated, commences about 30 arpents above the place where the measure of the four leagues of front, granted to Soulanges terminates. As, by its titles, New Longueuil ought to commence at the *borne de Soulanges*, the question that now arises is, shall the lower line of New Longueuil be taken as it now stands, or shall it be supposed to proceed from the termination of the true front of Soulanges, in computing the mean depth of the former Seigniorie from the river front?

It is obviously the interest of the Government to allow the position of the lower line of New Longueuil to remain unchanged, as a reduction of the limits of Soulanges at that point, according to its present direction adjoining New Longueuil, would only transfer all the excess of the former into the latter Seigniorie, while at the same time, by carrying the boundary of New Longueuil 30 arpents to the North East, nearly the whole of the easterly part of the Township of Newton would be cut off and placed within that Seigniorie.*

But it does not appear that any direct rights of the Crown intervene to bar prescription in this case, and the length of time elapsed since that boundary was fixed in its present position, viewed in connection with the fact that the adjoining lands in Soulanges and Newton have been long held under supposed good titles, would, I presume, create a legal barrier to any such alteration, if claimed by the proprietor of New Longueuil.

This question disposed of, the true position and extent of the front of New Longueuil becomes defined, and from thence the place of the termination of its mean depth may be ascertained, and the position of the second point in the Provincial boundary determined.

From the second point, the boundary line must of course extend in a direction to meet the upper end of the western line of Rigaud. It therefore becomes necessary to fix the position of the last before the other can be decided upon.

In treating of the boundaries of Vaudreuil I have shewn that the lower line of Rigaud, as traced by Louis Guy, was about thirty-six arpents below the point where the front of Vaudreuil should have terminated according to its titles. By referring to my Report, page 65, Note N, it may be seen that Rigaud, according to the same Survey, wants 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ perches of the true perpendicular breadth of three leagues from that line, so that its present western line is actually about 416 perches below its true place as defined by the terms of the deed by which it was granted.

But, notwithstanding this apparent encroachment of 36 arpents in the lower line of Rigaud downwards, Vaudreuil has in fact lost little or nothing in its superficial contents in consequence. The reason of this may be easily explained. Had Vaudreuil been bounded on the west by one right line connecting the true upper extremity of its front with that of Soulanges, such a line would have diverged considerably to the

* Map No. 1, Reference 9.

Appendix
(T.)

22d January.

Appendix
(T.)

22d January.

cast from that of Rigaud, which last was subject to the provisions of the *Règlement* of 1722, with respect to its direction.*

This would have left a tract of Crown land, of a triangular form, between Vaudreuil and Rigaud, which, as the two Seigniories are bounded together in front, must have terminated in a point on the Ottawa River, and would have somewhat exceeded 70 arpents in breadth at the rear of Vaudreuil.

But this included tract is now entirely taken into the Seigniories last mentioned, and is divided nearly equally between the two, in consequence of the beginning of the line of separation between them having been placed 36 arpents back, and traced thence in very nearly the same course as is required by the *Règlement* for Rigaud, so that the land lost in front by one Seignior is recovered by it in the rear.

From what has been said, it is apparent that the interests of the Crown, so far from being prejudiced, are materially advanced by the conventional nature of the line of separation between Vaudreuil and Rigaud, which, by allowing the upper limit of the latter to be carried further down the Ottawa, leaves the Crown 36 arpents more of front on that river, and transfers that which would have otherwise been an isolated tract of unappropriated waste lands between them, to the main block of public lands now forming part of the Township of Hawkesbury,

From this we come to the consideration of the position to be assigned to the upper and western line of Rigaud, in immediate connexion with the Provincial boundary itself.

On this subject, as Rigaud is still actually of less dimensions in front than it is declared to be in its title, the only question to be disposed of seems to be this, viz: "Is the Government bound to complete the measure of the front of Rigaud, by extending the same upwards 63 $\frac{2}{3}$ perches into Hawkesbury, and to cause the western line thereof to be drawn from thence to its full mean depth of three leagues, or shall the present line, as traced by the former proprietors of Rigaud, be verified, and then taken and esteemed as the proper and unchangeable western limit of the Seignior?"

In reducing the questions now pending to one of the two alternatives above suggested, I have made no account of the deficiency of 36 arpents in the front of Vaudreuil, taking it for granted that the act for establishing the present conventional line between Vaudreuil and Rigaud, at the period in which it was done, must now be considered as binding against the proprietors of those two Seigniories, particularly as the true superficial contents of Vaudreuil suffered no loss in consequence, and the Survey of that line was performed by the directions and under the full authority of all who were in anywise interested or concerned in either of the adjoining Seigniories.

The answer to the question above stated in respect to the ultimate position of the western limit of Rigaud, appears to me to depend on such obvious facts and principles combined, that hardly a doubt could be raised as to the conclusion which must be arrived at on the subject.

This conclusion is, that the Government should confirm the present boundary as the western limit of Rigaud, and (as far as it extends) as the boundary between the former Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

Map No. 2, Reference 3.

The following are the grounds of the above conclusion:—

1st. In the formal declarations made by the representatives of the proprietors of Rigaud, in their protest against the present Survey, served on me on the third day of March last, and contained in page 98 *et seq.* of my Report, it is stated that "the Seignior of Rigaud is now bounded, and for more than one hundred years has been bounded by certain well known limits;" and again, speaking of the limits of the Seignior of Rigaud, it is there affirmed that such limits "are established by certain well known indisputable boundaries," from all of which it would appear that no claim could now be made by those parties for an extension of these same indisputable boundaries, so declared by themselves to be of more than a hundred years standing, whatever effect such declarations may have on future claims of indemnity for the deficiency in that Seignior.

The *Procès-verbal* of Louis Guy, Provincial Surveyor, dated the 29th September, 1791, (*vide* page 112, *et seq.* of my Report,) contains a detailed statement of the Survey of the front of Rigaud, by which Survey the measure of that front was terminated at the present boundary. From the same document it appears that the then proprietor of Rigaud was present at the operations, that he was a direct party to them, having signed the *Procès-verbal* of Survey, and that he therein made a formal renunciation of all claims for any extent of land above or beyond the said boundary, and this with the full knowledge that the breadth of Rigaud was still incomplete by adopting that point of termination. The said *Procès-verbal* thus attested by his own proper signature, was afterwards, to wit, on the 11th day of October in the same year, recorded in the Public Office of Enrollments at Quebec, probably by the same proprietor of Rigaud, as he was the only appearing party to the Survey. Two other Surveys of the same boundary line were also subsequently made at the instance of the same proprietor, the first by H. L. St. Germain, Land Surveyor, in 1796, and the second by Col. Joseph Bouchette, Surveyor General of Lower Canada, in 1806, both of which Surveys were commenced at the boundary adopted by Louis Guy, as above mentioned, in 1791, and both the lines which proceeded from the same were traced, in conformity with the direction of his, as projected at that period.

These acts, establishing in themselves a positive renunciation and abandonment of all claims to further extent of territory in the Seignior of Rigaud, on the part of its proprietor, performed more than fifty years since, made subjects of public record by himself, and tacitly adopted by the Government in disposing of the lands adjoining the boundary line thus established, must, I should conceive, constitute a case, entirely prescriptive in its effects, against the possibility of any present or future claim being made in law or equity, for an extension of the limits of Rigaud, or for indemnity to supply any actual deficiency in its present superficial contents.

Should the reasons given above be deemed conclusive, and the Government decide on adopting the present western line of Rigaud as the future and permanent boundary thereof, it would only remain to make the Crown a party to the Survey by going over and verifying the former operations in the field, first notifying the proprietors of the Seignior, that they might co-operate in the same if they should see fit; and in default of such co-operation, by proceeding *ex parte* in the same manner as heretofore.

The remaining portion of the Provincial boundary, being merely a right line connecting the westernmost

Appendix
(T.)

22d January.

extreme points of New Longueuil and Rigaud, as before observed, becomes determinate as soon as those two points are established.

From all that has now been stated, I presume it will be easy to decide upon the correctness or incorrectness of the conclusions I have been induced to adopt in relation to the main objects of the present operations. These conclusions were derived in part from facts acquired in the course of the Survey, relating to local subjects with regard to which no variety of opinion could possibly exist: of this description are all the results, connected with the present dimensions of the Seigniories gone over, and the definition of the true positions and identity of each of the three principal points of departure,—the *Pointe au Baudet*, the *Pointe des Cascades*, and the *Isles aux Tourtres*.

But other questions, in some cases admitting of a less positive determination, have also had to be considered. Of the latter class were those relating to the western limit of Soulanges and Vaudreuil, with respect to the partial application made of the *Règlement* of 1676, in tracing that boundary in the field.

I have already treated at some length on that subject, but will now add a few observations to those previously advanced, in explanation of the principles and circumstances of a local nature relative to this particular case, from whence the conclusions applied to it have been adduced.

If the most obvious construction of the titles of Soulanges and Vaudreuil had been adhered to in establishing their western limits, rejecting the *Règlement* of 1676 as inapplicable, those two Seigniories would have fallen short of their present contents by about 10,800 arpents, while New Longueuil would have acquired about 3,700 arpents from lands now lying in Newton.

This last quantity of 3,700 arpents being added to the amount of the present actual deficiency in Rigaud, which is about 2,600 arpents, and their sum then taken from the above excess of 10,800 arpents in Soulanges and Vaudreuil, would leave 4,500 arpents as the collective amount of the encroachments of the four Seigniories on the lands of the Crown, without including about 3,150 arpents of Crown lands, now taken into the upper side and rear of New Longueuil, which is omitted because this last quantity is open to correction, the positions of the boundary lines affecting it not being subject to any doubtful construction from their titles.

But on the other hand, if the principle of the partial application of the *Règlement* of 1676, were to be admitted in this case, as it was cited and nominally acted upon in the Survey of Soulanges (carrying its effects also to the Seignior of Vaudreuil) then, according to their present boundaries, these Seigniories together would fall short of their true or required contents by about 6,900 arpents, or including Rigaud, the amount of the deficiency for the three would be 9,550 arpents, while at the same time, New Longueuil as it is now bounded would extend beyond its proper limits on both sides and in rear, and would contain about 4,400 arpents more than its proper quantity.

These two views of the same subject may suffice to shew some of the difficulties which lie in the way of producing harmony by any means whatever between the titles and former surveys of the internal boundaries of any of those Seigniories. I have presumed, however, that the Government would undoubtedly leave undisturbed all those ancient possessions in this case where it might appear that the parties, in assuming those possessions, had grounds to warrant them in doing

so, which might, at least, seem reasonable, and against which no positive fact could be brought in disproval. As the position of the western line of Soulanges and Vaudreuil, however strongly implied in their titles, was, at the same time, left without any express definition of the principle upon which it should be established, and the existence of an Ordinance applicable to the Seigniories on the St. Lawrence, under those circumstances, gave at least a color of propriety to the partial adoption of the same in respect to the Survey of Soulanges, it would appear that the possession growing out of that Survey comes under the above description, and would not, in consequence, be considered as one which should now be cut off, or called in question: That the application of the law, or *Règlement*, to that survey was, at the best, merely partial, is very evident, as the course prescribed by it was only followed for a league and a half on the western line of Soulanges, while, had the law been truly applicable to the case, such a course should have been continued more than double that distance, across half the *langue de terre* between the two rivers, and then the remaining half of the same should have been bounded and terminated on the west by another right line extending from the termination of this, in such a direction as to strike the southerly bank of the Ottawa River at the exact distance of four leagues above the *Isle aux Tourtres*, which would have been very nearly conformable to the ancient Survey of Vaudreuil when its western limit was formed by the lower boundary line of the *Domaine à la Raquette*, now entirely within the Seignior of Rigaud.*

The above views, (which are perhaps comprized in the principle before adverted to, of giving the benefit of every reasonable doubt to the grantee,) I have endeavored to apply in deducing the foregoing conclusions with respect to the position to be assigned to the Provincial boundary.

The operations to be performed in carrying out these conclusions may be briefly recapitulated as follows:

1st. To commence the upper boundary line of New Longueuil at low water mark on the upper side of the Point au Baudet, and to prolong the same on a due north-west course so far as is necessary for giving to that Seignior the full depth of three leagues; first notifying the proprietors of New Longueuil that they may co-operate in the survey if they see fit to do so.

2nd. To verify and retrace the present western line of Rigaud to its full depth as before mentioned.

3rd. To trace a right line connecting the ends or terminations of the two aforesaid Seigniorial lines, These three lines together will then form the true line of separation between the former Provinces as required.

REMARKS.

1st. In determining in the field the true position of the south-western line of New Longueuil, it might perhaps be an instruction to the Surveyor to designate and ascertain by precise admeasurement the actual quantity of land heretofore granted as part of the Township of Lancaster, which will still lie within the legal limits of New Longueuil.

This would define the extent of any claims for indemnity which may be made by grantees of lands in Lancaster upon the Government, where the lands so

* Vide Map No. 2.

granted, or any parts of them, should still be cut off by the boundary line. It would also serve to determine the limits of the jurisdiction of the respective authorities in each of the former Provinces, along that part of the boundary line.

By giving to New Longueuil only its true depth of three leagues, it is obvious that there will be a tract of Crown lands intervening between the rear line of the Seigniorie and the grant of 1000 acres formerly made to Col. DeLongueuil, which grant lies contiguous to, and extends the whole length of, the present rear line of New Longueuil.

If the depth of three leagues was truly and correctly taken in the former measure of New Longueuil, on the lower lateral line thereof, this intervening tract of Crown lands, (which will contain about 1300 English acres) will be of a triangular form terminating in a point at its north-eastern extremity, as shewn on the accompanying Map. But, as most of those former measures were made very loosely, and are almost invariably found, on examination, to be incorrect, a question arises as to the expediency of adopting that of the lower line of New Longueuil without verification, or, of examining the same at the time of drawing and establishing the other parts of the survey connected with it.

Were I called upon to express an opinion on the subject, I should decidedly recommend the latter, as the time and expense of the operation would be very trifling compared with the whole that has now to be done, and it could hardly be presumed that the well defined principles, upon which an important Survey of this kind should be conducted, had been fully acted upon, if the accuracy of its results were based on an assumption of the correctness of one part of a former set of operations, while, at the same time, other parts of the same operations are set aside as of known incorrectness, in details as well as principles.

2nd. With respect to the western line of Rigaud, I would observe that although all the former surveys of that boundary, of which I have any knowledge, were commenced at one common point, and the lines were traced from that point in the same direction; still, it appears, from a *Procès-verbal* of the late Surveyor General of Lower Canada, that errors had occurred in the continuation of some of them, as they receded from the front of the Seigniorie, and that in correcting those errors, the line drawn by him for the same purpose, diverged from the others towards the west.

My observations on that boundary shew that it still inclines inwardly upon Rigaud, from whence, as it does not appear that any grants of lands have been made by the Crown within the limits it encloses, I presume that this should be taken as the proper survey to verify and establish for the permanent limit of Rigaud, and the boundary between those parts of the former Provinces.

I have stated before that the superficial contents of the Seigniorie of Rigaud, according to its present limits, fall short about 2600 arpents of the contents according to the terms of the grant. The calculations shewing so great a deficiency are founded on the true measure of the front, as made by me, and the observed convergence of both the lateral lines of the Seigniorie, joined to the statement contained in the *Procès-verbal* of H. L. St. Germain (page 122 of my Report) that he had allowed 28 arpents of additional depth on the lateral lines of the Seigniorie, to compensate for the loss of land in front caused by the indenture of the Ottawa

River;—such an allowance falling about two arpents short of what it should have been to cover the above loss in the front of the Seigniorie.

But, on comparing the official returns of survey and other descriptions of the Township of Newton, with the limits of the same as they appear on my Map, on which the depth of Rigaud is laid down according to St. Germain's *Procès-verbal*, there appear so many discrepancies between them, both as respects the courses and the lengths of the lines connected with Rigaud, that I am led to believe that the present assumed line between Newton and Rigaud, if actually drawn in the field, is not the one described by St. Germain, or, at least, is not conformable to his description, and that it is very probable that a boundary line, running from the north-east angle of Newton parallel with a line connecting the extreme points of the front of Rigaud, would include within the Seigniorie a sufficient quantity of land to more than compensate for the losses in superficial contents, caused by the indenture of the river in the front of the same.

From these circumstances, and the strong ground they afford for believing that the rear line of Rigaud has never been traced in the field according to any description given of it, (which indeed it is impossible could have been done,) as well as for the general reasons before given in regard to retracing the rear line of New Longueuil, I should think it would be necessary to verify the measurements on the western line of Rigaud and Newton, with a view to the establishment of the true position of the boundary between them, before fixing the western termination of the same which forms the second regular point in the boundary line between the former Provinces.

The remarks to be made on the operations of tracing the remaining connecting line between the western angular point of New Longueuil and south-western limit of Rigaud, will be confined to the relation they may have with the existing surveys of the same localities.

The tract of 1000 acres granted to Col. De Longueuil, as before observed, will, by this survey, become separated from the rear line of New Longueuil, on which it was granted and laid out in the field.

From documents relating to the Township of Newton, received from the late Surveyor General of Lower Canada, it appears that this tract was 17 chains in width, with a mean length of 590 73-100 chains, according to which dimension it would contain about 1004½ acres. But, according to my plan of the Seigniorie of New Longueuil, the true mean length of this grant of 1000 acres is about 623 chains, and its actual area is about 1060 acres, of which about 950 acres only will remain on the eastern side of the new Province line.

If the lands included in its present boundaries have been located to settlers by the proprietor, it might be doubted whether it would now be expedient or just to alter those boundaries. Any question, however, which may arise in respect to that subject, can be decided upon by the Government, or made conventional with the proprietor, as I should conceive, without entering into, or forming a part of the present considerations, and, perhaps, the same remark would apply to the tract of Crown lands, which will be found between the rear of the Seigniorie and that grant.*

The remaining portion of this part of the Provincial

* E R T. Map No. 1.

Appendix
(T.)

22d January.

boundary, to the north of the grant to Col. De Longueuil, will, as may be seen by referring to the Map, pass through the westerly parts of each of the first lots in the southerly ranges of Newton, and thence through the augmentation of Newton till it reaches the corner of Rigaud.

I presume that the change in its position will not affect the rights of proprietors of lands in those sections of the Township, and that all grants of territory there, previously made by the Crown, although they should be partially or entirely transferred from the jurisdiction of one Province to that of the other, in consequence of this survey, would still remain unchanged in their dimensions and situations.

In conclusion, I beg leave to express my regret that this statement should have grown out to its present length, and that the operations upon which it is founded should have extended to a period much later than I ever anticipated, until after that at which I had hoped to complete them.

The importance of the subject, and the very great variety of matters which necessarily came under consideration in attempting a full exposition of the merits and bearings of all the questions arising in connection with it, will, I trust, be deemed sufficient reasons for the length of this statement, and relieve me from the charge of unnecessary prolixity.

My operations in the localities to which the survey relates, after the completion of the admeasurements and astronomical part of the work, were confined to the side of the Seigniories bordering on the Ottawa River, and became necessary on account of the want of any conclusive evidence, previously obtained, to decide the main question of territorial limits, which was then pending.

On a question of such moment, relating to the right to about 26,400 acres of land, held for upwards of a century, as included in an old Seigniorial grant of Lower Canada, and since claimed on the part of Upper Canada as being, in fact, a portion of the ungranted domains of the Crown, I could not have presumed to offer an opinion, unless that opinion were

supported by more than mere speculative or theoretical conclusions, founded on assumptions of which the correctness was doubtful, or which, if they were correct, were of questionable applicability to the subject.

Believing, on the one hand, that the Government would undoubtedly require complete and positive proofs of the want of foundation for the claims of the present possessors, before proceeding to exercise the Royal Prerogative by resuming the lands, so long held by these possessors and their predecessors as portions of the territory granted to them, while, on the other hand, it seemed improbable that claims like those made by Upper Canada would be lightly abandoned, particularly when strengthened and sanctioned, as they had been, by the decision of a former Commissioner,—a person of known capacity and integrity as well as of high legal attainments, and duly appointed to examine into and report upon the subject by the Provincial Authorities;—it appeared imperative upon me to seek for every documentary or other evidence, which could be found, tending to throw light on the question, and, when any such was obtained, to ascertain its relation and applicability to the determination of the true localities of the grants I was required to define.

These views I have endeavoured to carry out effectually, and the success ultimately met with in elucidating doubtful points which caused so much misapprehension and difference of opinion among those who had previously taken the same subject in hand, will, I trust, be deemed fully commensurate with the additional time unavoidably devoted to the investigations.

In the hope that the several documents now offered will be found to contain all that is requisite for the definite adjustment of those difficulties, which have existed for nearly half a century, and have been, in many instances, most subversive of order and good-feeling among those affected by them, I respectfully submit the whole for the consideration and decision of the Government.

A. WELLS.

Cascades, 10th November, 1841.

Appendix
(T.)

22d January.

RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency would be graciously pleased to cause to be laid before the House, Copies of the VALUATION OF DAMAGES sustained by the inhabitants of St. Clément and St. Timothée de Beauharnois, in the neighbourhood of the BEAUHARNOIS CANAL, as estimated by Captain Wetherall and C. Manuel, Esquire, together with such other information on the subject as His Excellency may deem fit to communicate.

By Command,

D. DALY,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
22nd January, 1845.

A REPORT

On the depredations and losses sustained by the *Habitans* and others along the Line of the Beauharnois Canal.

MONTREAL, 1st February, 1844.

SIR,

In obedience to the orders of the Governor General, conveyed in your letter of the 21st ultimo, we have the honour to report, for the information of His Excellency, the result of our enquiries into the losses of various kinds which the Inhabitants of the Parishes of St. Clément de Beauharnois and St. Timothée have sustained, in consequence of the Works of the Beauharnois Canal passing through and in the vicinity of their property.

The enclosed Schedule contains the names of the claimants, the nature of the loss or injury sustained, with the amount of compensation claimed and our award on each case. This document has been prepared by us after a minute and strict examination of the parties on oath, supported by the testimony of two sworn arbitrators, whom the claimants had prudently caused to visit their respective lands at the time the losses and depredations complained of occurred.

This mode of proceeding has enabled us to arrive at the most satisfactory conclusion possible. The Schedule contains the names of 162 claimants; and after the rejection of many claims which we considered inadmissible, and allowing a reasonable compensation for the injuries sustained, shews a total amount of £4,959 5s. 5d.

The nature of the losses may be classed under the following heads, viz :

1st. The injury, and in some instances, the total loss of crops from the inundation of the lands caused by the Canal intersecting the line ditches made on the farms for the purpose of draining them. In every case of this nature the owners of the property state that they made frequent application to the Engineers on the line of the works for drains, but without effect.

2ndly. The injury caused the crops by the trespass of cattle for the want of fences along the line of the Canal, which the Board of Works were required to make, but which, as is stated in evidence, they delayed to do, and in some instances have not yet done.

3rdly. The destruction of trees and fences by the laborers for the construction of their shanties and for firewood; the ruin of the crops by the passage of the la-

borers and cattle through the fields, and from the cattle being allowed to pasture therein.

4thly. The plunder of orchards, gardens and other property, the killing of cattle by the laborers, which, in some instances, was committed under the eyes of the Overseers of the works.

In the course of our investigation, numerous claims have been preferred by proprietors of farms for compensation, for the occupation of their land by large quantities of stones deposited, for quarries opened, and for earth carried away,—all of which appear to have been done by authority of the Engineers. Although claims of this nature do not, we consider, fall strictly under the letter of our instructions, we have nevertheless thought it our duty thus to notice them, for the information of the Governor General. It would appear that the evils complained of commenced about the month of June, 1842, when the first excavation under the immediate direction of the Board of Works was made. We find that the proprietors frequently complained to the Engineer and to the Stipendiary Magistrate on the subject, but we cannot learn that any effectual remedies were adopted by them for their remedy. The reply invariably given (as stated to us) was that the Government would remunerate them for their losses.

With reference to that part of our instructions which required us to state whether the sufferers had, at the time, or still have, their remedy at law against the contractors or others, and the means of practically availing themselves of such legal remedy, we have no hesitation in giving it as our opinion, that an action did and still does lie against the Board of Works, who are the only party legally known to the proprietors of the land.

By the 18th clause of the Act incorporating the Board of Works, they alone are authorized, "by their Engineers, Agents, Servants, and Workmen, to pass through all lands to whomsoever belonging, for the purpose of accomplishing all the objects for which the Board was constituted." The contractors cannot then, we consider, be viewed by the proprietors of the land in any other light than as the Agents of the Board, and, as such, cannot be held by them liable for the injuries sustained.

There is, however, great difficulty, if not a positive legal impediment, to the injured parties availing themselves of this right of action. The Governor General, by the

Appendix (U.)

22d January.

5th clause of the same Act, is vested with authority to fill the legal office of the Corporation at such place as he shall deem fit. Kingston has up to this date been the place named, which is beyond the jurisdiction of the Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Montreal, and as the Board has no legal domicile or representative in the latter District, the remedy is effectually debarred them.

We do not, however, intend to convey to His Excellency, as our opinion, that were the impediment removed the parties would avail themselves of their legal remedy. Profound respect for the Government, and a prompt and implicit obedience to its Officers, are marked features in the character of the *habitans*; any attempt to impede the Government, though by legal means, would be viewed by them as a species of revolt against legitimate authority.

This feeling is founded on the high opinion the *habitans* entertain for the character of the Government, and on a firm belief that, although official formalities and other temporary causes may occasionally interpose, their claims will eventually be fairly reviewed, and substantial justice be rendered them.

We have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servants,

(Signed,) C. WETHERALL, S. Mag.
CHARLES MANUEL.

The Hon. D. DALY,
Provincial Secretary, &c. &c. &c.
Kingston.

Appendix (U.)

22d January

[Translation.]

PARISH OF ST. CLEMENT.		Amount estimated by the Claimants.			Amount awarded by the Commissioners.		
No.	Description	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
No. 1.....	<i>Charles D'Aout.</i>						
	325 bundles of Hay, eaten and wasted in the field,...	25/	4	1 3			
	About 100 bundles mowed in the field, stolen and carried off,	30/	1	10 0			
	40 bushels of peas eaten and wasted on one single piece of ground,	2/6	5	0 0			
	10 bushels of peas eaten and wasted on another piece,	2/6	1	5 0			
	75 bundles of pea straw left in the field,						
	80 bushels of oats eaten and wasted in the field,	1/	4	0 0			
	100 bushels of apples carried off by the Canallers,	2/6	12	10 0			
	4 bushels of apples,	1/	0	4 0			
	The fruit of 100 rows of currant bushes.						
	Damage done to the apple trees by animals,—estimated at a loss of one year's crop.						
	35½ arpents of fence carried off and burnt,	20/	35	10 0			
	500 cedar pickets, carried away and burnt,	5/	1	5 0			
Board of Works,	About 9 arpents of land left uncultivated for want of fences,	10/	4	10 0			
	A railing of a bridge about 50 feet in length, carried off,		0	5 0			
	10 logs for house, twenty feet in length, used as a fence, carried off,	1/3	0	12 6			
	Requested the Engineers more than fifty times to make the Canal fence, but without success.				70	12	9
No. 2.....	<i>Augustin Brossois.</i>						
	250 bundles of hay eaten and wasted,	25/	3	2 6			
	16 bushels of peas,	2/6	2	0 0	2/6	2	0 0
	130 bushels of oats eaten and wasted in the field,	1/	6	10 0	1/	6	10 0
	18 bushels buckwheat,	3/	2	14 0	2/6	2	5 0
	100 bushels of apples,	2/6	12	10 0	2/6	12	10 0
	Damage done to apple trees,		6	5 0			
	Damage done to garden,		3	0 0		3	0 0
	18 arpents of fence carried off,	30/	27	0 0	25/	22	10 0
	100 bundles of straw,	20/	1	0 0			
	150 hemlock boards carried off,	32/6	2	8 9	30/	2	5 0
	5 axes stolen from his house and from before his door,		1	15 0			
					54	2	6
No. 3.....	<i>Damages sustained by François Godin.</i>						
	80 bushels of wheat eaten and wasted in the field,	5/	20	0 0			
	90 bushels of peas, do do	2/6	11	5 0			
	150 do oats, do do	1/	7	10 0			
	90 do buck-wheat,	2/6	11	5 0			
	200 do potatoes,	1/3	12	10 0			
	75 do apples,	2/6	9	7 6			
	A fishery destroyed,	15	0	0 0			
	18 boards	10d.	0	15 0	10d.	0	15 0
	2 steps for gallery carried off,		0	10 0		0	10 0
	Damage to garden,		3	0 0		3	0 0
	Some portions of his stable,		0	10 0		0	10 0
	A piece of wood, 27 feet in length,		0	7 6		0	7 6
	Another do 24 feet do		0	7 6		0	7 6
	A hand-saw, stolen,		0	7 6			
	24 arpents of fence carried off and burnt,	36	0	0 0	25/	30	0 0
	25 maple troughs,	6d.	0	12 6			
					107	7	6
	Carried forward,				£232	2	9

Appendix (U.) 22d January.		PARISH OF ST. CLEMENT.	Amount estimated by the Claimants.			Amount awarded by the Commissioners.			Appendix (U.) 22d January.			
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
		Brought forward,							232	2	9	
No. 4.....		<i>Damages sustained by Louis Trudel.</i>										
		150 bushels of apples,	2/6	18	0	0	18	0	0			
		20 arpents of fence carried off,	30/	30	0	0	25/	25	0	0		
		50 maple troughs	6d.	1	5	0						
		500 cabbages,	16/8	4	3	4		4	3	4		
		700 bundles of hay,				25/		8	15	0		
										55	18	4
No. 5.....		<i>Damages sustained by Jean Marie Quevillon, on Crawford's Section.</i>										
		9 arpents of fence carried off,				25/		11	5	0		
Board of Works,		Damage caused to his stable and barn, by mining,		3	15	0		3	15	0		
		5 arpents of hay for pasture, destroyed,				25/		6	5	0		
		40 bushels of nuts carried off,				1/3		2	10	0		
		13 apple trees destroyed,				5/		3	5	0		
Already estimated, but not paid. {		5 do do on the line of the Canal,										
		2 vines, do do,										
No. 6.....		<i>Damages sustained by Amable Jérôme Longtin, on Crawford's Section.</i>								27	0	0
		5 arpents of fence carried off,				25/		6	5	0		
		3 arpents of hay destroyed,				25/		3	15	0		
		150 bushels of apples carried off, and the trees destroyed,				2/6		18	15	0		
		103 small maple, oak, and butternut trees, &c... ..				1/3		6	8	9		
		About 150 bundles of hay destroyed in his orchard,				25/		1	17	6		
		All his potatoes estimated at		10	0	0		10	0	0		
		All his garden,						3	0	0		
										50	1	3
No. 7.....		<i>Damages sustained by Pierre Gendron.</i>										
		3 arpents of fence carried off,				25/		3	15	0		
		4 butternut trees cut down and destroyed,				5/		1	0	0		
		2 apple trees, do do,				5/		0	10	0		
		150 cabbages,						1	10	0		
		10 bushes of apples carried off,				2/6		1	5	0		
										8	0	0
No. 8.....		<i>Damages sustained by Louis Lemay dit Delorme.</i>										
		7 arpents of fence, half stone and half wood,		14	0	0		11	7	7		
		1 arpent of rail fence,		1	10	0	25/	1	5	0		
		26 apple trees broken and rendered unserviceable,	20/	26	0	0	10/	13	0	0		
		9 do broken,	10/	4	10	0	5/	2	5	0		
		1 do burnt, to bind wheels with iron,		3	0	0	20/	1	0	0		
Board of Works,		Rent of two houses rendered uninhabitable from 1st Oct. 1843, being flooded by the drains which are stopped up by the Canal, and which cover his land, per month,				50/						
		N.B. One of these houses was to have been removed by the Board of Works, by order of the last arbitration, but it was not.										
Crawford,.....		For having constructed a forge on his land against his will—Rent of the land from 1st Jan. 1843, per month,				20/		12	0	0		
		3 windows and a glass door entirely broken by the mining,		1	0	0		1	0	0		
		Part of his house pulled down through malice,—and also an out-house uncovered through malice,		2	0	0		2	0	0		
		For all the fruit of his garden,		6	0	0		3	0	0		
		100 young apple trees,		2	10	0		2	10	0		
		Damage done to a potatoe field, sown with 22 bushels,		3	15	0		3	15	0		
		Damage to his oats—22 bushels,		3	15	0		3	15	0		
		For a child who was beaten, and remains maimed for life.										
										56	17	7
No. 9.....		<i>Damages sustained by Ignace Longtin.</i>										
		Proprietor of a lot—1½ arpent of fence carried off,	30/	1	17	6	25/	1	11	3		
		3 apple trees broken,	10/	1	10	0						
		1 do do,	5/	0	5	0						
		Damage done to his garden, by water proceeding from the Canal, and whereby he was deprived of his land,		7	10	0		7	10	0		
		3 large stones placed on his lot, and not carried away,		1	0	0		0	10	0		
		2 butternut trees cut down,	5/	0	10	0		0	10	0		
										10	1	3
		Carried over,							£ 440	1	2	

Appendix (U.)

2d January.

Appendix (U.)

2d January.

PARISH OF ST. CLEMENT.		Amount estimated by the Claimants.			Amount awarded by the Commissioners.					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Brought forward, ... ..	...	...	...	234	2	6	623	2	8
	1 large barn door broken into for the purpose of stealing, ... ..	...	...	...	1	0	0			
	Two floorings of a house carried off, containing 35 pieces, ... ..	...	...	10d.	1	9	2			
	Also 2 spouts, ... ..	...	...	5/	0	10	0			
	About 60 loads of wood taken from before his door and from the water side, ... ..	...	...	1/3	3	15	0			
	150 cart loads dung carried off to surround their huts, ... ..	...	...	6d.	3	15	0			
	A good cart broken and burnt by the Canallers, ... ..	...	...	...	0	15	0			
	1600 bundles of hay destroyed, ... ..	...	...	25/	18	0	0			
	1200 bundles of straw, ... ..	...	...	...			
	The fruit of 130 butternut trees, 800 bushels, ... ..	...	...	...			
	Damage done to 4 large medlar trees,	2	0	0						
	3 milch cows lost for want of fences, milk of the said cows, and 15 days lost in seeking them,	10	10	0						
	A horse stolen or lost,	7	10	0						
	A well entirely uncovered, and a cow fell in and was drowned,	1	0	0	1	0	0			
No. 14.....	<i>Damage sustained by Régis Poirier.</i>							264	6	8
	2 arpents of rail fence, ... ..	...	...	25/	2	10	0			
	32 bushels of apples, ... ..	...	...	2/6	4	0	0			
Board of Works,	A hole made by the engineers to sound the land, ... ..	...	...	...	0	10	0			
	A butternut tree and a cherry tree cut down, ... ..	...	...	2/6	0	5	0			
No. 15.....	<i>Damage sustained by Antoine Boyer.</i>							7	5	0
Board of Works,	100 bushels of oats ruined by the waters of the Canal,	1/	5	0	5	0	0			
	100 bundles of straw, ... ..	...	...	...	1	0	0			
	500 rails,	15/	3	15	2	10	0			
	200 bundles of hay,	30/	3	0	2	10	0			
	80 bushels of apples, ... ..	...	10	0	10	0	0			
	30 apple trees damaged, ... ..	...	5	0	3	15	0			
	30 small apple trees destroyed, ... ..	...	2	0	1	10	0			
	80 trees (aspens) cut down for making yards, ... ..	...	...	1/3	5	0	0			
	Fruit of the garden, ... ..	...	3	0	3	0	0			
	An oak tree, ... ..	...	...	...	0	10	0			
	Fruit of 30 apple trees, ... ..	...	5	0	5	0	0			
No. 16.....	<i>Damage sustained by Alexander McPherson.</i>							38	15	0
Board of Works,	150 bushels of apples,	2/6	10	15	10	15	0			
	50 bushels of oats ruined by the waters of the Canal,	1/	2	10	2	10	0			
	50 bundles of straw, ... ..	...	0	10	0	0	0			
Board of Works,	50 bushels of wheat ruined by the waters of the Canal,	6/	15	0	12	10	0			
	200 rails,	15/	1	10	1	0	0			
	Damage to apple trees, ... ..	...	9	7	5	0	0			
	Fruit of garden, ... ..	...	2	0	2	0	0			
No. 17.....	<i>Damage sustained by Pierre Michel Leduc.</i>							4	8	0
	372 maple trees cut down and carried off, ... ..	...	...	1/	87	3	0			
	381 ash, butternut and soft ash trees, do. } ... ..	...	...	...	3	0	0			
	240 bundles of hay eaten and wasted in a meadow, ... ..	...	...	25/	8	0	0			
	600 bundles of hay eaten and wasted in another meadow, ... ..	...	...	25/	7	10	0			
	14 maple trees damaged, ... ..	...	...	...			
	18 bushels of apples stolen, ... ..	...	...	2/6	2	5	0			
	2 arpents of stone fence taken down to make a passage,	40/	4	0	4	0	0			
	4 arpents of rail fence,	30/	6	0	5	0	0			
	24 apple trees damaged and rendered almost unserviceable, ... ..	...	...	...			
No. 18.....	<i>Damage sustained by Joachim Brossais.</i>							59	8	0
	6 arpents of rail fence carried off, ... ..	...	...	25/	7	10	0			
	48 large apple trees destroyed, ... ..	...	...	2/6	6	0	0			
	Carried over, ... ..	...	...	...	£	1810	0	1081	0	4

Appendix
(U.)
22d January.

Appendix
(U.)
22d January.

PARISH OF ST. CLEMENT.		Amount estimated by the Claimants.			Amount awarded by the Commissioners.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Brought over,				13	10	0
	25 small apple trees destroyed,			1/3	1	11	3
	5 French cherry trees,			5/	1	5	0
	15 damson plumb trees,			5/	3	0	0
	50 rows of currant bushes,						
	A vine,						
	5 large rose trees destroyed,						
	A meadow of hay, 6 arpents destroyed for pasturage,			25/	7	10	0
	<i>On the neighbouring Farm.</i>						
	All the currant bushes destroyed,						
	The fruit of 2 apple trees, 8 bushels,			2/6	1	0	0
	100 apple trees planted within the year, pulled up by the roots and destroyed,			6d.	2	10	0
	100 maple, elm and ash trees, &c., cut down and carried off,			2/6	12	10	0
	A well 20 feet in depth filled up partly with stone and partly with wood,						
	The fruit of the garden for two years,				6	0	0
	2 apple trees cut down,			10/	1	0	0
	Damage to stables, four yard doors taken off the hinges and two carried off,				4	0	0
	A Buffalo robe stolen,						
	4 axes stolen,						
	3 spades stolen,						
	A mare stolen,			7 10 0			
	The milk of 7 cows lost during the summer for want of fences,						
	20 sheep lost or stolen,						
	1 ox lost or stolen,						
	30 bundles of straw,						
	60 bushels of sown potatoes left in the field, 320 bushels,	1/3		1/3	20	0	0
	4 bushels of barley sown and left in the field, 30 bushels,	2/6		2/6	3	15	0
Board of Works,	6 bushels of wheat destroyed by the water for want of drains, 40 bushels,	5/		5/	10	0	0
Board of Works,	12 arpents of hay destroyed partly by water, partly for want of fences along the Canal,			25/	15	0	0
	3 arpents of hay in another meadow, made pasture ground for want of a fence,			25/	3	15	0
Board of Works,	12 arpents of land were not sown for want of fences and of drains to carry off the water of the Canal, A road made through the whole length of his land. 30 arpents of fence carried off and burnt,			10/	6	0	0
	The fruit of 30 rows of currant bushes during 2 years,			25/	37	10	0
No. 19.....	<i>Damage sustained by Joseph Marvois and Augustin Barrett.</i>						149 16 3
	For 1 apple tree cut down,				1	0	0
	30 a 40 bushels of apples, for 1842,				3	15	0
	Do. do. 1843,				3	15	0
	12 bushels of Indian corn carried off,			2/6	1	10	0
	15 bushels of potatoes, do.			2/6	1	17	6
	400 cabbages, do.			20/	4	0	0
	100 rods of garden fence,			10/	0	10	0
	4 axes stolen,	7/6					
	For 7 months rent,	20/					
	Do. do. of a yard,			7 10 0			
	Do. do. do.			6 0 0			
	A stove hired at 2s. per month, for 12 months,			1 4 0			
No. 20.....	<i>Damage sustained by Antoine Daigneau, ferryman,</i>						16 7 6
	For having taken forcible possession of his boats, thereby exposing the inhabitants to perish:—						
	For the year 1842,	10	0	0			
	Do. 1843,	10	0	0			
Board of Works,	For having encumbered his beach with the wood for the Canal,	6	0	0	6	0	0
	For firewood and other wood stolen,	1	5	0	1	5	0
	For 800 bundles of hay destroyed in 1842,			20/	8	0	0
	Carried forward,				£	15 5 0	1197 4 1

Appendix
(U.)
22d January.

Appendix
(U.)
22d January.

PARISH OF ST. TIMOTHÉE.		Amount estimated by the Claimants.			Amount awarded by the Commissioners.					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Brought over, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	13	0
No. 2.....	<i>Damage sustained by Raphaël Galarneau—Concession de St. Raille—Section of Donald McDonald.</i>									
	For two lines drawn through his land by the Engineers in 1842.	1	10	0	0	10	0			
	2 maple trees cut down,	10/	1	0	0	5/	0	10	0	
	Bark taken off 20 beech trees—wood left, ... ..	...	0	10	0	...	0	10	0	
	6 elm trees cut down and the bark taken off,	7/6	2	5	0	1/3	0	7	6	
	2 birch trees cut down,	7/6	0	15	0	2/	0	4	0	
	Bark taken off 12 bass-wood trees,	5/	3	0	0	1/3	0	15	0	
	Bark taken taken off 20 fir trees,	1/	1	0	0	6d.	0	10	0	
	126 hemlock trees partly cut down, and partly deprived of the bark,	4/	25	4	0	1/6	9	9	0	
	6 cords of hemlock,	5/	1	10	0	2/6	0	15	0	
	Damage caused by cutting wood, ... ..	...	3	0	0	...	0	0	0	
	Damage in the meadows,—hay eaten and wasted (about two arpents,) ... ..	...	2	0	0	...	2	0	0	
No. 3.....	<i>Damage sustained by Amable Poirier—Larocque's Section.</i>							16	5	6
Board of Works, Line of Canal, ...	Damage by the Canal to 3 arpents of new fence,	30/	4	10	0	...	4	10	0	
Do.	2 days work with 2 men and one horse, to take down log fence to make way for the Canal, ... ..	...	0	8	6	...				
Board of Works, Do.	3½ do rail fence, do do, ... ..	...	0	3	0	...				
Board of Works, Do.	1½ do fence taken down and removed further off to widen the Canal, ... ..	...	0	6	0	...	0	6	0	
	Damage in searching for his animals—well-covers destroyed, padlocks broken, ... ..	...	2	0	0	...	0	10	0	
	1 arpent of log fence with cross-ties (cloture à boulines faite avec lunettes et luettes) taken and carried off,	40/	1	10	0	...	1	10	0	
Inconvenient, ...	A bridge of 9 feet at the discharge of the Canal, ... ..	...	1	0	0	...				
Do.	A bridge which will be required in order to cross over the Canal, ... ..	...	1	0	0	...				
	100 rails taken from his fence, ... ..	...	0	12	6	...	0	12	6	
No. 4.....	<i>Damage sustained by Joseph Boyer dit Peltier—Larocque & Lyman's Section.</i>							7	8	6
Board of Works, Do.	A well destroyed and dried up by the cutting of the Canal, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	7	10	0	
	2 arpents of rail and log fence carried off and burnt, ... ..	...	...	...	30/	...	3	0	0	
	For removing one half of his buildings to the other side of the Canal, ... ..	...	25	0	0	...				
	Keeping cattle in his stable during 15 days for want of fences along the Canal, ... ..	...	1	10	0	...	0	10	0	
Inconvenient, ...	For a bridge to cross over the Canal until the Canal is completed, ... ..	...	5	0	0	...				
Line of Canal, ...	For an oak tree cut in the Canal, ... ..	...	1	0	0	...				
Board of Works, Do.	2 geese stolen from his buildings, ... ..	...	0	3	4	...				
Board of Works, Do.	7 horned cattle and 2 horses kept in confinement, for want of fences along the Canal. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
No. 5.....	<i>Damages sustained by Thomas Leduc—Larocque & Lyman's Section.</i>							11	0	0
	About 30 bushels of apples, ... ..	...	3	0	0	2/	3	0	0	
	3 bushels of sown barley destroyed and wasted, about 8 bushels,	2/	0	16	0	...	0	16	0	
	22 young apple trees broken and pulled up by the roots, part whereof are dead,	1/8	1	16	8	...	1	16	8	
	1 arpent of fence broken and carried off,	20/	1	0	0	5/	0	10	0	
	2 oak trees, one cut down and the bark taken off the other,	20/	1	0	0	5/	0	10	0	
	Damage done in a field of Indian corn, estimated ... ..	...	0	10	0	...	0	10	0	
	Loss sustained in a field sown with 4½ bushels of oats, 15 bushels,	1/3	0	18	9	...	0	18	9	
	Loss sustained in 40 bushels of potatoes pulled up and stolen,	1/8	3	6	8	1/3	2	10	0	
Inconvenient, ...	For a bridge which will be required in order to cross the Canal, ... ..	...	0	10	0	...				
Do.	A bridge at the place where the Canal discharges itself, ... ..	...	0	10	0	...				
	2½ cords of beech and birch wood taken and stolen,	8/	1	0	0	...				
	Rent of one Joseph Brayon, ... ..	...	2	7	6	...				
	Carried forward, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	0	11

Appendix (U.) 22nd January.		PARISH OF ST. TIMOTHÉE.			Amount estimated by the Claimants.			Amount awarded by the Commissioners.			Appendix (U.) 22nd January.			
					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
		Brought forward,									83	0 11		
No. 6.....	<i>Damage sustained by Antoine Leduc dit Penon—Cayle's Section.</i>													
	10½ bushels of barley,	2/	1	0	0	...	1	0	0					
	5 do. oats,	1/3	0	6	3	...	0	6	3					
	About 30 bushels of peas,		3	0	0	...	3	0	0					
	15 bushels potatoes,		0	18	9	...	0	18	9					
	160 rails stolen and burnt,	25/	1	5	0	276	}	1	7	7½				
	116 do. do.		1	0	0	a 10/								
	9 beech trees cut down and carried off,		1	2	6	2/6				1	2	6		
	1 hickory nut tree cut down,		1	10	0	5/				0	5	0		
	20 bushels of oats in his field,	1/3	1	5	0	...				1	5	0		
	A cow which died from eating saltpetre,		2	0	0	...								
	15 cords of firewood,	2/6	1	17	6	...				1	17	6		
											11	27½		
No. 7.....	<i>Damage sustained by Stephen Hay—Larocque and Lyman's Section.</i>													
	11 acres of good rail fences carried off,					25/				13	15 0			
	1¼ acres of log fence carried off,					40/				2	10 0			
	1800 bundles of hay lost in consequence of the fences being destroyed,					25/				22	10 0			
	3 months keeping of horse in stable, not being able to keep him in pasture for want of fences, per day,					1/				4	10 0			
											43	5 0		
No. 8.....	<i>Damage sustained by Mrs. O'Hara.</i>													
	To amount of loss sustained in 135 cords wood,	10/	67	15	0	5/				33	17 6			
	To amount of loss sustained in butter is 600 bultas, at 30s. per hundred,		9	0	0	...				9	0 0			
											42	17 6		
No. 9.....	<i>Damage sustained by Frs. Faubert dit Maçon—Larocque and Lyman's Section.</i>													
	50 maple trees cut down in his sugary,		4	5	0	...				4	5 0			
	2 arpents of fence carried off,		1	0	0	10/				1	0 0			
	3 arpents of log fence with cross ties burnt,		3	0	0	...				3	0 0			
Larocque.....	For keeping his cattle in the stable during 18 days, the men in the employ of Larocque and Lyman having destroyed and taken his fences for firewood on the Canal, and having always refused to replace them, although often requested so to do,			5/	4	10	0	2/		1	16 0			
Inconvenient.....	For a Well which he was obliged to dig on the other side of the Canal,				7	10	0	...						
	More than 3 arpents of brush fence,	2/6	0	7	6	...				0	7 6			
		(On the north eastern side of the Canal.)												
	2 arpents of log fence,	30/	3	0	0	...				3	0 0			
	The fruit of 20 apple trees,		1	0	0	...				1	0 0			
	2 maple trees cut down,	5/	0	10	0	...				0	10 0			
	30 logs carried off on the line of the canal, ... ..					...				0	15 0	
Incumbrance.....	½ arpent of ground encumbered with stone, at £1 5s. per annum,													
Board of Works,										15	13 6			
No. 10.....	<i>Damage sustained by Jean Bte. Rapin—Donald M'Donald's Section.</i>													
Board of Works,	For 5 arpents of ground which could not be sown for want of a fence on the line of the Canal,			60/	15	0	0	10/		2	10 0			
	3 arpents of rail and stake fence stolen and burnt,			15/	2	5	0	...		2	5 0			
	9 arpents of brush fence carried off and stolen,			10/	4	10	0	...		4	10 0			
	A pig lost for want of a fence,				1	0	0	...						
Board of Works,	Time lost in looking for animals which had strayed, there being no fence on the line of the Canal,				1	5	0	...						
Board of Works,	So much paid for keeping his animals in confinement,				2	0	0	...						
											9	5 0		
No. 11.....	<i>Damage sustained by Martin Fortier—Brown and Finlay's Section.</i>													
Board of Works,	Damage from stone laid down on several places,				1	0	0	...		1	0 0			
Board of Works,	Taking down 1½ arpents of fence and removed it further off,				0	3	9	...		0	3 9			
		Carried over,									£	1	3	9
											205	46½		

Appendix
(U.)
22nd January.

Appendix
(U.)
22nd January.

PARISH OF ST. TIMOTHÉE.		Amount estimated by the Claimants.			Amount awarded by the Commissioners.					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
	Brought over.				1	3	9	205	46	
Board of Works.	5 arpents of land uncultivated, being covered with water, the drains having been stopped up; 100 bushels of oats,	1/3	6	5	0	3	15	0		
	For fodder,		1	5	0	1	5	0		
	For 18 square pieces of hemlock,		0	15	0	0	15	0		
	5 1/2 arpents of cedar rail and stake fence,	30/	8	5	0	25/	6	17	5	
	1 1/2 arpents of fence,	15/	1	2	6	1	2	6		
	1/2 of an arpent of log fence,		0	10	0	0	10	0		
Board of Works.	For having gone in search of his animals from June to November, there being no fence on the line of the canal, 6d. per diem,		3	15	0	3	15	0		
Do.	1/2 arpent of ploughed land covered with the stones for the Canal,		2	0	0	1	0	0		
No. 12.....	<i>Damage sustained by Olivier Bonin—Brown and Finlay's Section.</i>							19	3	8
	4 arpents of fence,	10/	2	0	0	2	0	0		
	1/2 arpent of fence of spruce rails and cedar stakes,	5/	0	5	0	0	5	0		
	An arpent of fence removed,		0	2	6	0	2	6		
	1 1/2 arpent in hay lost for want of a fence on the line of the Canal,		3	0	0	25/	1	17	6	
	Time lost in going in search of his animals for want of a fence on the Canal; expense of keeping them in confinement; loss of milk, &c.		3	0	0	0	0	0		
	3/4 of an arpent of land covered with earth and stones, estimated at		8	6	8	0	0	0		
	2 arpents of rail fence,		3	0	0	25/	2	10	0	
	1 1/2 do.	15/	1	2	6	1	2	6		
	Damage sustained in going in search of his animals from September to November; loss of milk, &c.		1	10	0					
No. 13.....	<i>Damage sustained by François Poirier.</i>							8	7	6
	13 maple trees cut down,		6	10	0	5/	3	5	0	
	10 cherry trees cut down,		0	10	6		0	10	6	
	2 butternut and one ash tree cut down,		2	7	0	5/	0	12	6	
	30 ash rails,		0	5	0	2/6	0	3	0	
	14 ash logs,		0	5	6		0	5	6	
	10 cross ties for fence,		0	2	6		0	2	6	
	Damage to hay,		0	10	0		0	10	0	
	5 arpents of log fence,		10	0	0	40/	10	0	0	
	1 arpent of rail fence,		1	0	0		1	0	0	
	12 maple trees cut down,	10/	6	0	0	5/	3	0	0	
	3 butternut trees cut down,	10/	1	10	0	5/	0	15	0	
	1 elm and a plane tree,	10/	0	10	0	5/	0	10	0	
	Damage to peas, estimated 6 bushels,	2/6	0	15	0		0	15	0	
	6 arpents of fence made along the line of the Canal for which he has received nothing from the Board of Works,	15/	4	10	0		4	10	0	
No. 14.....	<i>Damage sustained by François D'Aout—Cayle's Section.</i>							25	19	0
	Damage to a field sown with 18 bushels of oats, estimated at 188 bushels,	1/3	5	10	0		5	10	0	
	8 bushels of buckwheat,	4/	1	12	0	3/	1	4	0	
	3 arpents of hay: 300 bundles,	35/	5	5	0	25/	3	15	0	
	Fruit of 9 apple trees, estimated at	2/6	1	16	0		1	16	0	
	Fruit of his garden,		4	15	10		3	0	0	
	5 cords of mixed wood,		1	0	0		1	0	0	
	80 rails carried off,		0	9	0		0	8	0	
	12 days lost in taking care of his cattle.									
	5 arpents of log fence,	30/	7	10	0		7	10	0	
	15 bushels of potatoes,		1	15	0	1/3	0	18	9	
No. 15.....	<i>Damage sustained by Joseph Lefebvre—Larocque & Lyman's Section.</i>							25	1	9
	Damage to fences,		1	0	0		1	0	0	
	35 bushels of oats,	1/3	2	3	9		2	3	9	
	5 bushels of peas,	2/6	1	0	0		1	0	0	
	4 bushels of barley,	2/	0	8	0		0	8	0	
	Carried forward,	£	4	11	9		283	16	5 1/4	

Appendix (U.) 22d January.		PARISH OF ST. TIMOTHÉE.			Amount estimated by the Claimants.			Amount awarded by the Commissioners.			Appendix (U.) 22d January.		
					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		Brought forward, ... ..			...	...	...	4	11	9	283	16	5½
Inconvenient, ...		A bridge erected at the place where the Canal discharges itself, ... ..			...	1	0	0					
Do.		A bridge over the Canal in common with five other inhabitants, until the Canal be completed, ... ..			...	1	0	0					
No. 16.....		<i>Damage sustained by Michael Leboeuf--Cayle's Section</i>									4	11	9
		30 bushels of potatoes,			1/8	2	10	0	1/3	1	17	6	
		7½ bushels of oats,			1/3	0	9	4½	...	0	9	4½	
		A heifer killed by eating salpêtre in the yards, ... ..			...	2	0	0					
No. 17....		<i>Damage sustained by Noël St. Michel—Larocque & Lyman's Section.</i>									2	6	10½
		40 bushels of oats,			1/3	2	10	0	...	2	10	0	
		40 do do on another piece of ground,			1/3	2	10	0	...	2	10	0	
		150 bundles of hay taken from his field,			30/	2	5	0	25/	1	17	6	
		3 arpents of rail fence,			30/	4	10	0	25/	3	15	0	
		50 cedar stakes, ... ..			...	0	7	6	...		5	0	
		6 bushels of peas,			2/6	0	15	0	...	15	0		
		A canoe and two paddles stolen from his yard, ... ..			...	1	0	0	...				
		A spade stolen, ... ..			...	0	3	6	...				
		A new axe, ... ..			...	0	10	0	...				
		2 oak trees one cut down, and the other deprived of its bark,			10/	1	0	0	5/	10	0	0	
Line of Canal,....		3 other oak trees, cut down in the Canal, ... ..			...	1	10	0	...				
		25 bushels of oats in another field,			1/3	1	6	0	...	1	6	0	
		10 bushels of potatoes,			1/5	0	16	8	1/3	0	12	6	
		¼ a cord of wood for fencing,			10/	0	5	0	...	0	5	0	
Inconvenient, ...		For a bridge on the Canal until it is completed, ... ..			...	3	10	0	...				
		6 planks stolen, ... ..			...	0	5	0	...	0	5	0	
No. 18.....		<i>Damage sustained by Antoine Thomas Leduc, the elder—Donald M Donald's Section.</i>									14	11	0
Board of Works,		2000 small maple trees cut down near the basin of the Canal,			7½d.	62	10	0	...	10	0	0	
		2½ arpents of rail and stake fence,			10/	1	5	0	...	1	5	0	
		5 arpents of ground not sown for want of fences, ... ..			...	3	0	0	...	2	10	0	
No. 19.....		<i>Damage sustained by Pierre Leduc, the elder, (Capt.)—Larocque & Co.'s Section.</i>									13	15	0
		5 arpents of log fence with cross-ties,			30/	7	10	0	...	7	10	0	
		2½ arpents of cedar rail and fence,			20/	2	10	0	...	2	10	0	
		300 rails taken from his fences,			10/	1	10	0	...	1	10	0	
		25 bushels of oats,			1/3	1	6	3	...	1	6	3	
No. 20.....		<i>Damage sustained by Hyacinthe Leduc—part of Larocque & Co's Section, and part of Brown & Finlay's Section.</i>									12	16	3
		3 arpents of log fence with cross-ties,			30/	4	10	0	...	4	10	0	
		45 bushels of oats,			1/3	2	16	3	...	2	16	3	
Board of Works.		16 rods of ground encumbered with stones and earth from the Canal, ... ..			...	1	0	0	...				
In the way.		9½ arpents of rail fence,			20/	9	10	0	...	9	10	0	
Board of Works,		Damage caused to his hay by a <i>corvette</i> (culvert) a 30s. per annum, for 1843, ... ..			...	1	10	0	...				
No. 21.....		<i>Damage sustained by Jean Bte. Lavoie—M'Donald's Section.</i>									16	16	3
		8 arpents of rail fence,			25/	10	0	0	...	10	0	0	
Line of Canal,....		300 maple trees destroyed in the cutting of the Canal and which have never been estimated, ... ..			...	16	16	4	...				
		300 maple trees outside of the line of the Canal, cut down and carried off, ... ..			...	25	0	0	...	12	10	0	
		100 white oak trees cut down,			2/6	12	10	0	1/3	6	5	0	
		300 other trees, ash, elm, cherry, &c. ... ..			...	15	0	0	6d.	7	10	0	
Board of Works,		500 bundles of hay from a field for want of a fence on the line of the Canal,			40/	10	0	0	25/	6	5	0	
Board of Works,		His animals running at large for want of a fence on the line of the Canal, ... ..			...	5	0	0	...				
Do.		Loss of milk of his cows for the same reason, ... ..			...	3	15	0	...				
		Carried over, ... ..			...	...	...	...	...	£	391	3	7

Appendix (U.) 22d January.	PARISH OF ST. TIMOTHÉE.	Amount es- timated by the Claimants.			Amount awarded by the Commissioners.			Appendix (U.) 22d January.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Brought forward,				14	10	0	556	14	10
Inconvenient	Wood cut down on a superficies of 21 arpents, ...	15/	15	15	0	...	15	15	0	
Board of Works,	7 arpents of new drain made on account of the Canal,	5/	1	15	0	...				
Board of Works,	6 arpents of land not sown for want of a fence on the line of the Canal,		8	15	0	10/	3	0	0	
Board of Works,	1 arpent of a meadow destroyed for want of a fence on the line of the Canal,		2	0	0	25/	1	5	0	
	Produce of 9 bushels of oats for seed,		12	10	0	...	12	10	0	
	The hay of a meadow,									
No. 27.....	<i>Damage sustained by Bazile Leduc—Cayle's Section.</i>							47	0	0
	3½ bushels of Indian corn,	5/	0	17	6	...	0	17	6	
	18 bushels of oats,	1/3	1	2	6	...	1	2	6	
	2½ arpents of rail fence,	20/	2	10	0	...	2	10	0	
	8 bushels of oats in another field,	1/3	0	10	0	...	0	10	0	
	Harness and sleigh stolen from his door,		2	15	0	...				
No. 28.....	<i>Damage sustained by François Lebœuf, son of Bazile, —Brown and Finlay's Section.</i>							5	0	0
Board of Works,	107 maple trees cut down and in part destroyed by fire which has been made in the woods,		30	0	0	5/	26	15	0	
	22 beech trees cut down and carried off,		0	19	0	...	0	19	0	
	200 sugar troughs carried off,		1	5	0	...				
	200 pine rails carried off,		1	0	0	...	1	0	0	
	1½ arpent of fence taken down,		0	5	0	...	0	5	0	
	Hay of a meadow 3 arpents in superficies,		3	0	0	...	3	0	0	
	Fruit of 21 apple trees carried off and the apple trees broken,		3	0	0	...	3	0	0	
	<i>On the second examination.</i>									
	22 maple trees cut down,	10/	11	0	0	5/	5	10	0	
	300 maple troughs,		1	17	6	...				
	4 arpents of rail and log fence,	10/	2	0	0	...	2	0	0	
	By a drain along the culvert,		1	0	0	...	1	0	0	
No. 29.....	<i>Damage sustained by Guillaume Lalonde— D. M'Donald's Section.</i>							43	9	0
Board of Works,	11 arpents of rail fence,	25/	8	5	0	...	8	5	0	
In the way,	4 arpents land left uncultivated for want of a fence on the line of the Canal,		4	0	0	10/	2	0	0	
Board of Works,	1 arpent of land covered with stone by Gibeau,		3	0	0	...				
	1 arpent of land covered with water, the drains being stopped up by the banks of the Canal,—300 bun- dles of hay,	20/	3	0	0	...	3	0	0	
	The sap of 50 maple trees drained off,	5/	12	10	0	...	12	10	0	
	100 small maple trees in the same sugary,		4	3	8	...	4	3	8	
	8 hemlock trees burnt and carried off,	1/	0	8	0	...	0	8	0	
	2 butternut trees,		0	10	0	...	0	10	0	
Board of Works,	Damage to orchard,		0	5	0	...				
	A fountain destroyed by the level of the Canal,		7	10	0	...	7	10	0	
	Fruit of 14 apple trees, about 30 bushels,	2/6	3	15	0	...	3	15	0	
No. 30.....	<i>Damage sustained by the Widow Louis Julien— Board of Works' Section.</i>							43	11	8
	Damage suffered in 1842 in a piece of ground contain- ing 4½ arpents sown with oats, estimated at 200 bushels,	1/8	16	3	4	1/8	10	0	0	
	8 bushels of Indian corn,	5/	2	0	0	...	2	0	0	
	Damage caused by her animals for want of a fence— paid to Jean Bte. Lebœuf,		2	0	0	...				
	30 bushels of potatoes,	1/8	2	10	0	1/8	1	17	6	
	12 bushels of barley,	2/6	1	10	0	...	1	10	0	
	Paid for other damage caused by her animals,		2	10	0	...				
	28 arpents of fence,		34	0	0	25/	29	10	0	
	Wages given to a man to look after her property, of- ten at the risk of his life,		3	15	0	...				
	Two cows shot at and killed near the Canal,		7	10	0	...	7	10	0	
Inconvenient	20 bushels of apples carried off,	2/6	2	10	0	...	2	10	0	
	Trouble in crossing the Canal and carting her grain, hay, wood, &c. there being yet no bridge,		7	10	0	...				
	Carried over,						£	54	17	6
								695	15	6

Appendix
(U.)
22d January.

Appendix
(U.)
22d January.

PARISH OF ST. TIMOTHÉE.		Amount estimated by the Claimants.			Amount awarded by the Commissioners.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought over,					54	17	6
1843.							
A man employed in taking care of her animals there being yet no fence,		1	10	0			
A bee-hive stolen from her garden,		2	0	0			
No. 31.....	<i>Damage sustained by Louis René Leduc—Elliot's Section.</i>					54	17 6
	50 bushels of potatoes destroyed,	1/8	4	3 4	1/3	3	2 6
	50 bushels of oats,	1/3	3	2 6		3	2 6
	12 bundles of hay taken from his barn,	6d.	0	6 0		0	6 0
	3 bushels of oats taken from his barn,		0	3 9	1/3	0	3 9
	100 fence rails carried off,		0	12 6		0	10 0
	3 weeks lost in watching his barn, the workmen having set fire to it, 2s. per day,		1	16 0			
	Loss of the fruit of his garden,		3	0 0		3	0 0
	Garden fence carried off,		1	0 0		1	0 0
	Currant bushes transplanted,		2	10 0			
	Expense of laying out another garden,		2	10 0			
	4 vines lost,		1	0 0			
No. 32.....	<i>Damage sustained by Joseph Watier—Donald M'Donald's Section.</i>					11	4 9
	6 cords of wood carried off,	5/	1	10 0		1	10 0
	75 ash stakes carried off,	12/6	0	9 1/2		0	9 1/2
	18 ash logs carried off,	20/	0	3 9		0	3 9
	10 arpents of rail fence,	10/	5	0 0		5	0 0
	25 cedar stakes,	12/6	0	3 1/2		0	3 1/2
	1 arpent of stone fence taken down,		2	10 0		2	10 0
	3 1/2 arpent of stake fence removed and which must be replaced,		1	15 0		1	15 0
	A quarry opened and not filled up,		0	10 0		0	10 0
	The bark of 5 butternut trees taken off,	20/	5	0 0	5/	1	5 0
	30 maple trees cut down in his sugary,	5/	7	10 0		7	10 0
	The bark of 30 hemlock trees taken off,	1/3	0	17 6		0	17 6
Board of Works,	Produce of an arpent of oats destroyed by a water course being turned off,		3	15 0		3	0 0
	A cow stoned to death near the Canal,		3	0 0		3	0 0
	A pig do. do.		1	0 0		1	0 0
	Time lost by a man in looking after his animals and making up his fences,		5	0 0		5	0 0
No. 33.....	<i>Damage sustained by Joseph Sauve and Joachim Sauve—Larocque and Lyman's Section.</i>					26	18 9
	85 bushels of oats eaten and wasted out of 28 bushels of oats which had been sown,	1/3	5	6 0		5	6 0
	1 arpent of rail and stake fence carried off,		1	0 0		1	0 0
Inconvenient.	20 days lost in taking care of the grain,	4/0	4	0 0			
	A well which they are obliged to make on the other side of the canal—estimated at		7	10 0			
	1 arpent of rail fence carried off,		1	0 0		1	0 0
No. 34.....	<i>Damage sustained by Antoine Poirier—Elliot's Section.</i>					7	6 0
	A field sown with 3 bushels of peas, entirely destroyed, estimated at 35 bushels,				2/6	4	7 6
	A field sown with 2 1/2 bushels of oats, entirely ruined, estimated at 25 bushels,				1/3	1	11 3
	Hay of his meadow, estimated at 150 bundles,				25/	1	17 6
	Another piece of land, sown with oats, damaged—estimated at 5 bushels of oats,				1/3	0	6 3
Board of Works,	8 bushels of oats lost, the fences of the Canal having been removed,				1/3	0	10 0
Do.	5 bushels of peas lost, the fences having been removed to the other side of the canal,				2/6	0	12 6
Do.	10 bushels of oats lost, the drains having been stopped up,				2/6	1	5 0
	The straw which the above grain would have produced :—						
	150 bundles of pea-straw.						
	100 bundles of straw.						
	Carried forward,				£	10	10 0
						7	96 2 6

Appendix
(U.)
22d January.

Appendix
(U.)
22d January.

PARISH OF ST. TIMOTHÉE.		Amount estimated by the Claimants.			Amount awarded by the Commissioners.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Brought forward, ... ..	...	...	...	10	10	0
	12 arpents of rail fence stolen and carried off for fire-wood,	20/	12	0	12	0	0
	Hay of a field trodden down and lost, ... ..	...	1	0	1	0	0
No. 35.....	<i>Damage sustained by Joachim Brossois—Board of Works' Section.</i>						23 10 0
	40 cords of wood stolen during last winter, 1842 and 1843, ... ..	...	...	5/	10	0	0
	10 acres of fence of logs,	60/	...	35/	17	10	0
	10 arpents of rail fence,	30/	...	25/	12	10	0
	70 bushels of oats, ... ..	...	...	1/3	4	7	6
	100 bundles of straw, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	100 bushels of grain destroyed in the fields, ... ..	...	...	1/3	6	5	0
	50 apple trees, fruit 4 bags each, at 5s. a bag, say 100 bushels, ... ..	...	...	2/6	12	10	0
	The rent of his barn, ... ..	...	6	0	0	0	0
	200 pickets for fencing, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	100 small trees cut down for pick handles,	2/6	...	1/3	6	5	0
	<i>On a Farm of St. Michel.</i>						
	3 acres of fencing stolen,	30/	...	25/	3	15	0
	2 acres of meadow produce, 200 bundles,	40/	...	25/	2	10	0
	Fruit of his garden, ... ..	...	6	0	3	0	0
No. 36.....	<i>Damage sustained by François Bergevin—Larocque and Lyman's Section.</i>						79 2 6
	100 bushels of oats wasted and eaten,	1/3	6	5	6	5	0
	10 do of potatoes stolen,	1/8	0	16	0	12	6
Inconvenient.....	A well which he is obliged to dig on the other side of the Canal, ... ..	...	7	10	0	0	0
	3 arpents of log fence carried off,	40/	6	0	6	0	0
	1½ arpent of rail fence,	20/	1	10	1	10	0
	By a road made through his fields, ... ..	...	2	0	2	0	0
No. 37.....	<i>Damage sustained by Louis D'Aout—Last Section above the Canal.</i>						16 7 6
	400 bundels of hay eaten and wasted in his meadow, ... ..	...	6	0	25/	5	0
	A field sown with 22 bushels of oats, wasted and eaten—estimated at 100 bushels,	1/3	6	5	6	5	0
	Fruit of his orchard,—60 bushels of apples,	3/	9	0	2/6	7	10
	Damage to his apple trees, ... ..	...	1	0	0	0	0
	9½ arpents of rail fence carried off,	20/	9	10	9	10	0
	9 maple trees cut down,	5/	2	5	2	5	0
	3 butternut trees cut down and carried off, ... ..	...	0	11	0	11	3
	Fruit of his garden, ... ..	...	2	0	2	0	0
	50 small nursery apple trees,	6d.	1	5	1	5	0
	A field sown with 10 bushels of potatoes, wasted and eaten—estimated at 60 bushels,	1/8	5	0	1/3	3	15
No. 38.....	<i>Damage sustained by Pierre Leduc—Cayle's Section.</i>						38 1 3
	A field sown with 12 bushels of oats, wasted and eaten—estimated at 55 bushels,	1/3	3	8	3	8	9
	A field sown with 14 bushels of potatoes, wasted and stolen—estimated at 140 bushels,	1/6	10	10	1/3	8	15
	A field sown with 2½ bushels of barley, eaten and wasted—estimated at 20 bushels,	2/	2	10	2	10	0
	5 arpents of rail fence,	20/	5	0	5	0	0
	A cow killed by eating saltpetre at the doors of the yards, ... ..	...	1	10	0	0	0
	8 cords of firewood,	2/6	1	0	1	0	0
No. 39.....	<i>Damage sustained by François Bergevin—Board of Works' Section..</i>						20 13 9
	7 arpents of rail fence carried off, ... ..	...	...	25/	8	15	0
	Loss of 11 bushels of sown oats, eaten and wasted, say 110 bushels, ... ..	...	...	1/3	6	17	6
	A pig-stye taken down piece by piece and burnt, ... ..	...	...	...	1	0	0
	Carried over, ... ..	...	...	...	£ 16	12	6
					973	17	6

Appendix (U.) January.	PARISH OF ST. TIMOTHÉE.	Amount estimated by the Claimants.			Amount awarded by the Commissioners.			Appendix (U.) 22d January.
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
	Brought forward,				10	18	10	1043 3 6
	4 arpents of rail fence,				4	10	0	
	A road made for the carters on his land against his will,	2	10	0	2	10	0	
	4 cords of firewood,	5/	1	5	0	2/6	0	
	8 bushels of barley,	2/6	1	0	0			
								19 8 10
No. 45.....	<i>Damage sustained by Charles Lebœuf—Cayle's Section.</i>							
	16 bushels of buck-wheat wasted and eaten,				2/6	2	0	0
	A field sown with 2 bushels potatoes, stolen—estimated at 40 bushels,				1/3	2	10	0
	6 bushels of peas eaten and wasted,				2/6	0	15	0
	Loss of 4 bushels of oats sown in a field, entirely eaten and wasted—estimated at 60 bushels,				1/3	3	15	0
	Loss of 10½ bushels of oats on another piece of ground—estimated at 45 bushels,				1/3	2	15	3
	Damage to 6 bushels of oats in another piece,				1/3	0	7	6
	16 middle sized maple trees cut down in his sugary,				2/6	2	0	0
Board of Works,	17 maple trees cut down on the line of the Canal,							
	Damage to 12 French cherry trees—estimated at	2	0	0		2	0	0
	4 apple trees cut down and broken,				5/	1	0	0
	7 lengths rail fence carried off,		0	5	0		0	5
	4½ arpents of ash rail and cedar picket fence,	25/	5	12	6	25/	5	12
	1½ do of log fence,		2	5	0		2	5
	A lot of wood stolen,		1	0	0		1	0
	1 arpent of rail fence,		1	0	0			
	Time lost in taking care of his grain,		1	0	0			
	His brush fence,		0	7	6		0	7
	9 cords of cut wood stolen,		0	0	7½			
	A spade stolen,		0	16	0		0	16
	4 cords of hemlock,	4/	0	16	0			
								28 8 9
No. 46.....	<i>Damage sustained by Jean Bte. Deschamps—Board of Works' Section, in 1842.</i>							
	18 arpents of ash rail fence,	20/	18	0	0		18	0
	11 arpents of aspen rail fence,	10/	5	10	0		5	10
	150 ash rail fence,	12/6	0	18	9		0	18
	50 cedar pickets,		0	6	3		0	6
	Damage to a meadow,		1	10	0		1	10
	A field sown with 3 bushels of potatoes, stolen—estimated at 30 bushels,	30/	1	17	6	1/3	1	17
	1 sheep killed on the Canal,		0	12	6		0	10
	<i>May and June, 1843.</i>							
	1 butternut tree,		1	0	0		0	5
	1 hickory do		0	12	0		0	5
	10 elms cut down,	1/3	0	12	6		0	12
	Bark taken off 3 hemlocks,		0	3	9		0	3
	1½ arpents of ash fence,	30/	2	5	0	25/	1	17
Board of Works,	His animals kept in confinement for want of a fence on the Canal,		0	10	0			
								31 6 3
No. 47.....	<i>Damage sustained by Xavier Meloche—Board of Works' Section, in 1842.</i>							
	3 cords of wood stolen,	5/	0	15	0		0	15
	18 arpents of rail fence,	10/	9	0	0		9	0
	1½ do of cedar picket fence,		1	17	0		1	17
	1 do of hemlock log fence,		1	0	0		1	0
	300 ash stakes,	12/6	1	17	0		1	17
	60 cedar pickets,		0	7	6		0	7
Board of Works,	Damage caused by the water on a piece of ground sown with peas,		1	0	0		1	0
	A drain from the Canal,		0	7	6			
	50 sugar troughs,		0	10	0			
Board of Works,	1 arpent of land left untilled for want of a fence,		2	10	0		0	10
	1 oak tree cut down,		0	5	0		0	5
	Bark taken off 6 hemlock trees,	1/3	0	7	6		0	7
	8 hemlock trees cut down,	1/3	0	10	0		0	10
	Carried over,					£	17	9
							0	1122
								7 4

Appendix
(U.)
22d January.

Appendix
(U.)
22d January.

PARISH OF ST. TIMOTHÉE.		Amount estimated by the Claimants.			Amount awarded by the Commissioners.					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Brought over,				17	9	0	1122	7	4
	1 day lost in taking away some stones which had been placed on his land,	0	2	6	0	2	6			
	Damage caused by animals until the fences were set up,	2	0	0						
	Time lost in looking after his animals and the fences,	5	0	0						
	50 ash stakes,	0	6	6	0	6	6			
								1718	0	
No. 48.....	<i>Damage sustained by Joseph Bergerin, (son of Pierre,) —Larocque and Lyman's Section.</i>									
	80 bushes of potatoes stolen from his field, 1/8	6	18	8 1/3	5	0	0			
	A field sown with 45 bushels of oats, wasted and eaten —estimated at 200 bushels, 1/3	12	10	0	12	10	0			
	A field sown with 1 1/2 bushels of buck-wheat, wasted and eaten,—estimated at 35 bushels, 2/6	4	7	6	4	7	6			
	Damage in another field,—estimated at 18 bushels, 2/6	2	5	0	2	5	0			
	6 maple trees cut down in a sugary,			5/	1	10	0			
	An auger broken,									
Inconvenient....	1 1/2 arpents of log fence carried off and burnt, 30/	2	5	0	2	5	0			
	A well which he is obliged to dig on the other side of the Canal,	7	10	0						
	1 1/2 arpents of log fence, 20/	1	10	0	1	10	0			
	2 hickory trees cut down and carried off, 10/	1	0	0 5/	0	10	0			
Board of Works,	A spring of water destroyed by the Canal,	5	0	0	5	0	0			
								3417	6	
No. 49.....	<i>Damage sustained by Joachim Lefebvre—Board of Works' Section, 1842.</i>									
	A field sown with 10 bushels of potatoes, stolen and carried off,—estimated at 50 bushels, 1/8	4	3	4 1/3	3	2	6			
	A piece of ground sown with oats, entirely destroyed, eaten, and wasted,—estimated at 30 bushels, 1/8	2	10	0 1/3	1	17	6			
								5	0	0
No. 50.....	<i>Damage sustained by Pierre Bergevin—Larocque and Lyman's Section.</i>									
	Damage in a piece of ground sown with wheat, eaten and wasted,—estimated at 35 bushels, 5/	8	15	0	8	15	0			
	Damage in another piece of ground sown with oats, eaten and wasted,—estimated at 40 bushels, 1/3	2	10	0	2	10	0			
	Damage in a piece sown with peas, wasted and stolen,—estimated at 20 bushels, 2/6	2	10	0	2	10	0			
	200 bundles of hay eaten and wasted in a meadow, 25/	2	10	0	2	10	0			
	Damage caused in a piece of ground sown with potatoes, stolen and eaten,—estimated at 100 bushels, 1/8	8	6	3 1/3	6	5	0			
	2 arpents of log fence stolen and burnt, 25/	2	10	0	2	10	0			
	250 cabbages stolen, 30/	1	10	0	1	10	0			
	3 arpents of log fence with cross ties, 40/	6	0	0	6	0	0			
	1/2 do of rail fence, 10/	0	5	0	0	5	0			
No. 51.....	<i>Damage sustained by Jean Bte. Lebœuf—Board of Works' Section, 1842.</i>							3215	0	
	21 1/2 arpents of rail and picket fence stolen and burnt, 20/	21	10	0	21	10	0			
	250 ash rails and 100 cedar pickets gathered in a heap, stolen, 12/6	1	11	3	1	11	3			
	Damage in a field, hay eaten, wasted, and trodden down,—estimated at 100 bundles, 30/	1	10	0 25/	1	5	0			
	1843.									
	Damage in a meadow encumbered with stones for a fence for Contractor Ross,	0	10	0	0	10	0			
Board of Works,	3 arpents of land left uncultivated, there being no fence on the line of the Canal,—estimated at 50/	7	10	0 10/	1	10	0			
	Damage caused by cattle in a field sown with peas, the gates having been left open by the men employed by Contractor Ross, when going in and out,—estimated at 10 bushels, 2/6	1	5	0	1	5	0			
								2711	3	
No. 52.....	<i>Damage sustained by Eustache Bergevin—Larocque and Lyman's Section.</i>									
	Damage in a field of oats, eaten and wasted,—estimated at 140 bushels, 1/3	8	15	0	8	15	0			
	Carried forward,				£	815	0	1240	9	1

Appendix (U.) 22d January.	PARISH OF ST. TIMOTHÉE.	Amount estimated by the Claimants.			Amount awarded by the Commissioners.			Appendix (U.) 22d January.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Brought over,							1352		1 7
No. 58.....	<i>Damage sustained by Pierre Poirier—Larocque & Lyman's Section.</i>									
	1 sheep lost,	0	10	0						
	1 pig maimed by a spade,	0	7	6	0	7	6			
	9 fowls stolen,	0	9	0						
	18 chickens do,	0	11	3						
	A mare maimed in his field by the horses of the Car- ters,									
	A pair of home-spun pantaloons stolen,	0	15	0						
	A pair of shafts burnt,	0	2	6						
	A bench burnt,	0	1	3						
	A large cart cut to pieces and burnt,	0	10	0	0	10	0			
	15 pine boards stolen,	0	12	6	0	12	6			
	Fruit of his orchard stolen—estimated at 60 bushels, 2/6	7	10	0	7	10	0			
	2 arpents of rail fence carried off, 12/6	1	5	0	1	5	0			
	18 young apple trees,	0	15	0	0	15	0			
	Damage to potatoes—estimated at 8 bushels, 1/6	0	12	0	1/3	0	10	0		
	Damage to a field containing 16 bushels of oats, es- timated at 40 bushels, 1/	2	0	0	2	0	0			
	8 cords of wood carried off and stolen, 5/	2	0	0	2	0	0			
Inconvenient,	A bridge which he is obliged to build in order to cross the Canal, until the Canal bridges are erected,	1	0	0						
	150 bundles of hay stolen from his hay loft, 35/	2	12	6	30/	2	5	0		
	5 cedar logs burnt,	0	5	0	0	5	0			
	5 lengths of rail fence carried off,	0	4	0	0	4	0			
	A bucket bound with iron hoops,	0	1	3						
	2 other bridges to be constructed at the discharges of the Canal,									
Board of Works,	3 arpents of fence which the Engineers obliged him to make, and for which he has not been paid,				25/	3	15	0		
	Damage to a field of peas, estimated at 12 bushels, 2/6	1	10	0	1	10	0			
	Time lost in taking care of the fences and grain,	1	0	0						
	25 bundles of hay damaged in a meadow,									
								23	16	6
No. 59.....	<i>Damage sustained by Pierre Bougi and Jean Bte. Hogue—Concession de St. Raille—Donald McDonald's Section.</i>									
Board of Works,	59 maple trees cut down by the Engineers, when drawing their lines, 5/	14	15	0	1/	2	19	0		
	Bark taken off 19 hemlock trees whereof 7 @ 5s and 12 @ 2s 6d,	3	5	0	1/3	1	17	6		
	Bark taken off 7 fir trees and two of them cut down, 1/	0	7	0	6d.	0	3	6		
								4	10	0
No. 60.....	<i>Damage sustained by Noël Emond—Donald McDonald's Section.</i>									
Board of Works,	3 arpents of ash fence with cedar pickets, 30/	4	10	0	25/	3	15	0		
	2 arpents of picket fence tied with small rods, 15/	1	10	0	1	10	0			
Board of Works,	2 arpents of land occupied by Mr. Gibeau, as a depo- sition for stone,	2	0	0						
Encumbrance, ...	8 bushels of peas eaten and wasted, 2/6	1	0	0	1	0	0			
	12 bushels of oats, 1/3	0	15	0	0	15	0			
	A water course running from the Canal over his land, —nuisance—estimated,	2	0	0	1	0	0			
Inconvenient,	A well which he is obliged to dig on the other side of the Canal,	7	10	0						
	5 arpents of cedar picket fence, 30/	7	10	0	25/	6	5	0		
	A field swon with 4 bushels of potatoes, wasted and eaten—estimated at 30 bushels, 1/8	2	10	0	1/3	1	17	6		
	Fruit of 12 apple trees, at 24 bushels, 2/6	3	0	0	3	0	0			
Board of Works,	Damage to hay by a culvert from the Canal,	1	0	0	1	0	0			
	Board and lodging of a man wounded by the soldiers on the day of the riot by the Irishmen,	1	5	0						
								20	2	6
No. 61.....	<i>Damage sustained by Thami Galarneault.</i>									
	Lot of land above the Canal,									
	30 bushels of potatoes stolen,	2	2	6	2	2	6			
								2	2	6
	Carried forward,							£	1402	15 1

Appendix
(U.)
22d January.

Appendix
(U.)
22d January.

PARISH OF ST. TIMOTHÉE.		Amount estimated by the Claimants.			Amount awarded by the Commissioners.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward,					1402	13	1
No. 62.....	<i>Damage sustained by François Roy—Donald McDonald's Section.</i>						
	6 arpents of ash rail fence, with cedar pickets bound with rods, carried off,	10/	3	0	0	3	0
	8 arpents of brush fence stolen,	2/6	1	0	0	1	0
	250 maple trees cut down and carried away	1/3	15	8	6	15	8
Board of Works, In the way,.....	2½ arpents of land occupied by Gibeau for stone cutting,	60/	6	0	0		
	Damage in a field of oats, estimated at 40 bushels, ...	1/3	2	10	0	2	10
	150 sugar troughs,	20/	1	10	0		
	A maple tree cut down in his sugary,		0	10	0	0	10
						22	8
No. 63.....	<i>Damage sustained by Paul and François Trottier, Elliott's Section.</i>						
Board of Works,	A field sown with 8 bushels of peas,—destroyed by the water, the drains having been filled up with the earth from the Canal, estimated at 60 bushels,	2/6	7	10	0	7	10
	400 bundles of hay eaten and wasted in a field, ...	40/	8	0	0	25/	5
	1½ bushel of buckwheat sown in a field entirely lost, estimated at 20 bushels,	2/6	2	10	0	2	10
	Damage to orchard, fruit stolen, trees broken, &c. ...		2	10	0	2	10
	7½ arpents of rail fence,	20/	7	10	0	7	10
						25	0
No. 64.....	<i>Damage sustained by Louis Gibaudeau.</i>						
	Damage to an arpent of ground sown with oats, the whole of which were eaten and wasted, estimated at 25 bushels,	1/3	1	11	3	20 s	1
					1/3	1	5
						1	5
No. 65.....	<i>Damage sustained by Augustin Mailloux—Brown and Finlay's Section.</i>						
	5 arpents of log fence with cross ties,	25/	6	5	0	6	5
	3 do of fence taken down,	2/6	0	7	6	0	7
	Damage to his field of oats,—estimated at 15 bushels,	1/3	0	18	6	0	18
						7	11
No. 66.....	<i>Damage sustained by Silvain D'Arpentigny—Brown and Finlay's Section.</i>						
	4 arpents of log fence,	20/	4	0	0	4	0
	1 cord of hemlock,	4/	0	4	0	0	4
	25 logs burnt,		0	7	6	0	7
	Damage to a field containing 21 bushels of oats—estimated at 50 bushels,	1/3	3	2	6	3	2
	A road through his fields, and time lost in taking care of the fences,		1	0	0	1	0
	100 bundles of hay eaten in his field,		1	10	0	25/	1
						9	19
No. 67.....	<i>Damage sustained by Albert Mercier—last Section at the head of the Canal.</i>						
	Damage to a field sown with 20 bushels of oats—estimated at 160 bushels,	1/3	10	0	0	10	0
	Damage to a piece of ground sown with ¼ of a bushel of barley—estimated at 4 bushels,	3/	0	12	0	2/6	0
	7½ bushels of oats and peas mixed—estimated at 60 bushels,	2/	6	0	0	6	0
	Damage to ¼ arpent of hay,	37/	3	10	0	25/	1
Board of Works,	¼ arpent of land manured for the purpose of planting tobacco, left uncultivated for want of a fence on the Canal—estimated at 60 lbs. of tobacco at 7½d. and 20 bushels of wheat at 4s.,	4/	5	17	6	10d.	0
	His garden left uncultivated,		2	10	0		1
	4 apple trees broken,	20/	4	0	0		0
	10 do do		2	0	0		0
	Fruit of 10 butternut trees—estimated at 30 bushels, ...	1/3	1	17	6		1
	6½ arpents of picket fence stolen,		6	0	0		6
	100 pickets for fences,		0	10	0		0
	100 sheaves of oats stolen—estimated at 25 bushels, ...					1/3	1
	A collar, a bucket, and a soup-pan stolen,		0	7	6		0
	Time lost in watching his fences, &c.,						
	¼ arpent of hay damaged—estimated at 50 bundles, ...	40/	1	0	0	25/	0
							29
							18
							9
	Carried over,					£	1498
							17
							4

Appendix
(U.)
22d January.

Appendix
(U.)
22d January.

PARISH OF ST. TIMOTHÉE.		Amount estimated by the Claimants.			Amount awarded by the Commissioners.					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Brought over,							1498	17	4
No. 68.....	<i>Damage sustained by Amable Brunette—Larocque and Lyman's Section.</i>									
Board of Works,	Damage to a field sown with 7 bushels of oats, eaten and wasted for want of fences on each line of the Canal—estimated at 50 bushels,	1/3	3	2	6	...	3	2	6	
Board of Works,	4½ arpents of log fence with cross ties, stolen and burnt, 3 arpents of fence made by him, and for which the Engineers would not pay him,		6	0	0	...	6	0	0	
Board of Works,	Stumps with which his land was encumbered by the Contractors,		1	5	0	...	1	5	0	
	30 loads of firewood stolen,		0	5	0	...	0	5	0	
	40 maple trees cut down, and stolen,		1	5	0	...	1	5	0	
	10 butternut trees, do do,	1/3	2	10	0	...	2	10	0	
	8 ash trees, do do,	1/	0	10	0	...	0	10	0	
Inconvenient....	A well which he is obliged to dig on the other side of the Canal,	1/	0	8	0	...	0	8	0	
	3½ arpents of log fence, including 1 arpent of rail fence,		6	0	0	...				
	3 hickory trees cut down and stolen,	2/6	3	10	0	...	3	10	0	
			0	7	6	...	0	7	6	
No. 69.....	<i>Damage sustained by Gabriel Urtubise—Brown and Finlay's Section.</i>							19	3	0
Line of Canal,...	Damage caused to 4½ arpents of hay, by the cutting of the Canal,		8	0	0	...				
Board of Works,	1½ arpent of hay,		2	0	0	25/	1	17	6	
Board of Works,	4 arpents of fence taken down,		0	11	3	...	0	11	3	
	1 arpent of fence stolen,		0	18	5	...	0	18	5	
Board of Works,	Damage to his field gates, and time lost in looking for his animals,		1	10	0	...				
	5 arpents covered with water left uncultivated, the drains being stopped up,		9	7	6	...	5	0	0	
	6 arpents of fence stolen,	15/	4	10	0	...	4	10	0	
	Fruit of his orchard stolen, and apple trees broken and destroyed,		2	0	0	...	2	0	0	
No. 70.....	<i>Damage to Alexis Jean Veau.</i>							14	17	2
	5 arpents of rail fence,		6	5	0	25/	6	5	0	
	200 cords of wood stolen,		20	0	0	...	20	0	0	
	1 arpent of log fence,		1	11	0	...	1	11	0	
	4 arpents of fence on this side of the Canal,		5	0	0	...	5	0	0	
	9 arpents on the other side,		11	5	0	...	11	5	0	
	5 arpents behind his sugary,		6	7	6	...	6	7	6	
	600 butternut trees from 6 to 12 feet in height,					1/3	12	10	0	
	250 maple trees, all large,	5/				1/8	15	12	6	
	25 bushels of potatoes lost,	1/3	1	11	3	...	1	11	3	
	20 do oats,	1/3				...	1	5	0	
	15 do peas,	2/6				...	1	17	6	
	50 bundles of straw,	20/				...				
	50 do pea straw,	20/				...				
	20 bushels of potatoes, on the side of his barn, ... ..					...	1	5	0	
	10 bushels of barley,	2/6				...	1	5	0	
	25 bundles of straw,	20/				...				
	2 axes stolen,	7/6	0	15	0	...				
	1 collar and a pair of reins stolen from his stable,		0	15	0	...				
No. 71.....	<i>Damage sustained by François Brisebois.</i>							85	12	3
Board of Works,	Damage caused by the Canal, which entirely obstructs his lot of land,	1/	4	0	0	...				
No. 72.....	<i>Damage sustained by François Lebœuf—Board of Works' Section, 1842.</i>									
	2½ arpents of rail fence stolen,	25/	3	2	6	...	3	2	6	
	70 sheafs of wheat stolen from his field during the night—estimated at 20 bushels,	1/3	1	5	0	17½a	1	1	10½	
	15 bushels of peas stolen from his barn,	2/6	1	17	6	...	1	17	6	
	Time lost in running after his animals and shutting the gates of his fields,		7	10	0	...				
	A sleigh burnt,		0	17	6	...	0	17	6	
	25 maple trees cut down,	5/	6	5	0	...	8	2	6	
								10	1	10½
	Carried forward,							£	1628	11 7½

Appendix (U.)
22d January

Appendix (U.)
22d January

PARISH OF ST. TIMOTHÉE.		Amount estimated by the Claimants.			Amount awarded by the Commissioners.					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Brought over,				11	10	0	1701	11	7½
Board of Works,	2 bushels of peas sown, wasted and stolen—estimated at 12 bushels,	2/6	1	10	0			1	10	0
	5 white oaks cut down and carried off,	2/6	0	12	6			0	12	6
	5 working yards erected on his land by order of the Engineers,	20/	7	0	0			7	0	0
	No. 79 <i>Damage sustained by Augustin Lefebvre—Board of Works' Section.</i>							20	2	6
	1½ bushel of buckwheat, (sown) destroyed—estimated 10 bushels,	4/	2	0	0	2/6	1	5	0	
	1½ arpent of hay—estimated at 200 bundles,	35/	3	10	0	150a	1	17	6	
	2 pieces of ground sown with peas which were eaten and carried off—estimated at 20 bushels,	2/6	2	10	0	25/	2	10	0	
	A wooden bridge containing six pieces on each side, ..		2	0	0		1	0	0	
	A piece of ground sown with wheat, trodden down, —estimated at 8 bushels,	5/	2	0	0		2	0	0	
	7 arpents of oats sown,—estimated at 40 bushels, ...	1/3	2	10	0		2	10	0	
	3 trees cut down in his field,	20/	3	0	0	10/	1	10	0	
	18 arpents of rail fence carried off,	22/6	17	6	0		17	6	0	
	A cord of cedar carried off,		1	10	0		1	0	0	
	100 bundles of long straw,		0	15	0		0	15	0	
	4 axes and two spades stolen,		1	10	6					
	150 rails taken from the garden fence,		1	0	0		1	0	0	
	Fruit of his orchard.—60 bushels of apples,		6	5	0		6	5	0	
	3 large apple trees broken and destroyed,	10/	6	0	0		3	0	0	
	Damage to his other apple trees—estimated at, ...		2	0	0					
	Fruit of his garden stolen,		1	0	0		1	0	0	
	A cow killed,		3	15	0		3	15	0	
	1 arpent and 9 rods of fence carried off,—estimated at		1	10	0		1	10	0	
No. 80.....	<i>Damage sustained by Olive Henault—widow of Charles Sougnier.</i>							48	3	6
	2 arpents of fence carried off,	20/	2	0	0		2	0	0	
	4 apple trees broken,	10/	1	0	0					
No. 81.....	<i>Damage sustained by Antoine Mathieu—McDonald's Section.</i>							2	0	0
	8 arpents of rail fence,	20/	8	0	0		8	0	0	
Board of Works,	1 bushel of peas (sown) lost—estimated at 10 bushels,	2/6	1	5	0		1	5	0	
	A meadow covered with water from a culvert—estimated at 300 bundles,	20/	3	0	0		3	0	0	
	1 bushel of barley (sown) eaten,—estimated at 8 bushels,	2/6	1	0	0		1	0	0	
	1½ bushel of potatoes (sown) lost,—estimated at 12 bushels,	1/8	1	0	0	1/3	0	1	0	
	Fruit of 10 apple trees—estimated at 12 bushels, ...	2/6	1	10	0		1	10	0	
Board of Works,	1 elm cut down in his field,		0	10	0		0	10	0	
	1 arpent of land encumbered with stones,		1	0	0					
	Another arpent of land covered with planks,		0	10	0					
	3 arpents of fence,	20/	3	0	0		3	0	0	
No. 82.....	<i>Damage sustained by Joseph Laderoute—Donald McDonald's Section.</i>							19	0	0
	100 maple trees cut down in his sugary,		6	5	0		6	5	0	
	50 maple trees cut down and carried off from his sugary,		1	12	6		1	12	6	
	3 white oaks,	5/	0	15	0	2/6	0	7	6	
	2 butternut trees,	5/	0	10	0		0	10	0	
	1 hickory tree cut down,		0	5	0		0	5	0	
	Bark taken off 24 hemlock trees,		1	0	0		1	0	0	
	Bark taken off 1 elm in his field,		0	5	0		0	5	0	
Board of Works,	7½ arpents left uncultivated for want of a fence on the line of the Canal,		7	0	0	10/	3	15	0	
	4½ arpents of rail fence carried off and burnt,		3	15	0		3	15	0	
Board of Works,	17 arpents of brush fence, also carried off and burnt, ...		1	15	0		1	15	0	
	¾ of an arpent of land encumbered with stones for the Canal,		0	15	0					
	200 sugar troughs,	20/	2	10	0					
	2 arpents of rail and stake fence,	25/	2	10	0		2	10	0	
	Carried forward,							22	0	0
								1810	17	7½

Appendix
(U.)
22d January.

Appendix
(U.)
22d January.

PARISH OF ST. TIMOTHÉE.		Amount estimated by the Claimants.			Amount awarded by the Commissioners.					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward, ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	1810	177	½
No. 83.....	<i>Damage sustained by François Meloche—Board of Works' Section, 1842.</i>									
	2 arpents of rail fence, with stakes, carried off and burnt, 30/	3	0	0	25/	2	10	0		
	200 bushels of rape seed eaten and wasted,	10	0	0	...	10	0	0		
	A cow killed,	3	15	0	...	3	15	0		
	20 cords of hemlock stolen,	5/	5	0	0	5	0	0		
No. 84.....	<i>Damage sustained by Pierre Boyer.</i>							21	5	0
	Damage to a field sown with 10 bushels of potatoes,—estimated at 25 bushels,	1/8	2	1	8	1/3	1	11	3	
	1 axe stolen from his door, ... ..	...	0	10	0	...	...	...	...	...
	A petticoat stolen, ... ..	...	0	10	0	...	...	...	1	11
No. 85.....	<i>Damage sustained by François Pitre.</i>									3
	Damage to a meadow of hay, eaten and wasted—estimated at 300 bundles,	25/	3	15	0	...	3	15	0	
No. 86.....	<i>Damage sustained by Joseph St. Michel—Board of Works' Section, 1842.</i>							3	15	0
Board of Works,	Piece of ground sown with 3 bushels of oats overflowed, the banks of the Canal having stopped up the drains—loss estimated at 30 bushels,	1/3	1	17	6	...	1	17	6	
Board of Works,	Loss from 2 bush. of peas sown—estimated at 25 bush.	2/6	3	2	6	...	3	2	6	
Board of Works,	14 bushels of potatoes sown covered with water as above, and in part stolen and eaten—estimated at 250 bushels,	1/3	15	12	6	112a	7	0	0	
	The crop from a bushel of sown Indian corn stolen—estimated at 20 bushels,	4/	4	0	0	...	4	0	0	
	1½ arpents rail and cedar picket fence,	30/	1	10	0	25/	1	5	0	
	2 pigs killed by the Canal-men, ... ..	...	1	2	6	...	1	2	6	
	1 sheep stolen, ... ..	...	0	10	0	...	...	...	...	...
	4 fowls and 1 turkey-hen, ... ..	...	0	6	8	...	...	...	...	...
	20 pieces of cedar (5 feet in length) burnt, ... ..	...	0	16	8	...	0	16	8	
	100 dry boards, ... ..	...	2	10	0	...	2	0	0	
	Fruit of orchard—estimated at 24 bushels,	2/6	3	0	0	...	3	0	0	
	2 apple trees broken,	60/	6	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
	1 large box for grain stolen, ... ..	...	0	4	0	...	...	...	...	...
	2 axes stolen,	10/	1	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
	1 spade stolen,	3/	0	3	0	...	...	...	...	...
No. 87.....	<i>Damage sustained by Pierre Lemieux—Board of Works' Section, 1842.</i>							24	4	2
	150 maple trees, from 6 inches to 1 foot in diameter, 7/6	56	5	0	2/6	18	15	0		
	250 smaller maple trees,	2/6	31	15	0	1/3	15	12	6	
	50 plane trees among the maple trees, also good for making sugar, cut down and stolen, ... ..	...	6	5	0	2/6	6	5	0	
	16 trees cut down in his field, ... ..	...	16	0	0	10/	8	0	0	
	30 cords of firewood stolen,	5/	7	10	0	...	7	10	0	
	3 do of beech do	10/	1	10	0	5/	0	15	0	
	87 arpents and 8 rods of good cedar picket fence, ... 20/	87	16	0	...	87	16	0		
	Damage to grain—estimated at ... ..	...	25	0	0	...	25	0	0	
	Damage to another lot of land—estimated at ... ..	...	6	0	0	...	6	0	0	
	A piece of ground sown with oats, destroyed—estimated at ... ..	...	1	17	6	...	1	17	6	
	1843.									
	The oats of another piece of ground, eaten—estimated at 90 bushels,	1/3	5	12	6	...	5	12	6	
	About 20 arpents of land left uncultivated, the fences having been stolen and carried off by the men in the employ of the Board of Works—estimated at ... ..	...	6	5	0	...	6	5	0	
	Several trees cut down—estimated at ... ..	...	10	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>Remark.</i> —C. M. Tate, Esquire, Engineer, in consequence of the said Lemieux having given the Board of Works the gratuitous enjoyment of a lot of land on his farm, and on which the said Board constructed several houses for their men, promised on the part of the said Board in whose name he was then acting, to indemnify the said Lemieux for all the damage which he might suffer on his land.							189	8	6
	Carried over, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2069	19	5½

Appendix
(U.)
22d January.

Appendix
(U.)
221 January.

PARISH OF ST. TIMOTHEE.		Amount estimated by the Claimants.			Amount awarded by the Commissioners.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Brought over.						2069 19 5½
No. 88.....	<i>Damage sustained by Paul Vicaux, farmer on a lot of land belonging to Pierre Lemieux.</i>						
	Half of 35 bushels of oats destroyed, 17½ bushels, ...			1/3	1	11	10½
	Half of 12 bushels of peas, do 6 bushels, ...			2/6	0	15	0
	Half of 2 arpents of hay, destroyed and eaten—estimated at 100 bundles, ...			25/	1	5	0
	Half of 5 bushels of wheat, 2½ bushels, ...			5/	0	12	6
No. 89.....	<i>Damage sustained by Pierre Leduc, of St. Clément, now Parish of St. Timothée.</i>						3 4 ½
	8 cords of wood stolen,	5/	2	0 0	2	0	0
	3 sheep stolen,		1	15 0			
	40 bushels of apples,	2/6	5	0 0	5	0	0
	6 strings of onions,		0	5 0			
	10 bushels of potatoes,		0	16 8	0	16	8
	10 strings of Indian corn,		0	12 6			
	2 arpents of fence,	30/	3	0 0	25/	2	10 0
	6 trees cut down in his field,		1	10 0		1	10 0
	Damage to his grain,		2	0 0		2	0 0
	60 cabbages,		0	15 0		0	10 0
No. 90.....	<i>Damage to Ignace Tessier—Last Section above the Canal.</i>						14 6 8
Line of Canal.....	4½ arpents of rail fence stolen—estimated at	20/	4	10 0		4	10 0
	A lot of dung carried off by the cutting of the Canal, ...		1	0 0		1	0 0
	Damage to field of Indian corn,		0	7 6		0	7 6
	2 arpents of brush fence carried off,	10/	1	0 0		1	0 0
No. 91.....	<i>Damage sustained by Felix Grenier—Board of Works' Section, in 1842.</i>						5 17 6
	3 arpents of rail fence carried off and burnt—estimated at 1½ arpent of hay, eaten and wasted—estimated at 130 bundles,	40/	2	0 0	25/	1	12 6
	A field sown with 10 bushels of oats, destroyed—estimated at 40 bushels,	1/3	2	10 0		2	10 0
	The crop of 2 pansful of Indian corn damaged—12 bhs. ...	5/	3	0 0		3	0 0
	A field sown with 5 bushels of potatoes, eaten and stolen—estimated at 60 bushels,	2/	6	0 0	1/3	3	15 0
	Fruit of his orchard—estimated at 40 bushels of apples, ...		4	4 0		4	4 0
	Fruit of his garden,		1	0 0		1	0 0
Board of Works,	1½ bushels of oats sown covered with water, the drains having been stopped up by the earth from the Canal—estimated at 15 bushels,	1/3	0	18 9		0	18 9
	1½ bushels of barley sown—estimated at 30 bushels, ...	2/6	3	15 0	2/6	2	10 0
	1 hemlock containing 3 cords of wood,	5/	0	15 0		0	5 0
	Damage to his buckwheat,		0	5 0		0	5 0
	10 trees, 5 in the cutting of the Canal and 5 out of the line of Canal, chopped down and carried off, ...	20/	10	0 0	5 a	1	5 0
	A piece of ground sown with oats wasted—estimated at 12 bushels,	1/3	0	15 0		0	15 0
	25 cabbages,		0	4 6		0	4 6
No. 92.....	<i>Damage sustained by Laurent Fortier—Board of Works' Section, 1842.</i>						24 4 9
	A piece of ground sown with 36 bushels of oats—wastage estimated at 60 bushels,				1/3	3	15 0
	A piece of ground sown with 15 bushels of peas—quantity eaten estimated at 15 bushels,				2/6	1	17 6
	A piece of ground sown with 13 bushels of barley, —wastage estimated at 6 bushels,				2/6	0	15 0
	A piece of ground sown with 2 bushels of buckwheat, —quantity eaten estimated at 20 bushels,				2/6	2	10 0
	Damage caused to a meadow of 8 arpents sown with hay—estimated at 200 bundles,				25/	2	10 0
	2 cords of wood stolen,				5/	0	10 0
	Time lost in taking care of his fields and fences—estimated at		3	15 0			
	Damage to another field of oats—estimated 37 bushels, ...				2/6	4	12 6
							17 5 0
	Carried forward,						£ 2134 17 9

Appendix (U.) 1 January.	PARISH OF ST. TIMOTHÉE.	Amount estimated by the Claimants.			Amount awarded by the Commissioners.				
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
	Brought forward,						2134 17 9		
No. 93.....	<i>Damage sustained by Louis Bergevin—Larocque and Lyman's Section.</i>								
	A piece of ground sown with 2½ bushels of oats, destroyed—estimated at 25 bushels,			1/3	1	11	3		
	Damage to another field of oats—estimated at 5 bushels,			1/3	0	6	3		
	8 bushels of peas sown—wastage estimated at 6 blils.			2/6	0	15	0		
	Damage to his garden,	0	12	6	0	12	6		
	1½ arpents of fence removed by the widening of the Canal,	0	15	0	0	7	6		
	8 apple trees lost in the cutting of the Basin,	4	5	0	10/	4	0	0	
	Damage to a field sown with 20 bushels of potatoes—estimated at 60 bushels,	1/8	5	0	0	1/3	3	15	0
	A bridge on the discharge of the Canal,		0	10	0				
	A cable, 8 fathoms in length, stolen—estimated at		0	8	0				
	12 bundles of hay stolen from his barn,	6d.	0	6	0		0	6	0
	15 logs taken from his garden fence,	5/	0	5	0		0	5	0
							11	18	5
No. 94.....	<i>Damage sustained by Antoine Henault, son of Joseph—Part Larocque and Lyman's Section, and part Elliot's Section.</i>								
	Fruit of his garden,		4	0	0		3	0	0
	Fruit of his orchard—estimated at 24 bushels of apples,	2/6	3	0	0		3	0	0
Already estimated.	Removing his house to the other side of the Canal,		1	10	0				
	4 cords of firewood,	4/	0	16	0		0	16	0
	3 maple trees and 1 butternut tree cut down,	5/	1	0	0		1	0	0
	Damage to 40 bushels of oats,				1/3	2	10	0	
	Do 10 bushels of peas,				2/6	1	5	0	
	Do 20 bushels of potatoes,				1/3	1	5	0	
	4 arpents of fence carried off,	25/			25/	5	0	0	
							17	16	0
No. 95.....	<i>Damage to Etienne Henault, son of Joseph—Section.</i>								
	2 arpents of log fence,	35/	3	10	0		3	10	0
	2 arpents of rail fence,	25/	2	10	0		2	10	0
	4 arpents fence,	15/	3	0	0		3	0	0
	A field sown with 20 bushels of potatoes,		12	10	0	1/3	10	0	0
	20 cords of wood carried off,		5	0	0		5	0	0
	A canoe stolen,		0	12	0				
	Damage to a field of peas,		1	0	0		1	0	0
	Do to a field of oats,		2	2	6		2	2	6
	Do to ¼ arpent of oats,		1	11	3		0	7	6
	3 spades stolen,		0	7	6				
	4 large apple trees,		4	0	0		4	0	0
Board of Works,	3 arpents of fence made on the line of the Canal and not paid for,		2	15	0		2	15	0
	A bridge at the discharge of the Canal,		0	7	6				
							34	5	0
No. 96.....	<i>Damage sustained by Etienne Henault, son of Etienne—Board of Works' Section.</i>								
	A barn of 40 x 26 feet burnt by fire from the pipes of the workmen of the Canal, (as may be proved by four eye witnesses),						30	0	0
	And also a stable and cow house,						6	0	0
	The said barn containing his crop,						10	0	0
	1842.								
	Loss sustained in his grain—estimated at 65 bushels of wheat,				5/	16	5	0	
	190 bushels peas,				2/6	23	15	0	
	76 do of barley,				2/6	9	10	6	
	40 do buckwheat,				2/6	5	0	0	
	450 do oats,				1/3	28	10	0	
	200 bundles of hay,				25/	2	10	0	
	60 bushels potatoes,				1/3	3	15	0	
	24 do buckwheat,				2/6	3	0	0	
	Carried over,					£	138	5	0
							2198	17	3

Appendix
(U.)
22d January

Appendix
(U.)
22d January

		PARISH OF ST. TIMOTHÉE.			Amount estimated by the Claimants.			Amount awarded by the Commissioners.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
								138	5	0
	Brought over,							2198	17	3
	Fruit of his garden,	4	0	0				3	0	0
	Time lost in running after his animals,	3	0	0						
	600 bundles of straw,	3	0	0						
	200 bundles of pea straw,	1	10	0						
	1843.									
	25 bushels of oats,	1	11	3	1/3			1	11	3
	6 do barley,				2/6			0	15	0
	30 do buckwheat,				2/6			3	15	0
	100 bundles of straw,							15	0	0
	12 arpents of fence burnt,	18	0	0	25/			2	10	0
	A cow shot and eaten,	2	10	0				2	10	0
	Six sheep,	3	0	0				3	0	0
No. 97.....	<i>Damage sustained by Nicolas Gagner—Donald McDonald's Section.</i>									
	A meadow of hay of 3 arpents wasted—estimated at 300 bundles of hay,	40/	6	0	0	25/		3	15	0
	2 lines drawn by the Engineers on his land,		1	10	0					
No. 98.....	<i>Damage sustained by Julien Saure—Larocque & Lyman's Section.</i>									
	Damage to his grain,	2	0	0				2	0	0
	1 arpent of fence,	1	5	0				1	5	0
	Fruit of 60 apple trees—estimated at 40 bushels,	2/6	5	0	0			5	0	0
	1 cord of maple wood stolen,		0	7	6			0	7	6
	2 oak trees, one cut down, and the bark taken off the other,	5/	0	10	0			0	10	0
No. 99.....	<i>Damage sustained by Pierre St. Michel—Board of Works' Section.</i>									
	14 arpents of log fence,	22/6	15	15	0			15	15	0
	4 bushels of wheat sown—estimated at 45 bushels,	5/	11	5	0			11	5	0
	2 bushels of barley sown—estimated at 40 bushels,	2/6	5	0	0			5	0	0
	4 bushels of oats sown—estimated at 60 bushels,	1/3	3	15	0			3	15	0
	30 fowls stolen,	1/	1	10	0					
	2 turkey-hens,	2/6	0	5	0					
	1843.									
	A field of oats sown with 20 bushels, eaten—estimated at 80 bushels,						1/3	5	0	0
	A field of oats sown with 10 bushels, wasted—estimated at 30 bushels,						1/3	1	17	6
	3 turkeys stolen,									
	1 ewe stolen,							5	0	0
	1 cow and 1 heifer shot,							2	0	0
	16 bushels of apples from his orchard,						2/6	2	0	0
	25 bundles of hay,							0	7	6
No. 100.....	<i>Damage sustained by Jean Bte. Benoit, farmer on Hyacinthe Leduc's land—Board of Works' Section, in 1842.</i>									
	Damage sustained, the sum of		7	0	0			7	0	0
	60 bushels of oats,	1/3	3	17	6			3	17	6
	A piece of ground on the other side of the Canal left uncultivated for want of a road,		1	0	0			1	0	0
No. 101.....	<i>Damage sustained by Antoine Henault, son of Antoine.</i>									
	A field of 10 arpents of hay wasted—estimated at 600 bundles,		15	0	0	25/		7	10	0
	Fruit of his garden,		1	0	0			1	0	0
No. 102.....	<i>Damage sustained by Charles Larocque, Esquire.</i>									
	On a lot which he had leased in the Parish of St. Timothée:—									
	100 ash rails and 200 pickets,	15/	11	5	0			11	5	0
	Carried forward,							£2461	3	0

Appendix (U.) 22d January.	PARISH OF ST. TIMOTHÉE.	Amount estimated by the Claimants.			Amount awarded by the Commissioners.				Appendix (U.) 22d January.	
			£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
	Brought forward,						2461		30	
No. 103.....	<i>Damage sustained by Pascal Mercier—South Concession St. Raille.</i>									
	Piece of ground sown with 7 bushels of potatoes, 25 bushels,		2	10	0					
	Do with a panful of beans,		0	3	0					
No. 104.....	<i>Damage sustained by Michel Beautron, the younger— Elliot's Section.</i>									
	Damage to a field sown with 5 bushels of peas—esti- mated at 5 bushels,					2/6	0	12	6	
	Damage to a field sown with 5 bushels of oats—esti- mated at 4 bushels,					1/3	0	5	0	
Board of Works,	Damage to 2½ arpents covered with water, the drains having been stopped up by the banks of the Ca- nal—estimated at 15 bushels of peas,					2/6	1	17	6	
Board of Works,	Damage to 2½ arpents, covered with water as above— estimated at 25 bushels of peas,					2/6	3	2	6	
	10 bushels of oats,					1/3	0	12	6	
	Damage to a field of oats—estimated at 40 bushels, ...	1/3	2	10	0		2	10	0	
	Damage to a field of buckwheat—estimated at 10 bushels,	2/6	1	5	0		1	5	0	
	233 maple trees cut down and burnt,	5/	58	5	0	1/3	14	11	3	
	91 butternut trees cut down,	10/	44	15	0	1/3	5	13	9	
	2 cherry trees cut down and carried off,	2/6	0	5	0	1/3	0	2	6	
	5 arpents of brush fence,	10/	2	10	0		2	10	0	
	9 arpents of rail fence,	25/	10	5	0		10	5	0	
	Milk of one cow lost during 3 months,		3	0	0					
	100 bundles of straw,		1	0	0					
	30 bushels potatoes out of 18 bushels sown,	1/8	2	10	0	1/3	1	17	6	
	12 large maple trees cut down,		3	0	0	5/	3	0	0	
	Fruit of his garden,		1	0	0		1	0	0	
	30 cords of wood stolen,	2/6	3	15	0		3	15	0	
No. 105.....	<i>Damage sustained by Jacques Hébert—Above the Canal.</i>									53 0 0
	400 bundles of hay wasted,		8	0	0	25/	5	0	0	
	6 bushels of barley,	2/6	0	15	0		0	15	0	
	20 bushels of potatoes,		1	5	0	1/3	1	5	0	
No. 106.....	<i>Damage sustained by Xavier Rapin—Brown & Finlay's Section.</i>									7 0 0
	10 arpents of fence burnt,	20/	10	0	0		10	0	0	
	7 trees cut down,	2/6	0	17	6		0	17	6	
	Bark taken off 2 pine trees in his field,	10/	1	0	0	1/3	0	2	6	
	35 maple trees cut down,	2/6	4	7	6		4	7	6	
	3 fruit trees,	10/	1	10	0	5/	0	15	0	
	Milk of his cows lost for want of fences along the Canal,		2	10	0					
No. 107.....	<i>Damage sustained by Pierre Leduc, son of Pierre— Larocque & Lyman's Section.</i>									16 2 6
	5 arpents of log fence with cross ties;	25/	6	5	0		6	5	0	
	1½ arpent of stake fence,		0	10	0		0	10	0	
	Damage to a field sown with 35 bushels of oats—es- timated at 120 bushels,	1/3	7	10	0		7	10	0	
	Damage to a field of peas—estimated at 6 bushels, ...	2/6	0	15	0		0	15	0	
	Damage to a field of wheat—estimated at 3 bushels, ..	4/	0	12	0		0	12	0	
	Damage to a field of barley—estimated at 4 bushels, ..	2/	0	8	0		0	8	0	
	Damage to 20 bushels of potatoes sown—30 bushels, ..	1/8	2	10	0	1/3	1	17	6	
	Damage to a field of hay—estimated at 200 bundles, ..	30/	3	0	0	25/	2	10	0	
	Fruit of his orchard,	20/	1	0	0		1	0	0	
No. 108.....	<i>Damage sustained by Xavier Sauve—St. Raille Concession.</i>									21 7 6
	80 loads of wood stolen,	1/3	5	0	0		5	0	0	
	Damage to a field of buckwheat—estimated at 6 bushels, ..	2/6	0	15	0		0	15	0	
	1½ arpent of rail fence,	30/	0	15	0		0	12	6	
	Carried over,						£ 6 7 6	2558	13 0	

Appendix
(U.)
22d January.

Appendix
(U.)
22d January.

PARISH OF ST. TIMOTHÉE.		Amount estimated by the Claimants.			Amount awarded by the Commissioners.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Brought over, ... ..	...	6	7	6	2558	13 0
	2 arpents brush fence,	10/	1	0	0	1	0 0
	150 rails burnt, ... ..	...	0	7	6	0	7 6
	Damage to his oats—estimated at 6 bushels,	1/8	0	10	0	1/3	0 7 6
No. 109.....	<i>Damage sustained by Jean Bte. Filiatreau—St. Raillé's Concession.</i>						8 12 6
	6 bushels of oats sown, spoiled and eaten—estimated at 30 bushels,	1/3	1	17	6	1	17 6
	200 bundles of hay,	20/	2	0	0	2	0 0
	1 hemlock cut down and burnt, ... ..	...	0	1	3	0	1 3
No. 110.....	<i>Damage sustained by Paschal Boyer.</i>						3 18 9
	Damage to a field sown with 12 bushels of oats—estimated at 36 bushels,	1/6	2	14	0	1/3	2 5 0
	Damage to a field sown with 6 bushels of peas—estimated at 5 bushels,	2/6	0	12	6	...	0 12 6
	Time lost in taking care of his grain during the night, ... ..	...	1	10	0	...	...
No. 111.....	<i>Damage sustained by Pierre Faubert.</i>						2 17 6
	5 bushels of oats sown, eaten and wasted ... estimated at 20 bushels,	1/3	1	11	3	...	1 11 3
	1½ bushel of peas sown, eaten and wasted—estimated at 10 bushels,	2/6	1	5	0	...	1 5 0
	2 bushels of oats sown,—damage estimated at, ... ..	...	1	5	0	...	1 5 0
No. 112.....	<i>Damage sustained by Joseph Rivet—St. Raillé's Concession.</i>						4 1 3
	A bushel of oats sown,—25 bushels,	1/3	1	11	3	1/3 a	0 12 6
	Damage to 2 bushels of peas sown,—estimated at 8 bushels,	2/6	1	0	0	...	1 0 0
No. 113.....	<i>Damage sustained by Eustache Lefebvre—Village of St. Timothée.</i>						1 12 6
	1½ arpent of rail fence burnt,	20/	1	5	0	...	1 5 0
	Loss of milk of his cow during 4 months, ... ..	...	1	5	0	...	...
No. 114.....	<i>Damage sustained by Ambroise Pitre.</i>						1 5 0
	300 bundles of hay,	40/	6	0	0	25/	3 15 0
	A cow which died from eating saltpetre, ... ..	...	2	0	0	...	...
	36 bushels of potatoes eaten, ... ..	...	1	5	0	1/3	1 5 0
No. 115.....	<i>Damage sustained by Joseph Myer—St. Raillé's Concession—Board of Works' Section.</i>						5 0 0
	5 arpents of peg fence,	22/6	5	12	6	...	5 12 6
	2 white oaks intended for shade in his field,	7/6	0	15	0	...	0 15 0
	A field of 4 arpents left uncultivated for want of a fence on the line of the Canal,	20/	4	0	0	...	2 0 0
	20 ash, hickory, maple, and other trees—estimated at,	5/	5	0	0	2/	2 0 0
No. 116.....	<i>Damage sustained by Widow Etienne Lefebvre.</i>						10 7 6
	7 bushels of potatoes sown, entirely destroyed—estimated at 100 bushels,	1/3	6	5	0	...	6 5 0
	1 arpent of fence, ... ..	...	1	10	0	...	1 10 0
	A fat pig (3 years old), ... ..	...	3	0	0	...	3 0 0
	A window broken, ... ..	...	0	7	6	...	0 7 6
No. 117.....	<i>Damage sustained by Félix Vinette.</i>						8 2 6
	6 arpents of rail fence,	12/6	3	15	0	...	3 15 0
	2 cords of wood,	5/	0	10	0	...	0 10 0
	Damage to his field of oats—estimated at, ... ..	...	3	0	0	...	3 0 0
	Damage to a field of turnips—estimated at, ... ..	...	1	5	0	...	1 5 0
	Damage to a field sown with 4 bushels of peas—estimated at 30 bushels,	2/6	3	15	0	...	3 15 0
	Damage to a field of Indian corn—estimated at ... ..	...	1	5	0	...	1 5 0
	Carried forward, ... ..	...	£	13	10	0	2604 10 6

Appendix
(U.)
22d January.

Appendix
(U.)
22d January.

PARISH OF ST. TIMOTHÉE.		Amount estimated by the Claimants.			Amount awarded by the Commissioners.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Brought forward, ... ..	...	...	...	13	10	0
	200 cedar pickets—estimated.	1	0	0	1	0	0
	200 rails, besides those already mentioned, carried off, ...	10/	1	0	1	0	0
	Damage to a field of hay—estimated at 150 bundles, ...	20/	1	10	1	10	0
	Fruit of his garden,	1	0	0	1	0	0
	Time lost in taking care of his fences and animals, ...	2	10	0			
No. 118.....	<i>Damage sustained by Guillaume M'Pherson.</i>						18 0 0
	A colt lost for want of a fence,	6	5	0			
No. 119.....	<i>Damage sustained by Venant Lefebvre—Farm of François Tessier, bought at Sheriff's Sale—Board of Works' Section.</i>						
	Damage to a field sown with 8 bushels of oats—estimated at 50 bushels,	1/3	3	2	3	2	6
	Damage to a field sown with 3½ bushels of peas—estimated at 12 bushels,	2/6	1	10	1	10	0
	Damage to his orchard—estimated at 8 bushels of apples,	2/6	1	0	1	0	0
	Damage to 21 arpents of picket fence,	20/	21	0	21	0	0
	N.B.—Claimed by François Tessier (No. 122). The land being seized by the Sheriff and adjudged to the said Venant Lefebvre, we were of opinion that the fences on the said land belonged to the said Venant Lefebvre by right.						26 12 6
No. 120.....	<i>Damage sustained by Joseph Bergevin—Board of Works' Section.</i>						
	15 maple trees in the cutting of the Canal,	2/6	1	17	6		
	7 do in a sugary,	10/	3	10	0	3	10
	5 butternut trees,	10/	2	10	0	5/	1
	2 cherry trees, ... ..	...	1	0	0	5/	0
	Damage to a field of Indian corn—6 bushels,	5/	1	10	0	...	1
	Damage to a field of hay—estimated at 150 bundles, ...	30/	2	5	0	25/	1
	Time lost in running after his animals and shutting his gates, ... ..	...	2	12	0		
	16½ arpents of rail fence,	20/	16	10	0	...	16
	Damage to his grain in 1842 :—						
	A field sown with 30 bushels of wheat—estimated at 30 bushels,	5/	...	...	...	7	10
	A field sown with 60 bushels of oats—estimated at 160 bushels,	1/3	...	...	...	10	0
	A field sown with 40 bushels peas—at 100 bushels, ...	3/9	...	...	2/6	12	10
	Straw from the above grain, ... ..	...	7	10	0		
	Damage to his grain in 1843 :—						
	Damage to a field of oats—estimated at 60 bushels, ...	1/3	...	...	...	3	15
	25 boards stolen,	10/	...	...	...	0	10
	2 windows broken, ... ..	...	...	...	...	0	7
	Straw and fodder proceeding from this year's grain, ...	...	3	0	0	...	...
	Damage to garden, ... ..	...	6	5	0	...	3
	Damage on the other side of the Canal, in his oats and his peas, ... ..	...	7	10	0	...	7
No. 121.....	<i>Damage sustained by François Mercier.</i>						70 5 0
	80 loads of firewood taken away—estimated,	1/	4	0	0	...	4
	Damage to a field of Indian corn—10 bushels,	5/	2	10	0	...	2
	A fowling piece taken from the hands of his servant, ...	...	2	10	0	...	...
	Damage to a field sown with 5 bushels of potatoes—estimated at, ... ..	...	1	17	6	...	1
No. 122.....	<i>Damage sustained by François Tessier—Board of Works' Section, 1842.</i>						8 7 6
	Damage to a field sown with 30 bushels of oats—estimated at 200 bushels,	1/3	16	3	4	...	12
	Damage to a field sown with 18 bushels peas—estimated at 100 bushels,	2/6	15	12	6	...	12
	Carried over, ... ..	...	...	...	...	£ 25 0 0	2727 15 6

Appendix (U.)

22d January.

Appendix (U.)

22d January.

PARISH OF ST. TIMOTHÉE.		Amount estimated by the Claimants.			Amount awarded by the Commissioners.					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Brought over, ... ..	...	...	...	25	0	0	2727	15	6
	Damage to a field sown with 26 bushels of wheat—estimated at 33 bushels,	5/	8	5 0	...	8	5	0		
	Damage to a field sown with 8 bushels barley—estimated at 56 bushels,	2/6	6	17 6	...	6	17	6		
	A field sown with Indian corn—estimated at 10 bush.	5/	2	10 0	...	2	10	0		
	A field sown with 1½ bushels buckwheat—estimated at 24 bushels,	4/	4	16 0	2/6	3	0	0		
	A field sown with 12 bushels potatoes,—estimated at 142 bushels,	2/	14	4 0	120a	7	10	0		
	Damage to 21 arpents of rail fence,	20/	21	0 0	1/3					
	N.B.—Claimed by Venant Lefebvre, as damage sustained by him. (No. 119).									
	12 fowls and two geese stolen, ... ..	...	0	15 0						
	1 ewe, ... ..	...	0	12 0						
	1843.									
The land was seized by the Sheriff.	40 bushels of grain which could not be sown for want of a fence on the Canal, ... ..	...	20	0 0						
	Damage to 3 bushels of peas for seed—estimated at 12 bushels,	2/6	1	10 0	...	1	10	0		
Do.	Damage to a field sown with 8 bushels of barley—estimated at 25 bushels,	2/6	3	2 6	...	3	2	6		
	Two oaks cut down in a field,	5/	0	10 0	...	0	10	0		
No. 123.....	<i>Damage sustained by Etienne Payment—St. Raille's Concession—Board of Works' Section, 1842.</i>								58	5 0
	Damage to a field sown with 10 bushels of potatoes—estimated at 80 bushels	1/3	5	0 0	...	5	0	0		
	A piece of ground sown with a panful of beans, ... ..	...	0	10 0	...	0	5	0		
	8 rows of peas—estimated at 12 bushels,	3/9	2	5 0	2/6	1	10	0		
	100 bundles of hay stolen, ... ..	...	1	10 0	30/	1	10	0		
	13 loads of wheat in stacks, stolen, ... ..	...	3	0 0	...	3	0	0		
	20 arpents of road in his field destroyed, ... ..	...	20	0 0	...	5	0	0		
	A drain along the said road, ... ..	...	2	10 0						
	Another road which he is obliged to make to carry out his grain, ... ..	...	2	10 0						
	Loss of time from the bad roads in his field, ... ..	...	4	0 0						
	Loss of time in looking after the fences and shutting the gates, ... ..	...	1	0 0						
Board of Works,	Damage to a field of oats, the drains having been filled up, ... ..	...	3	15 0	...	3	15	0		
	5 trees for shade in his field, cut down, ... ..	...	5	0 0	10/	2	10	0		
	4 small pine and 4 small fir trees in front of his door, ... ..	...	4	0 0	...	0	10	0		
	3 gates broken and a bridge broken through, ... ..	...	1	0 0	...	1	0	0		
	1½ arpent of log fence stolen and burnt, ... ..	...	2	5 0	...	2	5	0		
No. 124.....	<i>Damage sustained by Michel Tessier dit Lavigne, blacksmith—Donald McDonald's Section.</i>								26	5 0
	50 ash rails and 10 cedar stakes burnt, ... ..	...	0	7 6	...	0	7	6		
	Damage to a field of peas—estimated at 12 bushels,	2/6	1	10 0	...	1	10	0		
	Damage to a field of oats—estimated at 6 bushels,	1/3	0	7 6	...	0	7	6		
	Fruit of 20 apple trees—estimated at 40 bushels of apples,	2/6	5	0 0	...	5	0	0		
	2 French cherry trees broken, ... ..	...	0	5 0	...	0	5	0		
	15 rods of fence carried off, ... ..	...	0	15 0	...	0	15	0		
	A tree cut down which gave shade in his field, ... ..	...	1	0 0	...	0	10	0		
No. 125.....	<i>Damage sustained by the late Amable Bourdon, on his Farm at St. Raille—Board of Works' Section.</i>								15	13 6
	150 birch trees cut down and carried off,	2/	15	0 0	1/3	9	7	6		
	50 maple do do,	2/6	6	5 0	...	6	5	0		
	4 hemlock do do,	2/	0	8 0	1/3	0	5	0		
	20 grey ash trees do do,	1/8	1	13 4	1/3	1	5	0		
No. 126.....	<i>Damage sustained by Antoine Lebœuf—Board of Works' Section.</i>								17	2 6
	Ash, butternut, maple, and beech trees cut down, ... ..	...	7	0 0	...	5	0	0		
	Carried forward, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£2850	1 6

Appendix (U.)
22d January.

Appendix (U.)
22d January.

PARISH OF ST. TIMOTHÉE.		Amount estimated by the Claimants.			Amount awarded by the Commissioners.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Brought forward,						2850 1 6
No. 127.....	<i>Damage sustained by Louis Augé—Lot of Land at St. Michel's.</i>						
	Damage to a field sown with 2 bushels of potatoes, stolen—estimated at 20 bushels,	1/8	1 13	4	1/3	1 5	0
							1 5 0
No. 128.....	<i>Damage sustained by Joachim D'Arpentigny—Lot of Land at the Village of St. Timothée.</i>						
	Loss of milk of his cows, for want of fences,		1 6	0			
No. 129.....	<i>Damage sustained by Raphaël Payment dit Larivière—Board of Works' Section, 1842.</i>						
	A fine row of trees, 44 plane trees and a birch tree forming a grove, cut down on the line of the Canal,		45 0	0	44 a 5/	11 0	0
	Another fine row of 15 trees intended for shade in his field,		15 0	0			
Already estimated for.	Another row of 16 trees at the north west of the Canal, which formed a shade for his animals,		17 0	0			
	11½ arpents of log fence with cross ties,	40/	23 0	0		23 0	0
	Damage to a field sown with 21 bushels of potatoes, entirely destroyed,		15 0	0	168a 1/3	10 10	0
	A meadow of hay 1½ arpent, eaten and wasted, 250 bundles,	35/	6 11	3	25/	1 17	6
	Hay alongside his lines, 150 bundles,	35/	2 12	6	20/	1 10	0
	A field sown with 14 bushels of oats, wasted—estimated at 14 bushels,	1/3	1 1	0		0 17	6
	Damage to his orchard—estimated at 24 bushels of apples,	2/6	3 0	0		3 0	0
	Damage to a field sown with 7 bushels of peas, eaten and wasted—estimated at 55 bushels,	2/6	6 17	6		6 17	6
	5 geese stolen and shot,	2/6	0 12	6			
	A pine mast,		0 15	0		0 10	0
	Damage to a field sown with 3 bushels of buckwheat, —estimated at 60 bushels,	2/6	7 10	0		7 10	0
Board of Works,	A piece of ground left uncultivated on account of a water course proceeding from the said Canal (about 2 arpents,)				10/	1 0	0
	Time lost in preventing further damage,						
	A road destroyed by the Carters,		5 0	0		5 0	0
							72 12 6
No. 130.....	<i>Damage sustained by Joseph Latour—Lot of Land at Chs. Leboeuf's.</i>						
	15 bushels of potatoes eaten,		1 1	3	1/3	0 18	9
	20 bushels of buckwheat,	2/6	2 10	0			
	These 20 bushels of buckwheat are in Charles Leboeuf's account, (No. 45.).						
	6 loads of wood,	1/3	0 7	6		0 7	6
							1 6 3
No. 131.....	<i>Damage sustained by Louis Leduc—Lot of Land belonging to Ant. Henault—Part Laroque's Section and part Elliott's Section.</i>						
	Damage sustained from being obliged by the threats of the workmen to abandon his house during 5 months,		3 0	0		3 0	0
	Produce of a field sown with 7 bushels of potatoes, entirely lost—estimated at 50 bushels,	1/8	4 3	4	1/8	3 2	6
	1 spade stolen from his stable,		0 3	6			
							6 2 6
	Carried over,						£ 2931 7 9

Appendix
(U.)
22d January.

Appendix
(U.)
22d January.

PARISH OF ST. TIMOTHÉE.		Amount estimated by the Claimants.			Amount awarded by the Commissioners.					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Brought forward, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2931	7	9
No. 132.....	<i>Damage sustained by Louis Decoigne—Last Section above the Canal.</i>									
	Damage to a field sown with 9 bushels of oats—estimated at 60 bushels,	1/3	3	15	0	...	3	15	0	
	Damage to his field of potatoes—estimated at 25 bushels,	1/8	2	1	8	1/3	1	11	3	
	60 ash rails burnt and carried off, ... ..	...	0	7	6	...	0	7	6	
	1 calf stolen, ... ..	...	0	5	0	...	...	...	...
	6 maple trees cut down,	10/	3	0	0	2/6	1	10	0	
	6 loads of wood chopped down,	1/3	0	7	6	...	0	7	6	
	Damage to his pens—estimated at 8 bushels,	2/6	1	0	0	...	1	0	0	
	Damage to his buckwheat—estimated at 10 bushels, ..	2/6	1	5	0	...	1	5	0	
	Damage to a meadow—estimated at 100 bundles, ...	35/	1	15	0	25/	1	5	0	
	5 bushels of apples stolen,	2/6	0	12	6	...	0	12	6	
								1113	9	
No. 133.....	<i>Damage sustained by Augustin Poirier—Cayle's Section.</i>									
Line of Canal,...	5 butternut trees cut down on the line of the Canal, ...	...	5	0	0	...	...	...	...
	150 ash rails carried off,	15/	1	2	6	...	1	2	6	
	2½ cords of hemlock, ... ..	...	0	12	6	...	0	12	6	
	Time lost in preventing further damage, ... ..	...	1	10	0	...	...	...	...
	106 rails carried off, ... ..	...	0	15	0	...	0	15	0	
	1½ cords of mixed wood taken from his field,	6/	0	9	0	5/	0	7	6	
								217	6	
No. 134.....	<i>Damage sustained by François Charbonnault, (Master Mason.)</i>									
Board of Works,	A foundation wall 5 feet in height, and 30 x 20—separation wall which he had undertaken to make for Louis Bergevin, covered up in the widening of the Canal, ... ..	...	4	7	6	...	4	7	6	
	For having been retarded in his undertaking, and time lost by himself and 4 men in removing the materials of the foundation wall further off, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	0	18	0	
								5	5	6
No. 135.....	<i>Damage sustained by Antoine Poirier dit Lafleur—Larocque and Lyman's Section.</i>									
	A bridge over the culvert, ... ..	...	0	5	0	...	0	5	0	
	2 arpents of log fence carried off,	30/	3	0	0	...	3	0	0	
	Damage to his grain, ... ..	...	0	10	0	...	0	10	0	
	An ash tree forming a shade in his field, ... ..	...	0	5	0	...	0	5	0	
	25 rails stolen, ... ..	...	0	5	0	...	0	5	0	
								4	5	0
No. 136.....	<i>Damage sustained by Honoré Laurin—Board of Works' Section.</i>									
	16 arpents of fence, half log and half rail, and 8 arpents of log fence, ... ..	...	16	0	0	...	...	...	...
	8 arpents of rails, ... ..	...	8	0	0	...	24	0	0	
								24	0	0
								£2991	3	3

CLAIMS

22d January.

For damages sustained from the notorious attack of the Laborers on the Beauharnois Canal, on the 12th June, 1843.

22d January.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>By Andrew Elliott, Contractor.</i>							
Personal injury causing 21 days confinement in a precarious state, medical attendance, and loss of time,.....	...	45	0	0	45	0	0
<i>By Duncan Grant.</i>							
For repairing of house,.....	...	18	15	0			
14 Windsor chairs,.....	7/6	5	5	0			
1 folding cherry table,.....	50/	2	10	0			
6 plates,.....	10/	3	0	0			
Towels, shirts, &c.,.....	...	1	5	0			
Crockery,.....	...	2	5	0			
2 dozens cut tumblers,.....	20/	2	0	0			
2 dozens wine glasses,.....	15/	1	10	0			
2 quart decanters,.....	25/	2	10	0			
1 gold watch repairing,.....	...	1	10	0			
1 curled maple wash stand,.....	...	1	10	0			
Pricing and examining the damages done, and paid for removing family, wheels, house repairing, and loss of business,.....	...	25	0	0	69	10	0
<i>By Duncan A. McDonald, Contractor.</i>							
For the total destruction of dry goods in the store, valued, and a trunk of wearing apparel,.....	...	110	0	0			
Flour and oatmeal,.....	...	31	0	0			
Groceries,.....	...	40	0	0			
Repairing store, estimated by mechanics,.....	...	25	0	0			
Breaking dwelling house and plundering it,.....	...	7	10	0			
Amount of damages sustained in consequence,.....	...	95	0	0			
For crockery and tin ware,.....	...	10	0	0			
1 cask powder,.....	...	2	10	0			
Hardware,.....	...	5	0	0			
					326	10	0
				£	441	0	0

N. B.—On the three claims made by Messrs. Andrew Elliott, Contractor, Duncan Grant, Boarding-House keeper, and Duncan A. McDonald, Contractor and Store-keeper, no valuation has been made by us, being cases for special consideration.

WORKMEN NOT PAID.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1.—By the Board of Works.							
1st.— <i>Joachim Primeau</i> , of Chateauguay, hired himself by Contract before Notaries in 1842, for 34 days, with 2 vehicles, ...	1/3	22	3	0			
Received on account,.....	...	1	5	0			
Balance due,.....	...	20	17	0	20	17	0
which Mr. Begly, Paymaster, states having paid by error to another man.							
2d.— <i>Joachim Jasmin</i> , of St. Clément; 31 days work in 1842,	6/6	10	1	6			
Received on account,.....	...	6	10	0			
Balance due,.....	...	3	11	6	3	11	6
which Mr. Begly states having paid by error to another man.							
3rd.— <i>Pierre Boyer</i> , of St. Timothée; 12½ days work with a vehicle, in 1842, @ 6s. 6d. according to contract before Notaries. (Under Brown, foreman, deceased.) ...	...	4	1	6	4	1	6
4th.— <i>Jacques D'Aout</i> , of St. Timothée, 1842; 17½ days with vehicles, at 6s. 6d. contract before Notaries. (Laytel, foreman,) ...	...	5	13	9	5	13	9
5th.— <i>François D'Aout</i> , of St. Timothée, 7 days with vehicles, at 6s. 6d., contract before Notaries, ...	...	2	5	8	2	5	8
Carried over,.....	...			£	36	9	6

WORKMEN NOT PAID.—(Continued.)

1.—By the Board of Works.—(Continued.)		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought over,.....		...	...	...	36	9	5
6th.—Guillaume Laberge, of St. Clément, 1842; 27 days with 2 vehicles, one at 6s. 6d., and the other at	4/6	15	2	6			
Received,.....		11	3	6			
Balance due,.....		3	19	0	3	19	0
2.—By H. Denault, Contractor. (Set to work by Cameron Frank Cowan, Sub-Contractor.)					40	8	5
1st.—Paul Faubert handed to the Commissioners a note signed by Stanley Clerck, 4th September, 1843, for,.....		8	1	3			
2nd.—Jean Bte. Tibert, do do,.....		8	1	3			
3rd.—Charles Greff, do do,.....		8	6	1 ¹ / ₂			
4th.—Joseph Longtin, do do,.....		4	0	7 ¹ / ₂			
5th.—Michel Longtin, do do,.....		6	9	4 ¹ / ₂			
6th.—Cassimire D'Aout, do do,.....		5	12	6			
7th.—François Peltier, do do,.....		3	4	3			
8th.—Charles Faubert, do do,.....		11	5	0			
9th.—Joseph Haincault, do do,.....		7	2	6			
10th.—Alexander Scott, do do,.....		24	8	0			
11th.—John Stenson, do do,.....		26	10	7 ¹ / ₂	113	1	6
3.—By John Squire, Sub-Contractor, and payable by Charles Larocque, Esq., by Contract of 1st June, 1843, before O. Leblanc, Not. Pub.							
1st.—Etienne Mompetit, by note,.....		2	0	0			
2nd.—Louis René Leduc,.....		3	12	6			
3rd.—J. Bte. Chatigny,.....		6	5	0			
4th.—Louis Chatigny,.....		0	12	6			
5th.—Louis Julien,.....		1	2	6			
6th.—Jean Bapt. Cleroux,.....		1	13	9			
7th.—Henry Leane, for 43 days, with a vehicle,.....		8	1	3			
42 do in digging,.....	2/6	5	11	0	28	18	6
4.—By Dunn, Sub-Contractor—Crawford Section.							
François D'Aout, 16 days with his vehicle,.....	3/9	3	0	0			
Received on account,.....		1	5	0			
Balance due,.....		1	15	0			
Besides 9 days in digging,.....		1	2	6	2	17	6
2nd.—Jacques D'Aout, St. Timothée, 11 days with vehicle,.....	3/9	2	1	3			
22 do do	4/	4	8	0	6	9	3
3rd.—Joseph Latour, of St. Timothée, 12 days with his vehicle,.....	3/9	2	5	0			
7 ¹ / ₂ do in digging,.....	2/6	0	18	9	3	3	9
4th.—Jacques Hébert, of St. Timothée,.....		4	16	0	4	16	0
5th.—Louis D'Aout, of St. Timothée, 28 days with his vehicle,.....		5	10	6			
By a Bon annexed,.....		2	16	0	8	6	6
6th.—Louis Lecours, 7 days,.....	2/6	0	17	6			
18 do with vehicle,.....	4/	3	12	0	4	9	6
7th.—Louis Lavigne, 13 days with vehicles,.....	4/	2	12	0	2	12	0
8th.—Albert Mercier, 21 days with 2 vehicles,.....	7/6	12	5	0			
25 do in digging,.....	2/6				12	5	0
5.—By Brown & Finlay.							
Grégoire D'Aout, 1843, 4th December,.....		9	9	1			
Received on account,.....		3	0	0			
Balance due,.....		6	9	1	6	9	1
Pierre Souanier, 1843, 17th October,.....		7	11	5			
Received on account,.....		2	10	0			
Balance due,.....		5	1	5	5	1	5
Auguste Mailloux, 1843, 19th October,.....		5	13	11	5	13	11
Pierre Leduc, 1843, 7th October,.....		8	7	6	8	7	6
Charles Rapin, 1843, 3rd August,.....		15	19	6	15	19	6
N. B. Gabriel Urtubise, and others, have not yet produced their claims.					£ 268	19	4

Appendix
(U.)

RECAPITULATION.

Appendix
(U.)

22d January.

22d January.

						£	s.	d.
1.	Claims of Habitans of St. Clement,	...	...	...	...	1258	2	10
2.	Claims of Habitans of St. Timothée,	...	...	...	...	2991	3	3
3.	Claims of Three Individuals for loss of property during the riot,	...	...	...	...	441	0	0
4.	Claims of Labourers for pay,	...	...	...	...	268	19	4
	Total,	...	...	...	...	£ 4959	5	5

(Signed,)

C. WETHERALL, *Stip. Magistrate.*
CHARLES MANUEL.

MONTREAL, 31st January, 1844.

Appendix
(V.)

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Appendix
(V.)

7th January.

27th January.

REPORTS of Agricultural Societies laid before the Legislative Assembly on the 27th January,
1845.

- No. 1.—Return of the County of Two Mountains Agricultural Society, for the year 1841.
 No. 2.—Return of ditto ditto for the year 1842.
 No. 3.—Return of ditto ditto for the year 1844.
 No. 4.—Return of the Agricultural Society for the County of Drummond, for the year 1843.
 No. 5.—Return of ditto ditto for the year 1844.
 No. 6.—Return of the Agricultural Society for the County of Chambly, for the year 1844.

No. 1.—RETURN of the County of Two MOUNTAINS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the
year 1841, as directed by the Act 4th William IV., chapter seventh.

By amount remaining in the Treasurer's hands,	...	...	...	...	...	£ 2	2	8
By amount received from the Receiver General,	...	...	...	...	...	80	0	0
By amount received from Members of the Society,	...	...	...	...	...	47	12	6
By amount received from Montreal District Society,	...	...	...	...	...	85	4	6½
						£ 164	19	8½

Appendix
(V.)
27th January.

No. 1.—RETURN of the County of TWO MOUNTAINS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(V.)
27th January.

To cash paid the following persons for premiums as hereafter described:—

PREMIUMS.	TO WHOM PAID.	AMOUNT.		
		£	s.	d.
<i>On Barley.</i>				
1.	C. J. Forbes,	1	5	0
2.	Augustin Rochon,	1	0	0
3.	John Earle,	0	15	0
4.	John Inglis,	0	10	0
5.	William LeRoy,	0	5	0
				3 15 0
<i>On Grass.</i>				
1.	William M'Geoch,	1	5	0
2.	John Earle,	1	0	0
3.	James Marshall,	0	15	0
4.	James M'Ewit,	0	10	0
5.	Daniel Case,	0	5	0
				3 15 0
<i>On Rye.</i>				
1.	Robert M'Clure,	1	5	0
2.	C. J. Forbes,	1	0	0
3.	Paul Doig,	0	15	0
4.	John Doig,	0	10	0
5.	William M'Farlane,	0	5	0
				3 15 0
<i>On Wheat.</i>				
1.	John M'Martin,	1	5	0
2.	Heman Nichols,	1	0	0
3.	Stephen Burwash,	0	15	0
4.	William Godmare,	0	10	0
5.	Thomas Morrison,	0	5	0
				3 15 0
<i>On Oats.</i>				
1.	John Fraser,	1	5	0
2.	John Jackson,	1	0	0
3.	John Wainwright,	0	15	0
4.	James Clarke,	0	10	0
5.	Peter Murdoch,	0	5	0
				3 15 0
<i>On Peas.</i>				
1.	Martin Albright,	1	5	0
2.	John Wainwright,	1	0	0
3.	William M'Geoch,	0	15	0
4.	William LeRoy,	0	10	0
5.	Thomas Patton,	0	5	0
				3 15 0
<i>On Maslin.</i>				
1.	John M'Phee,	1	5	0
2.	James M'Laren,	1	0	0
3.	William Morrison,	0	15	0
4.	Mrs. Mary Thomson,	0	10	0
5.	William Drew,	0	5	0
				3 15 0
<i>On Potatoes.</i>				
1.	C. J. Forbes,	1	5	0
2.	John M'Martin,	1	0	0
3.	John Jackson,	0	15	0
4.	James Wilson,	0	10	0
5.	George Reinboth,	0	5	0
				3 15 0
<i>On Turnips.</i>				
1.	Revd. Wm. Abbott,	0	15	0
2.	John Wainwright,	0	10	0
3.	Sidney Cochran,	0	5	0
				1 10 0
	Carried forward,	...	...	£ 31 10 0

PREMIUMS.	TO WHOM PAID.								AMOUNT.						
									£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
	Brought forward, ... ..								...	...	...	31	10	0
	<i>On Summer Fallow.</i>														
1.	James Clarke,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0			
2.	James Gordon,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	15	0			
3.	Heman Nichols,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	0			
												2	5	0	
	<i>On Indian Corn.</i>														
1.	Jacob Schagel,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	0			
2.	Moses Davis,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0			
3.	John Harrington,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	15	0			
4.	Mrs. Theodore Davis,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	0			
5.	Stephen Burwash,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	0			
												3	15	0	
	<i>On best managed Farms.</i>														
1.	James Gordon,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	0			
2.	John Harrington,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	0			
3.	Peter Murdoch,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	0			
4.	James Clarke,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0			
5.	Levi Levit,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	15	0			
6.	Peter M'Martin,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	0			
												7	0	0	
	For the best managed Farm which had previously obtained the first premium, the Society's Medal to Mr. John M'Phee—value, ... ..								...	...	...	2	5	0
	<i>On Stud Horses.</i>														
1.	John M'Martin,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	0			
2.	Milo Lane,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	0			
3.	John Earle,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0			
4.	Edward Dorion,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	15	0			
												5	5	0	
	<i>On Mares with their Foals.</i>														
1.	John M'Phee,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	0			
2.	Archibald Graham,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0			
3.	John M'Martin,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	15	0			
4.	Sidney Cochrane,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	0			
5.	John Harrington,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	0			
												3	15	0	
	<i>On 2 year old Colts.</i>														
1.	John M'Martin,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0			
2.	John Noyes,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	15	0			
3.	William LeRoy,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	0			
												2	5	0	
	<i>On 2 year old Mare Colts.</i>														
1.	Levi Levit,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0			
2.	John M'Cruer,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	15	0			
3.	Stephen Burwash,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	0			
												2	5	0	
	<i>On Yearling Colts.</i>														
1.	Walter M'Ewit,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	15	0			
2.	Levi Levit,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	0			
3.	John M'Martin,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	0			
												1	10	0	
	<i>On Bulls.</i>														
1.	Colin Dewar,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	0			
2.	James Marshall,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	0			
3.	Peter Dewar,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	15	0			
												3	5	0	
	<i>On 2 year old Bulls.</i>														
1.	Edward Jones, Junior,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0			
2.	Rev'd. Wm. Abbott,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	15	0			
												1	15	0	
	Carried over,	£	66	15	0

Appendix (V.)

No. 1.—RETURN of the County of TWO MOUNTAINS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix (V.)

27th January.

27th January.

PREMIUMS.	TO WHOM PAID.								AMOUNT.					
									£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Brought over, ... ..								...	...	...	66	15	0
	<i>On Cows.</i>													
1.	Andrew M'Gregor,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	0			
2.	Duncan M'Martin,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0			
3.	Colin Dewar,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	15	0			
4.	John Gordon,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	0			
5.	Donald Dewar,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	0			
												3	15	0
	<i>On 2 year old Steers.</i>													
1.	Colin Dewar,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0			
2.	Orlando Powers,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	15	0			
3.	John M'Phee,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	0			
												2	5	0
	<i>On 2 year old Heifers.</i>													
1.	Sidney Cochrane,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0			
2.	John Gordon,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	15	0			
3.	Robert Thomson,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	0			
4.	John M'Connell,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	0			
												2	10	0
	<i>On 1 year old Steers.</i>													
1.	John Jackson,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0			
2.	Donald Dewar,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	15	0			
3.	Edward Jones, Junior,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	0			
4.	Phineas Hutchins,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	0			
												2	10	0
	<i>On 1 year old Heifers.</i>													
1.	Robert Thomson,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0			
2.	Andrew M'Gregor,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	15	0			
3.	Duncan Dewar,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	0			
4.	Thomas Lett,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	0			
												2	10	0
	<i>On Bull Calves.</i>													
1.	Martin Albright,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	0			
2.	John Fraser,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	0			
												0	15	0
	<i>Best Yoke Oxen.</i>													
1.	John Jackson,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	0			
2.	William Douglass,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0			
3.	James Veitch,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	15	0			
4.	Levi Levit,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	0			
												3	10	0
	<i>Best Ram.</i>													
1.	James Gordon,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	15	0			
2.	William M'Geoch,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	0			
3.	Archibald Scott,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	0			
												1	10	0
	<i>1 year old Ram.</i>													
1.	John Inglis,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	15	0			
2.	William M'Geoch,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	0			
3.	James Clarke,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	0			
												1	10	0
	<i>Best 3 Ewes aged.</i>													
1.	William M'Geoch,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	15	0			
2.	James Clarke,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	0			
3.	William Scott,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	0			
												1	10	0
	<i>Best three 1 year old Ewes.</i>													
1.	William M'Geoch,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	15	0			
2.	James Clarke,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	0			
3.	John Grant,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	0			
												1	10	0
	<i>On Sows.</i>													
1.	Donald C. M'Lean,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	15	0			
2.	Abner Rice,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	0			
3.	Joseph Lennin,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	0			
												1	10	0
	Carried forward, ... ..								...	...	...	92	0	0

Appendix
(V.)

No. 1.—RETURN of the County of TWO MOUNTAINS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(V.)

27th January.

27th January.

PREMIUMS.	TO WHOM PAID.	AMOUNT.					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Brought forward, ... ..	...	...	...	92	0	0
	<i>On Boars.</i>						
1.	Moses Davis,	0	15	0			
2.	Donald C. McLean,	0	10	0			
3.	Rinaldo Fuler,	0	5	0			
					1	10	0
	<i>On Butter.</i>						
1.	Robert McLure,	1	5	0			
2.	Gustavus A. Hooker,	1	0	0			
3.	Number eight,	0	15	0			
4.	Number twenty-four,	0	10	0			
5.	George Glines,	0	5	0			
					3	15	0
	<i>On Cheese.</i>						
1.	George Glines,	1	5	0			
3.	Clarke Davis,	1	0	0			
3.	Number five,	0	15	0			
4.	James McEwit,	0	10	0			
5.	Stephen Bond,	0	5	0			
					3	15	0
	<i>On Dressed Cloth.</i>						
1.	John Burwash,	1	0	0			
2.	Number ten,	0	15	0			
3.	John Noyes,	0	10	0			
4.	G. A. Hooker,	0	5	0			
					2	10	0
	<i>On Etoffe.</i>						
1.	William McGeoch,	1	0	0			
2.	Walter McEwit,	0	15	0			
3.	Number one,	0	10	0			
4.	Donald C. McLean,	0	5	0			
					2	10	0
	<i>On Flannel.</i>						
1.	William McEwit,	1	0	0			
2.	Paul Doig,	0	15	0			
3.	William Drew,	0	10	0			
4.	Walter McEwit,	0	5	0			
					2	10	0
	<i>Ploughing Match.</i>						
	<i>First Class.</i>						
	To James Gallaway, the Society's Medal—value,	1	10	0			
	<i>Second Class—men.</i>						
1.	William McClure,	1	5	0			
2.	James McEwit,	1	0	0			
3.	Edward Jones, Junior,	0	15	0			
4.	Archibald Graham,	0	10	0			
5.	Stephen Burwash, Jun.,	0	5	0			
					5	5	0
	<i>Third Class—boys.</i>						
1.	William McEwit,	1	5	0			
2.	Charles Albright,	1	2	6			
3.	Peter Benedict,	1	0	0			
4.	William Coolins,	0	17	6			
5.	Erastus Reinboth,	0	15	0			
6.	Peter McMartin,	0	12	6			
7.	George Hooker,	0	10	0			
					6	2	6
	<i>For the best pair of Horses and Tackling.</i>						
1.	William Coolins,	1	0	0			
2.	John Cameron,	0	15	0			
3.	Stephen Burwash,	0	10	0			
					2	5	0
	EXPENSES OF THE SOCIETY.						
	3 Inspectors, each 21 days at 5s.	15	15	0			
	Secretary's Salary,	2	10	0			
	Printing, Stationery and Postages,	2	17	6			
					21	2	6
	Balance, Cash, in the hands of the Treasurer, ... ..	...	...	...	21	148	½
					£ 164	198	½

Appendix
(V.)
27th January.

Appendix
(V.)
27th January.

No. 2.—A STATEMENT of the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the County of Two MOUNTAINS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the year 1842.

PREMIUMS.	TO WHOM PAID.	RESIDENCE.	AMOUNT.						
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
<i>On Stud Horses.</i>									
1.	To John M'Martin,	River Rouge,.....	2	0	0				
2.	" Donald C. M'Lean,	Beech Ridge,.....	1	10	0				
3.	" William LeRoy,	River Rouge,.....	1	0	0	4	10	0	
<i>On Brood Mares.</i>									
1.	To James M'Couet,	Lachute,.....	1	5	0				
2.	" Ronald M'Phee	Chatham,.....	1	0	0				
3.	" Martin Albright,	Argenteuil,.....	0	15	0				
4.	" William Drew,	Lachute,.....	0	10	0	3	10	0	
<i>On 2 year old Stud Horses.</i>									
1.	To James M'Couet,	Lachute,.....	1	0	0				
2.	" Hugh Fraser,	Argenteuil,.....	0	15	0				
3.	" John M'Gregor,	Lachute,.....	0	10	0	2	5	0	
<i>On 2 year old Mares.</i>									
1.	To John M'Couet,	Lachute,.....	1	0	0				
2.	" John M'Martin,	River Rouge,.....	0	15	0				
3.	" Thomas Dodd,	St. Andrews,.....	0	10	0	2	5	0	
<i>On 1 year old Colts.</i>									
1.	To John M'Martin,	River Rouge,.....	0	15	0				
2.	" John M'Phee,	Beech Ridge,.....	0	10	0	1	5	0	
DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.									
<i>On Butter.</i>									
1.	To James M'Couet,	Lachute,.....	1	5	0				
2.	" John M'Phee,	Beech Ridge,.....	1	0	0				
3.	" John Fraser,	Lachute,.....	0	15	0				
4.	" Walter Gallaway,	Chute Road,.....	0	10	0	3	10	0	
<i>On Cheese.</i>									
1.	To Clark Davis,	Jerusalem,.....	1	5	0				
2.	" James M'Couet,	Lachute,.....	1	0	0				
3.	" Stephen Bond,	Beech Ridge,.....	0	15	0				
4.	" Phineas Hutchins,	Lachute,.....	0	10	0	3	10	0	
<i>On Etaffe.</i>									
1.	To John Burwash,	River Rouge,.....	1	0	0				
2.	" Martin Albright,	Argenteuil,.....	0	15	0				
3.	" John M'Martin,	River Rouge,.....	0	10	0	2	5	0	
<i>On Dressed Cloth.</i>									
1.	To John M'Martin,	River Rouge,.....	1	0	0				
2.	" Stephen Burwash,	Do,.....	0	15	0				
3.	" Duncan M'Martin,	Do,.....	0	10	0	2	5	0	
<i>On Flannel.</i>									
1.	To Judah Center,	Chatham,.....	1	0	0				
2.	" Paul Doig,	Lachute,.....	0	15	0				
3.	" Levi Levit,	Chatham,.....	0	10	0	2	5	0	
<i>On Swine—Boars.</i>									
1.	To Edward Jones,	Argenteuil,.....	0	15	0				
2.	" William LeRoy,	River Rouge,.....	0	10	0				
Carried forward,...			£	1	5	0	27	10	0

Appendix (V.)

No. 2.--A STATEMENT of the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE, &c.--(Continued.)

Appendix (V.)

27th January.

27th January.

PREMIUMS.	TO WHOM PAID.	RESIDENCE.	AMOUNT.						
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
	Brought forward, .. .. .	.. .. .	1	5	0	27	10	0
	<i>On Sows.</i>								
1.	To Charles Benedict,	St. Andrews,.....	0	15	0				
2.	" Stephen Burwash,	River Rouge,.....	0	10	0				
3.	" Donald C. M'Lenn,	Beech Ridge,.....	0	5	0	2	15	0	
	<i>On Sheep—aged Rams.</i>								
1.	To William M'Geoch,	St. Augustin,.....	0	15	0				
2.	" John M'Martin,	River Rouge,.....	0	10	0				
3.	" Thomas Dodd,	St. Andrews,.....	0	5	0	1	10	0	
	<i>On one year old Rams.</i>								
1.	To Archibald M'Callum,	Côte Mede,.....	0	15	0				
2.	" Alexander Paul,	Bethany,.....	0	10	0				
3.	" John M'Martin,	River Rouge,.....	0	5	0	1	10	0	
	<i>On aged Ewes.</i>								
1.	To James Clarke,	St. Hermas,.....	0	15	0				
2.	" William M'Geoch,	St. Augustin,.....	0	10	0				
3.	" John McMartin,	River Rouge,.....	0	5	0	1	10	0	
	<i>On one year old Ewes.</i>								
1.	To William M'Geoch,	St. Augustin,.....	0	15	0				
2.	" James Clarke,	St. Hermas,.....	0	10	0				
3.	" John M'Martin,	River Rouge,.....	0	5	0	1	10	0	
	<i>On Oxen.</i>								
1.	To John M'Martin,	River Rouge,.....	1	5	0				
2.	" Jacob Schagel,	Chatham,.....	1	0	0				
3.	" Levi Levit,	Do,.....	0	15	0	3	0	0	
	<i>On two year old Steers.</i>								
1.	To C. J. Forbes,	Carillon,.....	1	0	0				
2.	" John Jackson,	Isle au Chat,.....	0	15	0				
3.	" Phineas Hutchins,	Lachute,.....	0	10	0	2	5	0	
	<i>On one year old Steers.</i>								
1.	To Donald Stewart,	Lachute,.....	1	0	0				
2.	" Donald Dewar,	Chatham,.....	0	15	0				
3.	" John M'Martin,	River Rouge,.....	0	10	0	2	5	0	
	<i>On Bulls.</i>								
1.	To James Marshall,	St. Eustache,.....	1	10	0				
2.	" Colin Dewar,	Chatham,.....	1	0	0	2	10	0	
	<i>On two year old Bulls.</i>								
1.	To John Collins,	Lachute,.....	1	0	0				
2.	" Moses Davis,	St. Andrews,.....	0	15	0	1	15	0	
	<i>On one year old Bulls.</i>								
1.	To Martin Albright,	Argenteuil,.....	1	0	0				
2.	" Andrew M'Gregor,	Chute Road,.....	0	15	0	1	15	0	
	<i>On Milch Cows.</i>								
1.	To Colin Dewar,	Chatham,.....	1	5	0				
2.	" Duncan M'Martin,	River Rouge,.....	1	0	0				
3.	" David Beattie,	St. Andrews,.....	0	15	0				
4.	" Robert Turnbull,	Chatham,.....	0	10	0	3	10	0	
	Carried over,				£	53	5	0

Appendix
(V.)

No. 2.—A STATEMENT of the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE, &c.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(V.)

27th January.

27th January.

PREMIUMS.	TO WHOM PAID.	RESIDENCE.	AMOUNT.		
			£	s.	d.
	Brought over,...		53	5	0
	<i>On two year old Heifers.</i>				
1.	To Levi Levit,	Chatham,.....	1	0	0
2.	" Donald Dewar,	Do,.....	0	15	0
3.	" Duncan Dewar,	Chute Road,.....	0	10	0
				2	5
	<i>On one year old Heifers.</i>				
1.	" Duncan Dewar,	Chute Road,.....	0	15	0
2.	" Walter Galloway,	Do,.....	0	10	0
3.	" Duncan M'Martin,	River Rouge,.....	0	5	0
				1	10
	<i>On Grass.</i>				
1.	To John Wainwright,	Silver Heights,.....	1	5	0
2.	" William Godmare,	St. Augustin,.....	1	0	0
3.	" Alexander Paul,	Bethany,.....	0	15	0
4.	" Stephen Burwash,	River Rouge,.....	0	10	0
				3	10
	<i>On Barley.</i>				
1.	To Rev. Wm. Abbott,	St. Andrews,.....	1	5	0
2.	" John Burwash,	River Rouge,.....	1	0	0
3.	" John M'Phee,	Beech Ridge,.....	0	15	0
4.	" Martin Albright,	Argenteuil,.....	0	10	0
				3	10
	<i>On Rye.</i>				
1.	To Robert M'Clure,	St. Scholastique,.....	1	5	0
2.	" John Fraser,	Lachute,.....	1	0	0
3.	" William M'Alister,	East Settlement,.....	0	15	0
4.	" Thomas Buchanan,	Lachute,.....	0	10	0
				3	10
	<i>On Wheat.</i>				
1.	To Heman Nichols,	Beech Ridge,.....	1	5	0
2.	" Benjamin Birch,	Lachute,.....	1	0	0
3.	" Mr. Dixon,	Do,.....	0	15	0
4.	" John M'Martin,	River Rouge,.....	0	10	0
				3	10
	<i>On Oats.</i>				
1.	To John Oswald,	St. Augustin,.....	1	5	0
2.	" John Christie,	East Settlement,.....	1	0	0
3.	" John M'Phee,	Beech Ridge,.....	0	15	0
4.	" John Harrington,	St. Andrews,.....	0	10	0
				3	10
	<i>On mixed Grain.</i>				
1.	To Charles Davis,	Jerusalem,.....	1	5	0
2.	" Duncan M'Martin,	River Rouge,.....	1	0	0
3.	" John Earle,	St. Scholastique,.....	0	15	0
4.	" William Morin,	St. Augustin,.....	0	10	0
				3	10
	<i>On Peas.</i>				
1.	To John Noyes,	Chatham,.....	1	5	0
2.	" James Marshall,	St. Eustache,.....	1	0	0
4.	" William M'Geoch,	St. Augustin,.....	0	15	0
3.	" William M'Alister,	East Settlement,.....	0	10	0
				3	10
	<i>On Potatoes.</i>				
1.	To Stephen Burwash,	River Rouge,.....	1	5	0
2.	" Judah Center,	Chatham,.....	1	0	0
3.	" John M'Martin,	River Rouge,.....	0	15	0
4.	" Heman Nichols,	Beech Ridge,.....	0	10	0
				3	10
	Carried forward,...		£	85	0

No. 2.—A STATEMENT of the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE, &c.—(Continued.)

27th January.

27th January.

PREMIUMS.	TO WHOM PAID.	RESIDENCE.	AMOUNT.					
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Brought forward, ... ..		...	...	...	85	0	0
	<i>On Indian Corn.</i>							
1.	To Jacob Schagel,	Chatham,.....	1	5	0			
2.	" Edward Jones,	Argenteuil,.....	1	0	0			
3.	" John Noyes,	Chatham,.....	0	15	0			
4.	" John Harrington,	St. Andrews,.....	0	10	0			
						3	10	0
	<i>On Turnips.</i>							
1.	To C. J. Forbes,	Carillon,.....	0	15	0			
2.	" John Wainwright,	Silver Heights,.....	0	10	0			
3.	" Rev. Wm. Abbott,	St. Andrews,.....	0	5	0			
						1	10	0
	<i>Best managed Farms.</i>							
	The Society's Medal to Stephen Burwash,	River Rouge,.....	2	5	0			
1.	To John Harrington,	St. Andrews,.....	2	0	0			
2.	" James Clarke,	St. Hermas,.....	1	10	0			
3.	" William LeRoy,	River Rouge,.....	1	5	0			
4.	" Peter M'Martin,	Do,.....	1	0	0			
						8	0	0
	<i>Ploughing Match.</i>							
	The Society's Medal to James M'Culloch,	Isle au Chat,.....	1	10	0			
						1	10	0
	<i>2nd Class Ploughmen.</i>							
1.	To John Coolins,	Lachute,.....	1	5	0			
2.	" James M'Couet,	Do,.....	1	0	0			
3.	" Archibald LeRoy,	River Rouge,.....	0	15	0			
4.	" Edward Jones,	Argenteuil,.....	0	10	0			
5.	" James M'Couet,	Lachute,.....	0	5	0			
						8	15	0
	<i>2nd. Lads under 21 years.</i>							
1.	To Charles Albright,	Bay Carillon,.....	1	5	0			
2.	" James M'Couet, Junior,	Lachute,.....	1	2	6			
3.	" Peter M'Martin,	Carillon,.....	1	0	0			
4.	" Gustavus Hooker,	Chute Road,.....	0	17	6			
5.	" Judah Center, Junior,	Chatham,.....	0	15	0			
6.	" Erastus Reinboth,	Chute Road,.....	0	12	6			
7.	" Henry Jefferson,	Do,.....	0	10	0			
8.	" John M'Lean,	Beech Ridge,.....	0	7	6			
9.	" George Albright,	St. Andrews,.....	0	5	0			
						6	15	0
	<i>On the best Horses, Harness and Plough.</i>							
1.	To John Coolins,	Lachute,.....	1	0	0			
2.	" Walter M'Couet,	Do,.....	0	15	0			
3.	" George Reinboth,	Chute Road,.....	0	10	0			
						2	5	0
						£ 112	5	0
	Amount received from Government,		80	0	0			
	Amount of Subscription from Members,		40	5	0			
	Amount in the Treasurer's hands,		16	16	10½			
	Paid Judges of Crop and Farms,					18	10	0
	" Printing,					1	17	6
	" Secretary's Salary,					2	10	0
	" Contingencies,					2	10	0
	Balance in the Treasurer's hands,					4	9	4½
			£ 137	1	10½	137	1	10½

No. 3.—A Statement of the proceedings of the County of Two Mountains Agricultural Society, for 1844; and also a list of the Premiums awarded at the County Show on the 26th day of September, and to whom paid.

Appendix (V.)
27th January.

Appendix (V.)
27th January.

Premiums.	MEMBERS' NAMES.	AMOUNT.			Premiums.	MEMBERS' NAMES.	AMOUNT.			
		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	
	<i>On Barley.</i>									
1	Martin Albright,.....	1	5	0		<i>Brought forward,.....</i>	33	0	0	
2	John Noyes,.....	1	0	0		<i>On best managed Farms.</i>				
3	F. E. Globensky,.....	0	15	0	1	Martin Albright,.....	2	0	0	
4	John M'Phee,.....	0	10	0	2	William LeRoy,.....	1	15	0	
	<i>On Hay.</i>				3	William Inglis,.....	1	5	0	
1	Moses Davis,.....	1	5	0	4	Donald Stewart,.....	1	0	0	
2	James Marshall,.....	1	0	0	5	Stephen Burwash,.....	0	15	0	
3	John Noyes,.....	0	15	0		<i>On Stud Horses.</i>				
4	Levy Levitt,.....	0	10	0	1	Robert Morrison,.....	1	10	0	
	<i>On Oats.</i>				2	Thomas Barron,.....	1	5	0	
1	David Lowe,.....	1	5	0	3	John M'Martin,.....	0	15	0	
2	Colin Dewar,.....	1	0	0		<i>On Brood Mares.</i>				
3	William Drew,.....	0	15	0	1	John M'Laren,.....	1	5	0	
4	Michael Dean,.....	0	10	0	2	Matthew Burwash,.....	1	0	0	
	<i>On Indian Corn.</i>				3	John Wainwright,.....	0	15	0	
1	Moses Davis,.....	1	5	0		<i>On Entire Colts.</i>				
2	John Harrington,.....	1	0	0	1	Martin Albright,.....	1	0	0	
3	Matthew Burwash,.....	0	15	0	2	John M'Martin,.....	0	15	0	
	<i>On Peas.</i>				3	Edward Jones,.....	0	10	0	
1	Joseph Lalande,.....	1	5	0		<i>On Marc Colts.</i>				
2	William Godmarc,.....	1	0	0	1	John Cass,.....	1	0	0	
3	Joseph Dobbie,.....	0	15	0	2	Stephen Burwash,.....	0	15	0	
4	John Cass,.....	0	10	0	3	Donald C. M'Lean,.....	0	10	0	
	<i>On Turnips.</i>					<i>On Yearling Colts.</i>				
1	John Wainwright,.....	0	15	0	1	James Paul,.....	0	15	0	
2	James Paul,.....	0	10	0	2	Stephen Bond,.....	0	10	0	
3	Thomas Dodd,.....	0	5	0		<i>On Bulls—aged.</i>				
	<i>On Rye.</i>				1	Charles Poulins,.....	1	10	0	
1	C. J. Forbes,.....	1	5	0	2	Mr. Whitney,.....	1	0	0	
2	William M'Farlane,.....	1	0	0		<i>On Bulls two years old.</i>				
3	Robert Morrison,.....	0	15	0	1	John M'Martin,.....	1	0	0	
4	Thomas Buchanan,.....	0	10	0	2	James Marshall,.....	0	15	0	
	<i>On Wheat.</i>					<i>On Oxen—aged.</i>				
1	William Morrin,.....	1	5	0	1	Jacob Schagel,.....	0	15	0	
2	John Noyes,.....	1	0	0	2	C. J. Forbes,.....	0	10	0	
3	William Inglis,.....	0	15	0	3	Allan Cameron,.....	0	5	0	
4	Levy Levitt,.....	0	10	0		<i>On Steers three years old.</i>				
	<i>On Maslin.</i>				1	C. J. Forbes,.....	0	15	0	
1	James Paul,.....	1	5	0	2	Duncan Dewar,.....	0	10	0	
2	John M'Phee,.....	1	0	0	3	William Drew,.....	0	5	0	
3	John Gordon,.....	0	15	0		<i>On Yearling Steers.</i>				
4	William M'Farlane,.....	0	10	0	1	C. J. Forbes,.....	0	15	0	
	<i>On Potatoes.</i>				2	John Noyes,.....	0	10	0	
1	Stephen Burwash,.....	1	5	0	3	Donald Dewar,.....	0	5	0	
2	Rev. Jos. Abbott,.....	1	0	0						
3	James Cowan,.....	0	15	0						
4	Samuel Barwash,.....	0	10	0						
	<i>Carried forward,.....</i>	£	33	0	0	<i>Carried forward,.....</i>	£	60	15	0

Appendix
(V.)No. 3.—County of Two Mountains Agricultural Society, Premiums, &c.—*Concluded.*Appendix
(V.)

7th January.

27th January

MEMBERS' NAMES.			AMOUNT.			MEMBERS' NAMES.			AMOUNT.			
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
<i>Brought forward</i> ,.....			60	15	0	<i>Brought forward</i> ,.....			84	5	0	
<i>On Milch Cows.</i>						<i>On Cloth Dressed.</i>						
1	Donald Dewar	1 5 0	1	5	0	1	Peter M'Martin	1 0 0	1	0	0	
2	Robert Turnbull	1 0 0	1	0	0	2	Stephen Burwash	0 15 0	0	15	0	
3	John Noyes	0 15 0	3	0	15	0	3	John M'Martin	0 10 0	0	10	0
4	Thomas Morrison	0 10 0				<i>Etoffe du Pays.</i>						
<i>On Heifers two years old.</i>						1	William Drow	1 0 0	1	0	0	
1	C. J. Forbes	1 0 0	2	0	15	0	2	Martin Albright	0 15 0	0	15	0
2	John M'Martin	0 15 0	3	0	10	0	3	John Fraser	0 10 0	0	10	0
3	John Noyes	0 10 0				<i>On Flannel.</i>						
<i>On Heifers one year old.</i>						1	Paul Doig	1 0 0	1	0	0	
1	George Glines	1 0 0	2	0	15	0	2	Matthew Burwash	0 15 0	0	15	0
2	John M'Martin	0 15 0	3	0	10	0	3	William LeRoy	0 10 0	0	10	0
3	Duncan Dewar	0 10 0				<i>PLOUGHING MATCH.</i>						
<i>On Rams—aged.</i>						<i>Classmen for Medal.</i>						
1	James Clarke	0 15 0	1	0	5	0	1	Francis Morrison	1 5 0	1	5	0
2	John M'Martin	0 10 0	1	1	5	0	2	William M'Quat	1 5 0	1	5	0
3	William Davidson	0 5 0	2	1	0	0	3	Peter M'Martin	1 0 0	1	0	0
<i>On Rams one year old.</i>			3	0	15	0	4	Ewen Cameron	0 15 0	0	15	0
1	John M'Martin	0 15 0	4	0	10	0	5	Finlay M'Martin	0 10 0	0	10	0
2	William M'Geoch	0 10 0	5	0	5	0	5	Samuel Burwash	0 5 0	0	5	0
<i>Ewes—aged.</i>						<i>Boys under 21 years.</i>						
1	William M'Geoch	0 15 0	1	1	5	0	1	James M'Quat	1 5 0	1	5	0
2	Mrs. Scott	0 10 0	2	1	2	6	2	Martin Albright	1 2 6	1	2	6
3	William Davidson	0 5 0	3	1	0	0	3	Duncan Taylor	1 0 0	1	0	0
<i>On yearly Ewes.</i>			4	0	17	6	4	John Barron	0 17 6	0	17	6
1	James Paul	0 15 0	5	0	15	0	5	Matthew Burwash	0 15 0	0	15	0
2	John M'Martin	0 10 0	6	0	12	6	6	Matthew Hudson	0 12 6	0	12	6
3	William Davidson	0 5 0	7	0	10	0	7	Etchison Clelland	0 10 0	0	10	0
<i>On Boars.</i>			8	0	7	6	8	Thomas Cochrane	0 7 6	0	7	6
1	John Oswald	0 15 0	9	0	5	0	9	John Paul	0 5 0	0	5	0
2	John Harrington	0 10 0				<i>Plough Horses and Harness.</i>						
<i>On Sows.</i>			1	0	12	6	1	John M'Martin	0 12 6	0	12	6
1	John Oswald	0 15 0	2	0	7	6	2	Peter M'Martin	0 7 6	0	7	6
2	Donald C. McLean	0 10 0	3	0	5	0	3	James Paul	0 5 0	0	5	0
3	Thomas Dodd	0 5 0				<i>Total amount paid for Premiums</i> ,.....			£104	0	0	
<i>On Butter.</i>						<i>3 Judges of Crops 18 days at 5/</i> , £13 10 0						
1	James M'Quat	1 5 0				<i>Printing and Contingencies</i> ,.....			2	10	0	
2	Edward Jones	1 0 0				<i>Secretary's Salary</i> ,.....			2	10	0	
3	John M'Phee	0 15 0				<i>Total charges for one year</i> ,.....			18	10	0	
4	Donald Dewar	0 10 0				<i>Cash now in the Treasurer's hands</i> ,.....			0	14	4	
<i>On Cheese.</i>									£123	4	4	
1	Stephen Bond	1 5 0				<i>Receipts of the Society for the current year:—</i>						
2	Jacob Schagel	1 0 0				<i>Balance in the Treasurer's hands</i> ,.....			1	14	4	
3	James M'Quat	0 15 0				<i>Legislative Grant</i> ,.....			80	0	0	
4	George Glines	0 10 0				<i>Subscriptions of Members</i> ,.....			41	10	0	
<i>Carried forward</i> ,.....			£	84	5	0				£123	4	4

I do hereby certify that the foregoing Statement is correct.

WM. BEATON, Secretary.

Appendix
(V.)
27th January.

Appendix
(V.)
27th January.

No 4.—Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Agricultural Society for the County of Drummond, for the year ending on the 1st October, 1843.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Amount remaining in hand since last year,.....	39	11	8	Paid in Premiums,.....	71	7	9
Subscriptions received for current year,.....	37	10	0	Paid for Bull Cherub,.....	15	10	0
Male Animals sold,.....	6	16	3	Incidental Expenses,.....	13	16	6
Received for the use of the Hall,.....	1	0	0				
Government Bounty,.....	71	10	0				
	£ 156	7	11		£ 100	14	3

R. WATTS,
President.

Drummondville, 1st October, 1843.

No. 5.—Drummond Agricultural Society, 1844.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Brought forward from last year,.....	69	13	8	Oct 28.—Paid for Premiums,.....	41	0	0
Subscriptions,.....	16	17	6	Sundry expenses,.....	14	17	6
Cash received for the use of Animals, &c.,.....	8	0	0				
Together, £	94	11	2		£ 55	17	6

Abstract from the Treasurer's Book.

(Signed,)

GEORGE MANBEY,
Treasurer.

Sworn to before me this 15th December, 1844.

(Signed,) JAS. DUNCAN, J. P.

R. N. WATTS,
President.

No. 6.—RETURN of the AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY for the COUNTY OF CHAMBLY, for 1844.

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, }
County of Chambly. }

At a meeting of the Inhabitants of the County of Chambly, held in the Town-Hall of the Town of Dorchester, commonly called St. Johns, on Saturday the 29th day of June instant, by order of the Senior Officer of Militia there present, and after public notice had been given at the doors of the Church of the said County, on the morning of the two preceding Sundays, after divine service, for the purpose of establishing an Agricultural Society in the said County, for the space of two years from this date,

Charles Roy, Esquire, as the Senior Officer of Militia present, was requested to act as President, and P. P. Demaray, Esquire, as Secretary.

The President and Secretary having explained the object of this meeting, the subscriptions of the persons present were first received, as required by the Act 4th Will. IV., chap. 7, in force in this Province, and the election of the following Officers and Committee of the Society then took place, the said Officers and Committee to serve as such for the space of two years from this date.

Gabriel Marchand, Esquire,.....President.
Charles Roy, Esquire,.....Vice-President.
P. P. Demaray,.....Secretary.
P. M. Moreau,.....Asst. Secretary.
Joseph Poirier, Junior,.....Do. do.
Edouard Bourgeois,.....Treasurer.

The members of the Committee are :—

Noté Lareau, Esquire,.....of Chambly.
Pierre Roy,.....Lacadie.
Benjamin Holmes,.....St. Luc.
Augustin Gauthier,.....Do.
Amable Demers,.....Chambly.
Isaac Piedalue,.....Lacadie.
Laurent Roy,.....Do.
John Yule,.....Chambly.
John Clouney,.....Do.
Hilaire Lafeuille,.....St. Johns.
Fabien Lefebvre,.....Do.
James Bisset,.....Do.
J. Bte. Simard,.....Lacadie.
Alexis Reil,.....St. Johns.
Edouard Lord,.....Do.
Raphael Spooner.....Do.

After the election of the above persons, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted :—

Resolved,—That the Committee shall meet on Monday the 8th of July next, at 10, A. M., in the Town-Hall in the said Town of Dorchester, to deliberate on the method of proceeding to inspect agricultural produce, animals, &c.

Resolved,—That the place for the inspection of animals shall be the lot of ground on which the said Town Hall is situated in the said Town of Dorchester called St. Johns.

Resolved,—That a copy of the proceedings be sent to the Members of the Committee, namely, one copy to each parish in the County; and that each member of the said Committee be authorized to collect subscriptions.

Resolved,—That persons wishing to encourage so praiseworthy an object and tending to the advancement of agriculture in this County, or who wish to submit for inspection any of their articles of produce, shall pay between this day and the end of August next, a sum not less than 10s. for their grain and animals, or five shillings for their grain, or for their animals only.

Resolved,—That none other than a subscribing Member of the Society, and who shall have paid his subscription within the said period, shall be entitled to submit his cattle or grain for inspection, and to receive the prize granted therefor.

Resolved,—That the Committee shall have the right to make such regulations as they may think necessary according to circumstances.

(Signed,) C. ROY,
President.
“ P. P. DEMARAY,
Secretary.

St. John's, Town of Dorchester,
29th June, 1844.

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, } St. Johns, Dorchester,
County of Chambly. } 8th July, 1844.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Agricultural Society, held this day, in conformity with the above resolutions of the 29th June last, in the Town-Hall of St. Johns, Town of Dorchester aforesaid, at 10 A. M.

PRESENT :

Gabriel Marchand, Esquire, President.
Charles Roy, Esquire, Vice-President,
François Roy, Member of the Committee.
Isaac Piedaluc, “ “
Hilaire Lafeuille, “ “
Gédéon Roy, “ “
Pierre Roy, “ “
Fabien Lefebvre, “ “
J. Bte. Simard, “ “
Noël Laroau, “ “
Laurent Roy, “ “
James Bisset, “ “
J. Bte. Simard, “ “
Alexis Riel, “ “
Edouard Lord, “ “
Raphael Spooner, “ “
Edouard Bourgeois, Treasurer.
P. P. Demaray, Esquire, Secretary.

A question was proposed by Mr. Pierre Roy, and submitted to the decision of the Committee, whether a proprietor of several farms, and being a member of the present Society, would have a right to submit for inspection the animals and grain of his farms, and to receive a prize therefor, although the lessees of his farms might not be subscribers or members of the present Society.

The President having put it to the vote, it was negatived. For it, Messrs. Pierre Roy, Charles Roy, Laurent Roy, and François Roy (4). Against, Messrs. J. B. Simard, Fabien Lefebvre, Alexis Riel, Edouard Bourgeois, Hilaire Lafeuille, Raphael Spooner, James Bisset, Isaac Piedaluc, Edouard Lord, (9); majority against it, 5.

The Committee then unanimously passed the following resolutions, to wit :

Resolved,—That the proprietor who shall himself cultivate his own farms shall have a right to submit for inspection, the produce of his animals and grain, proceeding from each of his farms, and to receive a prize therefor; but if, on the contrary, his farms are leased, the produce of such farms may not be submitted for inspection unless the farmer or proprietor shall have subscribed and paid for each of his farms the sum of 5s. for the inspection of grain or hay, and 10s. for grain, hay, animals, and other produce.

Resolved,—That no animals but such as have been bred in the County shall be submitted for inspection, unless such animals as shall be submitted for inspection, and shall not have been bred in the County, shall have been during six months immediately preceding the inspection the property of the member of the present Society who shall submit such animals for inspection, in which case the President and Vice-President are authorized to require the proprietor to take an oath.

Resolved,—That the age of the animals which may be submitted for inspection, shall be determined as follows :—

For a stallion, from 3 to 7 years old,
For a gelding or a mare, 3 to 7 years old,
For breeding mares with their foals, or without them, from 3 to 15 years old.
For cows, with or without calves, from 3 to 10 years old.
For calves or heifers, from 1 to 2 years old.
For bulls from 2 to 5, do do
For rams from 1 to 6 do do
For ewes or sheep from 1 to 6 do do
For lambs of the year.
For hogs or boars from 1 to 3 do do
For sows, from 1 to 3 do do

Resolved,—That the inspectors shall not examine, nor include in their report, a superficies of less than 3 arpents sown with grain or hay, nor a superficies of less than one arpent in potatoes or indian corn.

Resolved,—That the Secretary may require three of the hereinafter mentioned persons to inspect hay, grain and potatoes, which persons the Committee do hereby authorize to make a Report according to the best of their knowledge, and after having duly taken an oath before the President or the Secretary, and to class the quality of each sort of grain, hay or potatoes, from one to three, to-wit : Benjamin Vaughan, of St. Johns; J. Bte. Bissonnette and J. A. Breau, of Lacadie; George Laplante, of St. Luc; Joseph Poirier, the elder, of St. Johns; Guillaume Demers and Léon Lafontaine, of Chambly, who shall make their Report in writing to the Secretary, so as to submit the whole to the Committee which shall meet on the 9th of September next; also the following persons for the inspection of the horses and other animals, to-wit : James Bisset, of St. Johns; Guillaume Demers, of Chambly; Vital Lefebvre, of Lacadie; François Paradis, of Lacadie; George Laplante, of St. Luc; Honoré Demers and Léon Lafontaine, of Chambly.

Resolved,—That the inspection of grain, hay and potatoes shall take place between the 15th and the 25th of the present month of July, at the farms of the different subscribers who shall have given notice of their intention to submit any of the produce of their farms for inspection.

Resolved,—That the inspection of animals shall take place on the 23rd of September next, at 10 A. M.

Appendix
(V.)

27th January.

Resolved,—That the President or the Secretary shall give notice to three of the inspectors who shall act in their respective capacities.

Resolved,—That the Honorable C. W. Grant, Baron de Longueuil, be an Honorary Member of the Committee.

Resolved,—That such persons as are willing to become members of the Society may do so by giving their names and their subscriptions, when the inspectors shall make their visit.

Resolved,—That notice shall be given at the doors of the Churches in the County, of the day on which the inspection shall take place.

Resolved,—That the description of animals which may be submitted for inspection shall be published at the doors of the Churches in each Parish of the County, on the two Sundays preceding the day of inspection.

Resolved,—That a copy of the present resolutions be sent to the Member representing this County.

Resolved,—That the Secretary be authorized to provide a writer, and the Committee shall reimburse his expenses, as well as stationery, &c.

Resolved,—That a copy of the present resolutions be transmitted to one of the members of the Committee in each Parish, to be communicated by such member to the other members for the same Parish.

Resolved,—That each member may receive subscriptions and collect the amount subscribed, which he shall immediately pay over to the Treasurer.

Resolved,—That the Committee shall meet at the same place on Monday the 9th September next.

Resolved,—That the majority of the members present at each meeting shall decide upon the method of acting upon any business which shall come before them, and such decisions shall be written down and followed as regulations until the Committee decide otherwise thereafter.

Resolved,—That no animal for which a prize shall have been once awarded, shall be again admitted for inspection.

The meeting then adjourned to Monday the 9th September 1844.

(Signed,) GABRIEL MARCHAND,
President.
P. P. DEMARAY,
Secretary.

On this fifteenth day of July, 1844, came and appeared Messrs. Benjamin Vaughan, of St. John's, George Laplante of St. Luc, and Jean Anselme Breau of Lacadie, Inspectors chosen for the Inspection of Grain, who made oath that they will inspect the Grain, Hay, and Potatoes of such subscribers as may desire it, according to their quality and merit, and make a faithful and impartial Report, to the best of their knowledge. Jean Bte. Bissonnette, being also present, took the above oath.

Before me,
(Signed,) P. P. DEMARAY,
Secretary.

On this ninth day of September, 1844, at a meeting of the Committee of the Agricultural Society for the County of Chambly, held at the ordinary place, according to the adjournment of the 8th July, 1844, Present, Gab. Marchand, President, Messrs. Pierre Roy, Géd. Roy, Benj. Holmes, Laurent Roy, Antoine Bissonnette, Fabien Lefebvre, Isaac Piedaluc, Jean Bte. Simard; it was

Appendix
(V.)

27th January

Resolved, That Grain grown out of the County cannot be admitted for the prizes given by this Society, but that animals bred by the subscribers of the County, although on their own farms out of the County, may be admitted for inspection; Isaac Piedaluc alone voting against the resolution, and the remainder of the members present, eight in number, voting for it.

Resolved,—That P. Roy, Benj. Holmes, Jean Bte. Simard, J. Yule, J. Bisset, the President, the Secretary, the Treasurer, Noël Lareau, A. Demers, Isaac Piedaluc, and Charles Roy, shall meet as soon as the President shall have received the Government allowance, (whereof he shall give notice, and shall determine the day of meeting,) so as to make a distribution of the amount subscribed, and of the above mentioned allowance for the Prizes to be awarded and for settling the accounts, and the majority of the members present shall decide on what is to be done.

(Signed,) GAB. MARCHAND,
President.

P. P. DEMARAY, Secretary.

EXPENSES.

	£	s.	d.
For Stationery and other items,.....	1	10	0
" Advertisements and copy to Clerk,.....	1	0	0
" Mason—postage on Letters,.....	0	3	9
" a Crier,.....	0	2	0
" Expenses of Inspectors of Grain,.....	5	0	0
" Fences, &c,.....	0	11	3
" three copies to the Legislature,.....	1	5	0
	—	—	—
	£9	12	0

On this twentieth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, at 10 A. M., in conformity with the above resolutions, passed by the Committee on the 9th day of the present month, the following gentlemen met at the accustomed place, in the said Town of Dorchester, to wit: Messrs. Noël Lareau, Jean Baptiste Simard, J. Yule, James Bisset, Amable Demers, Isaac Piedaluc, Pierre Roy, the President, the Secretary, and the Treasurer. After the President had stated that the Government had granted the sum of £74 7s. 6d., in order to double the sum of £37 3s. 9d., being the amount of the subscriptions, and that the said sum had been paid into the hands of the Treasurer, forming a total of £111 11s. 3d. to be divided into Prizes; the present Committee decided the amount of each Prize, as follows, to wit:—

For Hay.

	£	s.	d.
1st Prize,.....	2	10	0
2d do.	1	15	0
3d do.	1	0	0

For Potatoes.

1st Prize,.....	1	15	0
2d do.	1	7	6
3d do.	1	0	0

For Barley.

1st Prize,.....	3	5	0
2d do.	2	10	0
3d do.	1	15	0

For Wheat.

1st Prize,.....	4	15	0
2d do.	3	5	0
3d do.	1	15	0

For Oats.

1st Prize,.....	2	10	0
2d do.	1	15	0
3d do.	1	0	0

For Peas.

1st Prize,.....	2	10	0
2d do.	1	15	0
3d do.	1	0	0

For Indian Corn.

1st Prize,.....	1	5	0
2d do.	0	15	0

Appendix
(V.)
27th January.

Appendix
(V.)
27th January.

PRIZES FOR ANIMALS.

For Stallions.

1st Prize,.....	£	s.	d.
2d do.	4	5	0
3d do.	2	15	0
	1	15	0

For Horses or Mares.

1st Prize,.....	2	5	0
2d do.	1	15	0
3d do.	1	5	0

For Breeding Mares.

1st Prize,.....	4	0	0
2d do.	2	15	0
3d do.	2	0	0

For Cows with or without Calves.

1st Prize,.....	2	15	0
2d do.	2	5	0
3d do.	1	10	0

For Heifers or Calves of 1 to 2 years old.

1st Prize,.....	1	5	0
2d do.	1	0	0
3d do.	0	15	0

For Bulls.

1st Prize,.....	3	15	0
2d do.	2	5	0
3d do.	1	15	0

For Rams.

1st Prize,.....	1	15	0
2d do.	1	5	0
3d do.	0	15	0

For Sheep or Ewes.

1st Prize,.....	1	5	0
2d do.	1	0	0
3d do.	0	15	0

For Boars.

1st Prize,.....	1	15	0
2d do.	1	5	0
3d do.	0	15	0

For the best Sow.

1st Prize,.....	1	15	0
2d do.	1	5	0
3d do.	0	15	0

For Lambs.

1st Prize,.....	1	0	0
2d do.	0	15	0
3d do.	0	10	0

For Butter.

1st Prize,.....	1	0	0
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For Canadian Cloth.

1st Prize,.....	0	15	0
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For Canadian Linen.

1st Prize,.....	0	10	0
-----------------	---	----	---

The President may refuse to admit such Animals as he may not think worthy of the attention of the Inspectors.

The President is also authorized to grant small rewards to such of the subscribers who shall produce Canadian Cloth and Linen, Butter, and Cheese manufactured by them.

(Signed,) GABRIEL MARCHAND,
President.

(Signed,) P. P. DEMARAY,
Secretary.

On this twenty-third day of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, at 9 A. M., in conformity with the resolutions of the meeting of the 8th of July last, the following persons were present, to wit: The President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer, and Messrs. Noël Lareau, Pierre Roy, Benjamin Holmes, Amable Demers, Isaac Piedalue, Laurent Roy, John Yule, Hilaire Lafeuille, Fabien Lefebvre, James Bisset, J. Bte. Simard, Alexis Riel, Edouard Lord, Raphael Spooner. It was Resolved, That the Inspection of Animals would take place as herein before provided.

The President then appointed as Inspectors of Animals, the following gentlemen, to wit: For Horses—Léon Lafontaine, Joseph Poirier, the elder, and Fabien Lefebvre. For Horned Cattle—James Bisset, Honoré Demers, and Francois Roy, the younger. For Sheep and Pigs—Benj. Vaughan, Alexis Riel, and Jean Anselme Breau. For Butter, Cloths, &c.—Benj. Vaughan, Alexis Riel, and Jean Anselme Breau, who, after having duly made oath, made the following Report:

Report of the Inspectors of Grain, Hay, and Potatoes, by Benj. Vaughan, Jean Bte. Bissonette and Jean Anselme Breau, to wit:

For Hay.

The 1st Prize was awarded to Amable Demers, of Chambly,.....	£	s.	d.
	2	10	0
" 2d do. to C. M'Farlan, of St. Johns,.....	1	15	0
" 3d do. to Fabien Lefebvre,.....	1	0	0

For Potatoes.

The 1st Prize was awarded to Hugh Managhan, of St. Johns,.....	1	15	0
" 2d do. to Alexis Riel,.....	1	7	6
" 3d do. to Henry Poirier, of Lacadie,.....	1	0	0

For Barley.

The 1st Prize was awarded to René Lord, of Lacadie,.....	3	5	0
" 2d do. to Paul Piedalue,.....	2	10	0
" 3d do. to Guillaume Demers,.....	1	15	0

For Wheat.

The 1st Prize was awarded to Laurent Roy, of Lacadie,.....	4	15	0
" 2d do. to Eloi Roy,.....	3	5	0
" 3d do. to Noël Lareau, of Chambly,.....	1	15	0

For Oats.

The 1st Prize was awarded to François Roy, of St. Johns,.....	2	10	0
" 2d do. to Pierre Roy,.....	1	15	0
" 3d do. to Hilaire Lafeuille,.....	1	0	0

For Peas.

The 1st Prize was awarded to Isaac Piedalue, of Lacadie,.....	2	10	0
" 2d do. to Pierre Roy,.....	1	15	0
" 3d do. to Edouard Lord,.....	1	0	0

For Indian Corn.

The 1st Prize was awarded to Benj. Holmes, of St. Luc,.....	1	5	0
" 2d do. to Antoine Debais, of Lacadie,.....	0	15	0

£39 2 6

Report of the Inspectors of Animals: Léon Lafontaine, Joseph Poirier the elder, Fabien Lefebvre, James Bisset, Honoré Demers, François Roy, the younger, Benj. Vaughan, Alexis Riel and Jean Anselme Breau, appointed as above mentioned:—

For Stallions.

The 1st Prize was awarded to David Larocque, of Chambly,.....	£	s.	d.
	4	5	0
" 2d do. to Théophile Roy, of Lacadie,.....	2	15	0
" 3d do. to Joseph Langlois,.....	1	15	0

For the best Horse or Mare.

The 1st Prize was awarded to Jean Breaun, of Lacadie,.....	2	5	0
" 2d do. to C. M'Farlan, of St. Johns,.....	1	15	0
" 3d do. to Jean Bte. Sinard, of Lacadie,.....	1	5	0

For Breeding Mares.

The 1st Prize was awarded to Paul Piedalue, of Lacadie,.....	4	0	0
" 2d do. to Jean Bte. Surprenant,.....	2	15	0
" 3d do. to Ambroise Bourgeois,.....	2	0	0

For Cows with or without Calves.

The 1st Prize was awarded to Jean Anselme Breau, of Lacadie,.....	2	15	0
" 2d do. to Charles Roy,.....	2	5	0
" 3d do. to Laurent Roy,.....	1	10	0

For Heifers or Calves.

The 1st Prize was awarded to Laurent Roy, of Lacadie,.....	1	5	0
" 2d do. to Charles Roy,.....	1	0	0
" 3d do. to Benj. Holmes, of St. Luc,.....	0	15	0

Appendix
(V.)

27th January.

For Bulls.

	£ s. d.
The 1st Prize was awarded to David Roy, of Lacadie,	3 15 0
" 2d do. to Pierre Cartier, of St. Johns,	2 5 0
" 3d do. to C. M'Farlan,	1 15 0

For Rams.

The 1st Prize was awarded to Noël Lareau, of Cham-	1 15 0
bly,	
" 2d do. to Benj. Holmes, of St. Luc,	1 5 0
" 3d do. No competitors,	

For Sheep and Ewes.

The 1st Prize was awarded to C. M'Farlan, of St.	1 5 0
Johns,	
" 2d do. to Amable Demers, of Chambly,	1 0 0
" 3d do. No competitors,	

For Lambs.

The 1st Prize was awarded to Amable Demers, of	1 0 0
Chambly,	
" 2d do. to Jean Bte. Simard, of Lacadie,	0 15 0
" 3d do. No competitors,	

For Boars.

The 1st Prize was awarded to Paul Piedaluc, of Laca-	1 15 0
die,	
" 2d do. to Charles Roy, of Lacadie,	1 5 0
" 3d do. No competitors,	

For Sows.

The 1st Prize was awarded to Modeste Dufresne, of	1 15 0
St. Johns,	
" 2d do. to Abraham Thompson,	1 5 0
" 3d do. to Charles Roy, of Lacadie,	0 15 0

£53 15 0

Messrs. Benj. Vaughan, Alexis Riel and Jean An-	
selme Breau, awarded to Pierre Roy, of Lacadie,	
for the best Butter, the sum of,	1 0 0
To Édouard Lord, of St. Johns, for the best Canadian	
Cloth,	0 15 0
To do. do. for the best Canadian	
Linen,	0 10 0

RECAPITULATION OF THE SUMS AWARDED AS ABOVE.

Prizes for Grain, Hay, and Potatoes,	89 2 6
" for Animals,	53 15 0
" for Butter, Cloth, &c.,	2 5 0
Expenses,	9 12 0
	£104 14 6

After the Inspection and the distribution of the Prizes as above, the meeting broke up; and the next meeting for Inspection, in 1845, will take place at the same spot on the first Monday of June, 1845, unless the President see fit to call the Committee together on any other day.

(Signed,) GABRIEL MARCHAND,
President.
P. P. DEMARAY,
Secretary.

Amount of money to be distributed,	£111 11 3
Amount distributed and paid as above,	104 14 6
	£6 17 9

This balance remains in the hands of the Treasurer, to be added to the funds for the next Inspection.

(Signed,) GABRIEL MARCHAND,
President.
P. P. DEMARAY,
Secretary.

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the minutes of the proceedings of the Society for the encouragement of Agriculture in the County of Chambly.

GABRIEL MARCHAND,
President.

St. Johns, 28th Nov., 1844.

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, }
County of Chambly. }

Appendix
(V.)

27th January.

We, the undersigned, inhabitants of the County of Chambly, promise to pay, for the encouragement of Agriculture, the sums placed opposite each of our names, thereby constituting ourselves an Agricultural Society, which we wish to establish in the said County of Chambly.

The Baroness de Longueuil subscribes for each year in favor of the present Society, and to be given to and distributed among such persons as shall merit the first Prize for the best Crop of Corn, the sum of

£1 5 0

The following gentlemen then subscribed the following sums:—

The Baron de Longueuil,	2 10 0
Gabriel Marchand,	1 0 0
Charles Roy,	1 0 0
Laurent Roy,	1 0 0
David Roy,	1 0 0
J. Bte. Simard,	1 0 0
J. Bte. Surprenant,	1 0 0
Flavien Lefebvre,	0 10 0
Ambroise Bourgeois,	0 15 0
Edouard Bourgeois,	0 10 0
Jean Eloi Breau,	0 10 0
Antoine Bissonnette,	0 5 0
Raphael Spooner,	0 5 0
Alexis Riel,	0 5 0
François Roy,	0 10 0
Isacme Piedaluc,	0 10 0
P. P. Demaray,	0 10 0
Hilaire Lafeuille,	0 5 0
James Bisset,	0 10 0
Edouard Lord,	0 5 0
Hugh Managhan,	0 10 0
C. Macfarlane,	0 10 0
Pierre Harbee,	0 5 0
Eloie Roy,	0 10 0
François Roy, fils,	0 5 0
L. A. Moreau,	0 10 0
Henry Poirier,	0 5 0
Pierre Cartier,	0 10 0
Gédéon Roy,	0 10 0
Louis Marchand,	0 10 0
William Macrae,	0 10 0
E. G. D. McDonald,	0 10 0
J. Thompson,	0 10 0
Pierre Roy,	0 10 0
Benj. Holmes,	0 10 0
Antoine Delun,	0 5 0
Alexis Perrault,	0 5 0
Paul Piedaluc,	0 5 0
John Cufins,	0 5 0
Modeste Dufresne,	0 5 0
Augustin Cartier,	0 5 0
René Lord,	0 5 0
Joseph Poirier, fils,	0 10 0
Joseph Langlois,	0 5 0
Pierre L. Roy,	0 10 0
John Glen,	1 0 0
John Yule, Jr.,	2 10 0
M. Willett,	0 10 0
B. B. Hatt,	1 5 0
André Soupprette,	0 5 0
— Draper,	0 5 0
Amable Demers,	0 10 0
M. Bourdeau,	0 5 0
Honoré Demers,	0 5 0
Gill Demers,	0 5 0
Noël Lareau,	0 10 0
Xavier Larocque,	0 1 3
Narcisse Beausoleil,	0 2 6
J. Bunker,	0 5 0
C. B. Degrosbois,	0 5 0
C. G. Scheffer,	0 2 6
Al. Polier,	0 2 6
John Dunn,	0 5 0
F. F. Allard,	1 10 0
Sem. Lafontaine,	0 5 0
John Bucker,	0 10 0
Joseph Braithwaite,	0 5 0
F. Marchand,	0 10 0
Joseph Frechette,	0 10 0

£37 3 9

MESSAGE

FROM

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL,

WITH

REPORTS ON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,

PRESENTED TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ON 27TH JANUARY, 1845.

C. T. METCALFE.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL transmits for the information of the Legislative Assembly, the accompanying Copies of Reports that have been received from Mr. W. E. LOGAN, who is employed on a Geological Survey of the Province.

THE Geological investigations made within the last few years in Pennsylvania, New York, and other States of the American Union, at the expense of their Governments, have thrown great light upon the structure of a considerable portion of the country lying between the Rocky Mountains and the Atlantic Ocean; and it would seem that a vast trough of deposits, conformable from the coal downwards, extends longitudinally from Alabama to some point below Quebec on the St. Lawrence, and transversely from the shores of Lake Huron to the borders of the Atlantic.

Confining attention to those regions, which serve to illustrate the probable structure of Canada, it would appear that a nucleus of coal measures coming from the southwest is spread out in Pennsylvania, and that from the southwest corner of this State these measures extend more than 200 miles in a north-east direction, while their greatest breadth, from within a few miles of Lake Erie to the Apalachian range of mountains, may be about 120 miles. From beneath this enormous coal-field, there crop out in succession a variety of conformable deposits, which roughly follow its contour in parallel bands, and among them, at a distance of more than 20,000 feet below the coal, as measured on the south-eastern side of the trough, is a well marked limestone formation, supposed from its fossils to be contemporaneous with the lower Silurian rocks of Britain. This, in its south-eastern development, passes from the State of Pennsylvania to that of New York, and, reaching the banks of the Hudson River and Lake Champlain, sweeps into Canada, in the eastern section of which it constitutes the trough of the St. Lawrence, forming the banks of the river to some distance below Quebec. Returning from this, its north-western outcrop touches the north shore of Lake Ontario, and passing to the south of Lake Simcoe, strikes upon Lake Huron.

This limestone rests upon a deposit of sandstone of considerable thickness, and I am inclined to think that in the western section of the Province, and on the northern bank of the St. Lawrence in the eastern section, these two formations are generally succeeded by primary and granitic rocks, which extend to a great distance northward, while in the Eastern Townships, of the eastern section, they rest upon clay slate. In that part of the country which lies between Lake Ontario and Lake St. Claire, it is probable that several of the formations occupying the space between the

lime-stone above mentioned and the coal will be found; among them being one which in the State of New York is said to bear valuable beds of gypsum.

If this general view of the structure of the country should be confirmed by such a hasty reconnaissance as can be made during the present season, it appears to me that a judicious mode of bringing out the details of its Geology would be, to make several parallel sections in a northward and southward direction, the number and locality of which must be determined by circumstances. These would fix with accuracy the boundaries of the various deposits at certain points, and by intermediate examinations the continuous direction of the lines of outcrop could be ascertained.

It is, I believe, upon the secondary rocks enumerated that the chief part of the settlement of the country exists. The primary rocks, however, most of which are still covered with forest, will probably constitute the metalliferous portion of Canada. To what distance upon these it will be judicious to carry the sections and examinations is a subject that will require consideration. It will probably be prudent, in the first instance, to proceed but a short distance beyond the limit of settlement, until so much of the general Survey is completed as will be sufficient to determine with truth the prominent geological features of the country, and so connect them together as to form the foundation of a more extended or more elaborate investigation subsequently, should the Legislature deem it expedient to permit the present Survey to continue sufficiently long for the purpose, or institute a similar one at a future period.

The proposed mode of proceeding to examine the geological structure of the country will be perfectly efficacious in obtaining a correct general knowledge of its mineral riches, which, no doubt, is the first and main object to be attended to in the investigation. It will be essential for true sections to contain these mineralogical details, and they can be ascertained as the examination proceeds, to that degree of minuteness to which a due attention to an economy of time and means may permit the adoption, while there is no contemplated object of the Survey that may not be served by the plan in question, whether it be to ascertain the existence of rocks that may afford good materials for building or ornamental purposes, or for the repairs of roads; of mineral springs, of substances

Appendix
(W.)

27th January.

fit for manufactures or manures; or of new minerals; or to make collections of specimens to be placed in public institutions for the elucidation of the whole subject.

It would materially assist the attainment of a rapid reconnaissance, if answers could be obtained to the following questions, from as great a number of persons in the country as are likely to have observed the facts to which they relate.

QUESTIONS.

What is the locality of any limestone in your neighbourhood, or other place that you are aware of, in regard to some known river or lot of land, and over what extent of country does it spread?

Is it divided into beds?

Do the beds lie flat, or to what point of the compass do they slope, and at what inclination to the horizontal plane?

Are there any organic remains or shells in it?

What is its color and texture?

Does it make good lime?

Will the lime set in water?

Where is there any sandstone in your neighbourhood, or that you know of?

Are the beds flat, or to what point of the compass do they dip or slope, and at what inclination to the horizon?

Is it a freestone?

Is it fine or coarse grained, or are there any pebbles enclosed in it, and of what size are the pebbles?

Can you state the exact locality of any plaster or gypsum beds, or of any salt springs?

What kind of rocks are near them, and how near them?

Can you state the locality of any iron ore?

Is it bog or mountain ore?

Do you know the locality of any veins of lead or copper ore?

What is their thickness, and in what direction do they run?

Do you know the locality of any coal in the country?

Are there any great masses of rock in your neighbourhood, and what is the locality and quality of them?

Can you procure specimens of ores or rocks or fossils, and state the locality whence they come?

Appendix
(W.)

27th January

PRELIMINARY REPORT,

Addressed to RAWSON W. RAWSON, Esquire, Civil Secretary to His Excellency the Governor General.

MONTREAL, 6th December, 1842.

SIR,

Unfulfilled professional engagements, contracted in Britain previous to my undertaking a Geological Survey of this Province, rendering it necessary that I should avail myself of the permission accorded by His Excellency, the Governor General, to pass the winter on the other side of the Atlantic, I am desirous, before my departure to state, for the information of His Excellency, in how far it may be considered the Survey in question has been advanced by my present visit to Canada.

This visit I am disposed to regard merely as preliminary, and preparatory to a vigorous and systematic entrance upon the duties of my task next season, after a mature consideration of the information and materials now collected shall have enabled me to recommend for adoption such a plan of investigation as may promise to lead to the most speedy and economical development of the mineral riches of the country; and when attention is given to the wide expanse of surface to be examined, which, stretching from the North Western shore of Lake Superior to the mouth of the Great River that unwaters the whole area, spreads across twenty five degrees of longitude and ten of latitude, and comprises in the mere narrow strip partially settled along the River and its Lakes upwards of 60,000 square miles, the advantage and absolute necessity of a judicious and systematic plan

of operations, so as to attain a satisfactory result in a reasonable time, are too obvious to be insisted on.

In forming such a plan, my presence in Britain will, I am persuaded, be of essential service to the Survey, as it will give me an opportunity of ascertaining the opinions of some of her leading geologists on the subject. Among others, I shall have pleasure in addressing myself to Sir Henry T. De la Beche, who so ably directs the Ordnance Geological Survey of that country, and who, taking a deep interest in the investigation instituted in Canada, has in the handsomest manner offered to make the scientific force of his staff available in the analysis of Canadian minerals and the comparison of Canadian fossils, should any difficulty arise in their examination here. I hope also to obtain the suggestions of Mr. Lyell, whose recent visit to the New World having given him an opportunity of closely studying the results arrived at in the Geological Surveys appointed by their Legislatures in various States of the American Union, and of subsequently comparing these with the labours of Dr. Gésner and others in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, will give his opinions a peculiar value in regard to the structure of both extremes of the Province, while these opinions will still further be enhanced by the personal inspection he bestowed on several points in Canada itself during his rapid transit through it. With a view to the formation of a systematic plan of operations, my efforts on my arrival here were directed not so much to personal examination as to the collection of such information as might already exist in the

country, in public documents and reports, in contributions to the transactions of scientific Societies, or in the possession of such of the inhabitants as might have devoted observation to geological facts in districts immediately surrounding them; and considering that the meeting of the Legislature in the commencement of September, when so many persons of intelligence might bring contributions from different and distant localities, would afford a valuable opportunity for concentrating the floating knowledge bearing on the subject, I was induced to remain some time at the Seat of Government to avail myself of it. I was enabled at the same time to form a collection of such maps of the country as were within the controul of the various departments of the Government, and to have them mounted and prepared for service in the field. For these my thanks are due to the Provincial Secretaries, the Surveyor General, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, the President of the Board of Works, and others. But among the documents which have come into my hands, I have especially to express my obligations to His Excellency, the Governor General, for the published reports he has been instrumental in procuring for me on the Geology of various States bordering on Canada.

The value of these reports cannot be over-rated, and the study of them will tend to save a vast amount of labour and difficulty in the geological investigation of the Colony. The final reports of the surveys accompanied by maps, geologically coloured, have not yet been placed before the world, and though the want of such maps often renders it tedious and perplexing to trace out with accuracy the range of the formations described, enough is already given to teach a geologist what succession of rocks he has to search for in this portion of North America, and what subordinate mineral contents he may expect them to possess. Their range too is generally indicated sufficiently, where they abut upon the shores of the lakes and rivers that separate the two countries, to enable him to conjecture at what point they may strike into Canada; and were some one member of the series of deposits, well marked by its organic contents, accurately traced through the Province, a few general transverse sections would in as short a time as is practicable, bring out the main features of Canadian Geology.

From the labours of the American geologists, as detailed in these reports, it would seem that a gigantic trough of transition deposits, conformable from the carboniferous era downwards, extends longitudinally from Cape Tourment below Quebec to some point beyond Alabama in the Southern States, and transversely from the northern shores of Lake Huron, to within no very great distance of the borders of the Atlantic Ocean.

Confining attention to those regions which more immediately serve to illustrate the probable structure of Canada, it appears that a nucleus of coal measures coming from the south west is greatly spread out in Ohio and Pennsylvania. That portion of the deposit which belongs to Pennsylvania alone extends in an unbroken body from the south-west corner of the State, a distance of 200 miles in a north-east direction, while it occupies a breadth of 120 miles, from within twelve leagues of Lake Erie to the Appalachian range of mountains. Its line of contour exhibits on the north east a number of salient portions, pointing like fingers in that direction, and separated from one another by the effect of a series of parallel anticlinal axes, along which have been worn deep valleys in the various soft deposits below. These salient portions in the carboniferous outcrop are therefore minor coal troughs subordinate to the great one,

and though as parts of the great unbroken body of the deposit they reach no further than the road between Buffalo and Philadelphia, there continues from the extremity of each a series of outlying patches resting on sinclinal mountain-tops, which in some cases run quite across the State and enter that of New York. The most eastern out-lier is the anthracite coal region of Wyoming, the position of which is within 20 miles of the Delaware river, where it forms the dividing line of the two States mentioned, at the north-eastern angle of Pennsylvania.

From beneath this enormous coal-field, with all its outlying patches, there crops out in succession a variety of conformable deposits, which on the surface roughly follow the contour of their carboniferous central nucleus, in parallel belts of unequal breadth, and accommodate themselves to all the sinuosities occasioned by geological or geographical undulations.

These zones of course take a wider and wider sweep as the deposits descend in the series, and the range of those at the base shew that the accumulated thickness of the whole must be very considerable, however flat the trough, may be. As measured on the south side of the trough, this thickness has been ascertained to amount to 30,000 feet, and though it is possible several members of the series may thin down towards the north, it cannot fail to be of great amount on that side also.

The lowest of these conformable deposits consists of silicious and calciferous sandstones of variable quality, which give support to a thick and conspicuous formation of blue limestone and associated shale, well marked by its organic remains. In its southern development, this limestone has been traced across the State of Pennsylvania into that of New York, where gaining the Hudson River, it passes on to Lake Champlain and thence runs into Canada.

Having, when in this country upwards of a year past, made a considerable collection of the fossils of this formation and subsequently submitted them to the inspection of British geologists, they have examined them with much interest, and pronounced them with some degree of cautious hesitation to belong to the lower Silurian rocks of Murchison. The collection is, at present, in the possession of Mr. John Phillips of York, Palaeontologist to the Ordnance Geological Survey of Great Britain, who is at this time engaged in making an extensive review of the fossils of the Silurian epoch generally, and the favourable opportunity thus occurring for accurate comparison, will, it is hoped, enable him to pronounce a decided opinion on the question. But whatever be the precise equivalent of this rock in Britain, it is strongly marked by its organic remains in this country, and the formation is of a very persistent character. The surface over which it spreads in Canada is very great. Commencing at Lake Champlain, its southern margin keeps considerably to the south of the St. Lawrence. Of the distance between its outcrop and the river, however, I am, as yet, doubtful, not having, either from personal inspection or the information of others, ascertained it lower down than Yamaska, where I understand a stratified limestone answering its character is quarried for building and burning. This is about twenty-five miles from the bank of the St. Lawrence, and whatever be the distance further on, the base of the formation ultimately reaches the vicinity of Cape Tourment below Quebec.

Turning at this point, and following its northern outcrop up the St. Lawrence, it is found to run along the foot of a range of syenitic hills of a gneissoid order which preserve a very even and direct south-

Appendix
(W.)

27th January.

western course on the north-western bank, and over the face of which various tributaries of the great river are successively precipitated in rapids and cascades, that, at once cutting deep into a thick and wide spreading deposit of an argillaceous character, (supposed from the remains of marine shells with which it is associated, to be of the most recent tertiary age,) in many places, expose the solid stratified rocks buried beneath. On the Maskinongé, the syenitic range is about twelve miles from the St. Lawrence; on the Achigan about twenty; and it strikes the Rivière du Nord about half a mile to the south of the village of St. Jerome. Following this stream down, the primary rocks, which are close on its northern bank, gradually assume a course with less of southing in it until they reach Lachute Mills, where their direction becomes nearly due west.

Along this line from Cape Tourment to Lachute, the outcrop of the limestone does not in all cases come quite up to the primary rocks. There is occasionally a space left between them for the calciferous sandstone on which it rests; and along the Rivière du Nord this rock, capped by the limestone, is seen in several places in a well defined escarpment about half a mile from the syenitic range, dipping southward at an angle of six degrees, which is probably one or two more than the average dip along the whole line of strike from the neighbourhood of Quebec.

The distance from Lachute to the exit of Lake Champlain in a straight south-east line across the upper end of the Island of Montreal is about fifty miles; and from what has been said, it would appear that the limestone under examination, from this line to the north-east constitutes a shallow trough, which in the neighbourhood of Montreal is of the breadth specified, and which gradually tapering to a point, terminates at Cape Tourment, a distance of 180 miles down the St. Lawrence, which flows through the middle of it the whole way. Whether any superior rock rests upon this formation in the district described, I am not prepared to say; but from the abundant presence of limestone in the Island of Montreal, which occupies the very centre of the basin, if any does exist (and the position of a conglomerate on the Island of St. Helens renders it not unlikely) it will probably be of small extent.

Following the limestone formation to the westward, the basin which has been mentioned, after passing the line up to which it has been brought, splits into two parts against an extensive tract of primary country in the State of New York, rising up between Lake Champlain and the lower end of Lake Ontario, and passing into Canada at the Thousand Islands. Of these divisions, one arm comprehends the calcareous rock already spoken of as existing along Lake Champlain, and the other constitutes a trough, a few miles within the southern rim of which runs the St. Lawrence from the Thousand Islands to Lake St. Francis; while its northern outcrop, bordering on the Ottawa, rests upon a continuation of the syenitic range of rocks described, which, proceeding from Lachute, first touch this river at Grenville, and keep on its northern bank the whole way to the Township of Hull, with the exception of one point in the Township of Alfred, where the river making an elbow to the north, has the primary rocks on both sides. Pursuing the Ottawa against the stream, the river makes a considerable bend to the southward above the point where it thunders down the Chaudières at Bytown (a cataract inferior in importance only to Niagara,) and thus in Hull the limestone has a breadth of about five miles on the north of the river. But how much further up the stream the formation extends I have not yet ascertained, though, I believe, it is known to

reach the neighbourhood of the Lac des Chats. From the Rapides des Chats to Brockville, the distance in a straight line is about seventy miles, and about ten miles to the westward of this line, the basest edge of the western extremity of the trough under description, gently rises up to rest upon the eastern side of a great promontory of syenitic country coming from the North to connect the vast primary regions of Canada, by the very narrow isthmus of the Thousand Islands, with those which spread out like a huge peninsula in New York.

Between these primary rocks and the southern outcrop of the limestone, the calciferous sandstone assuming a very silicious character, is largely developed; but on the northern side of the trough I did not anywhere detect it coming to the surface, though the limestone was in no place seen to approach the primary rocks so near as to determine its absence, and the lowest calcareous beds always possessed so much of an arenaceous mixture as to deteriorate the quality of the stone for the purpose of making lime. On the western side of the trough the sandstone with the limestone resting on it, is visible, among other places, at the Upper Narrows on Rideau Lake, dipping a little to the north of east at an angle of four degrees.

On the western side of the syenitic promontory which has been mentioned, the sandstone appears to thin down and die away altogether, and the limestone, which after passing round from the Hudson River by the valley of the Mohawk River and Trenton Falls, comes into Canada by Howe and Wolfe Islands, is seen at Cedar Island, in the vicinity of Kingston, to rest immediately on the syenite.

Continuing to trace this formation westward, its northern boundary from the lower extremity of Howe Island has a strike to the W. N. W., which carries it to the iron works in the Townships of Madoc and Marmora, where, cut out into promontories, peninsulas, and outlying islands, it is embossed upon the primary rocks below, and resting on which unconformably at so small an angle that without much difficulty, it is impracticable to estimate what the average dip may be, it horizontally fills up the undulations and cavities in their surface. On closer examination it will probably be found that a similar fringe garnishes the outcrop of the deposit the whole way from the Thousand Islands, not only in the direction of Marmora, but also in that of the Lac des Chats. The top of the formation is said to strike into Canada at Newcastle, on Lake Ontario, and if such be the case, its breadth to Marmora may be taken at above thirty miles.

My information as to the development of this calcareous band farther west is not very precise, but in its progress in that direction it is known to come upon the shores of Lake Simcoe, and to strike those of Lake Huron in Nottawasaga Bay. From this, taking a more northerly course, it constitutes the south-west boundary of Georgian Bay, forming Cabot's Head. It then gains the Manitoulin and Drummond Islands, where it has been described by Dr. Bigsby, and thence reaching St. Joseph's Island, the formation terminates in Canada.

The important figure which the formation thus followed will make on the map of Canadian Geology may be estimated, when it is stated, that in this Province it is in all probability the uppermost solid rock under not much less than 30,000 square miles of its surface, thus constituting nearly one-half of that which is likely to engage the early attention of the Surveyor. It abounds in excellent building materials, and its quality in many places is sufficiently hard to take a

Appendix
(W.)

27th January.

high polish, and yield a good marble; and though the geological investigations of New York do not shew it to possess any minerals of great value, it teems with excellent mineral springs of various kinds, and in general gives support to a most fruitful agricultural soil.

It will readily be understood, that the short time I have been in the country can have enabled me to extend personal observation over but a small portion of the vast tract brought into review. The main object of my excursions has been to trace, as far as possible, the limits of the limestone that pervades it; and though many interesting facts connected with other branches of the subject, have been ascertained, and much fossil and mineralogical material been collected, there has not yet been any opportunity to arrange the one or examine the other, with the attention due to the attainment of accurate results. The detail of these I am therefore desirous of reserving for some future occasion. My present object is to exhibit such a probable leading feature in the structure of the country, as is likely to suggest a systematic plan of operation in the Survey; and this well marked zone of limestone at the base of the transition rocks, is so far of such a character, that, its course being well ascertained, it will at once determine the direction in which to search for metals, and that in which to look for coal. Geological experience teaches that the metalliferous rocks are below it, the carboniferous above.

Dr. Buckland has remarked that, "Before we had acquired by experiment some extensive knowledge of the contents of each series of formations, which the Geologist can readily identify, there was no *a priori* reason to expect the presence of coal in any one series of strata rather than another. Indiscriminate experiments in search of coal, in strata of every formation, were therefore desirable and proper in an age when even the name of Geology was unknown, but the continuance of such experiments in districts which are now ascertained to be composed of noncarboniferous strata, of the secondary and tertiary series, can no longer be justified, since the accumulated experience of many years has proved that it is only in those strata of the transition series, which have been designated as the carboniferous order, that productive coal mines on a large scale have been discovered." This observation, wherein is embodied the rule guiding the researches of geologists for coal in the countries whose deposits have given the rule birth, and applicable to formations below as well as above the true position, is one of judicious caution to the investigators even of distant localities, where the greatest chances of a difference in condition might by some be supposed to exist. But it is brought home with peculiar force to Canada, seeing that in its immediate vicinity the geological position of the productive coal bearing formation has been clearly ascertained and the relations it bears to the rocks that strike through the Province have been accurately determined. The Geological Surveys of New York and Pennsylvania demonstrate that the profitable coal measures exist at a certain point above the calcareous formation which here spreads out so vastly, and the geographical position of this being once fixed, it will be by transverse sections in the direction of its dip that we shall gradually approach to coal; but in consequence of the small removal from horizontality the limestone in so many places exhibits, the lineal superficial distance between the two formations will probably be very considerable. Judging from the conditions of the deposits occupying the interval, as developed in the bordering country, they will afford sand stones for building, hydraulic limestones, gypseous marl and pure gypsum, brine springs, fossiliferous iron ore,

and various other materials of high importance to agriculture, and useful in the arts. In the primary rocks below the wide-spreading limestone described we may anticipate the occurrence of the magnetic oxide of iron in very great abundance, the existence of plumbago and the presence of the ores of copper, lead, and zinc.

The labours of Captain Bayfield, Dr. Bigsby, Captain Baddely, Dr. Wilson, Mr. Green, and others, shew that the primary rocks form a continuous line from one end to the other of northern Canada. They constitute the northern shore of Lake Superior, and that of Huron, and coasting along the North margin of the great transition trough described, they reach Cape Tourment, whence they form the north shore of the St. Lawrence and run along the coast of Labrador.

From beneath the southern edge of the transition trough there rises an important formation of pyritiferous clay slate, with independent planes of cleavage and deposit, which is widely spread over the Eastern Townships on the south side of the St. Lawrence. But upon this to the south of the Rivière de Famine a tributary of the River Chaudière, which joins the St. Lawrence near Quebec, there rests a fossiliferous limestone whose organic remains, as far as known, do not yet contradict its identity with the great calcareous deposit of Canada, and I am informed that a probable continuation of this fossiliferous rock may be seen gently dipping southward on the north bank of the River St. Francis, and rising again on the southern side all the way from Lake Ayler to the vicinity of Sherbrooke. If this be the case we may here have the western extremity of another great transition trough which, widening as it proceeds to the eastward, may ultimately hold within it the great coal-field of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

The western extremity of this, like the north-eastern extremity of the Pennsylvanian Basin, will probably be split into a number of subordinate troughs formed by parallel anticlinal axes, but the great dividing geological ridge between the two grand carboniferous areas, would, if this view be correct, be a continuation of the Green Mountains of Vermont. And though these do not appear to have any decided geological feature to represent them across the line between the St. Lawrence and the Famine, they are evidently prolonged into the Eastern Townships as far as Orford Mountain, and a hill called the Carbuncle on the west side of Brompton pond, which is sufficiently to the north to carry an anticlinal axis between the two transition troughs supposed.

Of the relative age of the contorted rocks at Pointe Lévi opposite Quebec, I have not any good evidence, though I am inclined to the opinion that they come out from below the flat limestone of the St. Lawrence; and from the description given by Capt. Bayfield of the southern shore of the river, from the vicinity of this point to Cape Rosier, it appears probable that the coast strata all the way down, are of the same epoch.

At Cape Gaspé there rests upon these a very important deposit of limestone, forming cliffs upwards of 600 feet in height, and as Capt. Bayfield describes the direction of the strata along the south side of the St. Lawrence as trending very much with the shore, the limestone deposit in question ought to be found at a variable distance from the south shore of the river for a considerable distance up. It seems to me not impossible, that, gradually diverging from the St. Lawrence, it may ultimately be traced to a junction with the limestone of the Rivière de Famine

Appendix
(W.)

27th January.

and River St. Francis, and thus be shown to occupy, with respect to the coal of New Brunswick, the same relative position as the western limestone does in regard to that of Pennsylvania.

The Northern outcrop of the New Brunswick coal-field, is, I believe, stated to reach Canada on the shore of the Bay of Chaleur. What the distance of its base may be from Cape Gaspé is uncertain, but even if it do not exceed twenty miles there will be space enough at a much less dip than Capt. Bayfield has given to the limestone there (25 degrees) to hold the total thickness of the various formations that may occupy the interval, even should they measure as much as their equivalents in Pennsylvania.

The Island of Anticosti, and the clusters of Mingan and Esquimaux to the north of it, as well as some narrow strips of the neighbouring main are composed of limestone, which it would be necessary to connect with the Gaspé strata. Their geographical situation might at first sight seem to place them lower in the order of superposition, the general dip of the Gaspé district being to the South, but a fold over a curvilinear prolongation of the anticlinal axis of the Eastern Townships might account for the geographical position in question.

This conjectural view of the general structure of the eastern part of Canada, is given without confidence, as the facts are yet too scanty to establish it. But it would at once be invested with a high degree of probability were the fossils of the Cape Gaspé limestone and those of the St. Lawrence deposit, on

Appendix
(W.)

27th January.

rigid comparison found to agree, and I have been induced to bring it forward chiefly to state this circumstance, for the purpose of illustrating the very great importance of organic remains in geological investigations.

It will thus be perceived that though the widespread limestone deposit of Canada may not be possessed of subordinate mineral contents of a character to tempt researches far beneath its surface, its importance is considerable as guiding to a knowledge of the general structure of the country, and thereby facilitating the discovery of mineral riches in other formations.

In requesting you to place the present communication before His Excellency the Governor General, I am desirous of stating that the present condition of the subject of which it treats renders it almost impossible that it should be free from error.

My object has been to give a probable sketch of some leading feature in Canadian Geology, and if I have succeeded so far as to render more easily intelligible the merits of such a plan of future operations as a less hasty consideration of the evidences collected may finally suggest, I shall rest satisfied that my time has not been misapplied.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

W. E. LOGAN.

REPORT OF PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR 1843.

MONTREAL, 27th November, 1844.

SIR,

I have the honour to request that you will place before His Excellency the Governor General, the accompanying Report on the progress made in the Geological Survey of Canada in 1843. It has been delayed until the present time in the hope of information from Britain in regard to the consumption of Lithographic stone in Europe, which, I am sorry to say, has not yet arrived.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed,)

W. E. LOGAN,
Provincial Geologist.

Honorable D. DALY,
Provincial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

To His Excellency The Right Honorable Sir
CHARLES THEOPHILUS METCALFE, *Bart.*, *Governor General,* &c. &c. &c.

MONTREAL, 28th April, 1844.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

Previous to entering for the ensuing season on the field labours of the Geological Survey committed

to my charge, it is proper that I should report to Your Excellency the progress made in the investigation up to the present period; and for the purpose of rendering the details that may be given on this and on any future occasion more connected and intelligible, it appears to me expedient that I should place before you a short account of the general structure of an extended area on the continent of North America, of which the geological features of Canada form but a part. With a general sketch of the subject before the mind, the isolated facts, from time to time ascertained, will be the more easily remembered, their bearing and value more readily understood, and the harmonious relation of parts, which would otherwise seem confused, will be more distinctly discerned.

The liberal view of their own interests, which, during the last ten years, has induced not less than twenty of the State Legislatures of the American Union to institute investigations into the mineral resources of their respective territories, and the devoted zeal and very great skill, with which their various appointed Geologists have prosecuted the tasks committed to them, have thrown a clear light upon the structure of a vast portion of the Atlantic side of this continent; and the valuable economic and scientific results of these examinations, extending over an area exceeding half a million of square miles, are now gradually appearing before the world. They excite a high degree of interest in Europe, where comparative references are made to them with increasing frequency, and the investigation of no country on this side of the Atlantic will now be satisfactorily carried on, without deriving from them an explanation of many phenomena of otherwise difficult solution. Bordering on Canada in nearly her whole length, as the States

in question do, a knowledge of their structure is indispensable to the comprehension of her geology, and I experience much gratification in acknowledging, not only the great benefits conferred by the American Surveys on the science in general, but also the essential service to be derived from them in the examination of Canada in particular. In availing myself of the labours of the American Geologists to illustrate the general relations of the rock formations of the Province, it will be convenient to divide the subject into two parts, and drawing a line along the Hudson River and Lake Champlain to Missisquoi Bay, and thence to Quebec, to consider the region to the west of this line separately from that on the south side of the Saint Lawrence to the east, there being certain conditions in the one that do not prevail in the other.

WESTERN DIVISION.

The western division, as connected with the Geology of Canada, may be described as a gigantic trough of fossiliferous strata, conformable from the summit of the coal, to the bottom of the very lowest formations containing organic remains, with a transverse axis reaching from the Wisconsin River and Green Bay in Lake Michigan to the neighbourhood of Washington, a distance of nearly seven hundred miles; and a longitudinal one extending from Quebec in a south-westerly direction, to some point, with which I am unacquainted, beyond the Tennessee River in Alabama. Contained within this vast trough, and resulting from gentle undulations in the strata, giving origin to broad anticlinal axes, there are three important subordinate basins, in the centre of each of which spreads out an enormous coal-field. One of these extends in length from the County of Logan on the southern borders of Kentucky, in a north-westerly direction to the Rock River in Illinois, where it falls into the Mississippi, a distance of three hundred and sixty miles, and in breadth from the mouth of the Missouri to the County of Tippecanoe, on the Wabash in Indiana, two hundred miles. Presenting an oval form intersected by the Rivers Illinois, Wabash and Ohio, and bounded by the Mississippi, which sweeps along nearly the whole of its western margin, this coal-field covers an area of 55,000 square miles. The second occupies the heart of the State of Michigan, and reaching 100 miles in an east and west direction from within thirteen leagues of the lake of that name to Saginaw Bay in Lake Huron, and 150 miles in a north and south line from the neighbourhood of the Rivers Manistee and Ausable to the source of the Grand River near Jackson on the road between Detroit and St. Josephs, it exhibits an irregular pentagonal shape, and comprises a superficies of 12,000 square miles. The third carboniferous area stretches longitudinally about 600 miles in a north-easterly course from the state of Tennessee to the north-eastern corner of Pennsylvania, where many outlying patches belong to it, and 170 miles transversely from the north branch of the Potomac in Maryland, to the south-eastern corner of Summit County in Ohio, just twelve leagues south of Cleveland on Lake Erie. It possesses a sinuous subrhomboidal form and spreading over a surface somewhat larger than the first named coal-field, may comprise about 60,000 square miles. The Ohio and its tributaries unwater nearly the whole of it, and the main trunk of this great river serpentine through the centre of the region for about 400 miles of the upper part of its course. The Susquehanna and its tributaries intersect the north-eastern extremity of the deposit, and the valleys of denudation in which these waters flow, assisting the effect of a series of nearly equidistant undulations in the strata, there break its continuity into the outliers alluded to, which

generally rest on sinclinal mountain tops, in the interrupted prolongation of a number of narrow subsidiary troughs resulting from the undulations in question, and giving an irregular and deeply indented contour to the outcrop of the main body of the coal. The chief part of the outliers, as well as the main body of the deposit, and also the other two great coal-fields described, yield fuel of the bituminous quality; but to the eastward of the Susquehanna, there are three large outliers almost sufficiently important to deserve the designation of another coal-field, in which the fuel contained is of the anthracitic kind.

The undulations which have been mentioned, constitute an important feature in the structure of the country between the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic. Their ridges or anticlinal axes, preserving a remarkable degree of parallelism, have been traced for vast distances, ranging in a sinuous south-westerly course from Lower Canada to Alabama. Crossing them from north-west to south-east, those farthest from the ocean are broad and gentle, but in succession they become more acute and prominent; and as they do so the dips on the north-west side of the axes, increase in inclination in a more rapid ratio than those on the south-east, giving to the undulations the form of waves driven before a gale, until at length the former assume a perpendicular attitude and even present an inversion of the strata.

It is where the flexures reach the Apalachian chain of mountains that the phenomena of these overturn dips are exhibited, and there the undulations, becoming identified with the ridges and valleys of the chain, afford an explanation of the structure of this great range of highlands. The disturbances which have given origin to these mountains, as they affect the coal measures, must, of course, take their date subsequent to the carboniferous era; but, as may be gathered from what has been said, it is only on the south-east side of the third coal-field that the measures are violently corrugated and fractured. The north-west outcrop exhibits a comparatively quiescent condition, and it would appear from the regular contour of the Illinois and Michigan deposits, that the disturbing forces had entirely died away before reaching them. It does not seem improbable, however, that the broad flat anticlinal axis which separates these two from the other, may have some relation to the expiring effort of those forces, for although its course cannot be called precisely parallel to the Apalachian undulations, there are yet bends in it that seem to correspond with some of the curves of that chain of mountains. From Monroe County, in Kentucky, this axis takes a gently sinuous course, running under Cincinnati, on the Ohio, to the upper end of Lake Erie; thence it curves to the upper end of Lake Ontario, where my assistant, Mr. Murray, has observed its influence in deflecting the strike of the strata in the neighbourhood of Burlington Bay. It then enters the lake, under the waters of which it probably dies away towards the north shore.

From beneath the three great coal-fields which have been mentioned, the subjacent formations crop out in succession, surrounding their carboniferous nuclei with rudely concentric belts of greater or less breadth, according to the thickness or dip of the deposit, and taking a wider and a wider sweep as they descend in the order of superposition, while they conform at the same time in their superficial distribution to all the sinuosities and irregularities occasioned by geographical and geological undulations. The organic remains of these rocks proclaim them to be contemporaneous with the Silurian and Devonian epochs of Europe, including the old red sandstone; and the Pennsylvanian geologists compute that in

Appendix
(W.)

27th January.

their south-eastern development they attain the aggregate thickness of about 30,000 feet. But in the State of New York, where the quiet condition of the northern outcrop affords an admirable opportunity of determining with certainty all the relations of the deposits to one another, not more than one third of that amount can be made out. It would seem, therefore, if the many complicated folds existing on the south-east side have occasioned no error in the estimate, that the formations must thin down greatly towards the north.

These fossiliferous formations, wherever they have been found in actual contact with the rocks beneath, appear to rest upon masses of the primary order. But the geologists of New York consider they have evidence of the existence of a series of non-fossiliferous sedimentary strata, in a more or less highly crystalline condition, of an age between the two. As considerable difficulties, however, attend the question, it will be sufficient for the purposes of the present description to unite all the subjacent rocks, whether metamorphic or primary, and to class them under latter denomination.

The lowest of the fossiliferous strata is a sandstone of variable quality, more purely silicious towards the bottom, and calciferous towards the top, which gives support to a thick and remarkably persistent deposit of limestone, strongly distinguished by its organic remains. This limestone thus becomes an admirable means of tracing out the perimeter of the great western area under consideration. From the north-west border of North Carolina, it sweeps in a broad belt across Virginia to the junction of the Shenandoah and Potomac. Thence traversing Maryland, it passes through Pennsylvania by Harrisburgh, on the Susquehanna, and Belvidere, on the Delaware, accompanied up to this point by the underlying sandstone. Diminished in its thickness, it thence crosses New Jersey, and reaching Poughkeepsie it passes up the valley of the Hudson and Champlain, keeping to the east of the river and the lake, and attains the neighbourhood of Missisquoi Bay. Entering Canada, it proceeds towards Quebec, and it reaches the vicinity of that fortress; but I am not yet aware of the precise spots at which it is visible in its course thither, farther than that I have been informed a stratified limestone answering its condition is quarried and burned in the Seignory of St. Hyacinthe, east of the Yamaska River. As Quebec itself does not stand upon the formation, it probably crosses the St. Lawrence higher up the stream; but it may be seen in the quarries of Beauport and farther down the river, and its limit in that direction is to be found near Cape Tourment, where the underlying primary rocks come to the water's edge. Turning at this point, and following the northern out-crop of the deposit up the valley of the St. Lawrence, it is found to run along the foot of a range of syenitic hills of a gneissoid order, which preserve a very even and direct south-westerly course, and down the flank of which the various tributaries of the great river are successively precipitated in rapids and cascades. On the Maskinongé the syenitic range is about twelve miles in a direct line from the St. Lawrence, on the Achigan about twenty, and it strikes the Riviere du Nord about half a mile south of the village of St. Jerome. Following this stream, the primary rocks, which are close upon its northern bank, gradually assume a course with less of southing in it, until they reach Lachute Mills, when their direction becomes nearly due east. Along this line from Cape Tourment, the basset edge of the limestone does not in all cases come quite up to the primary rock. There is occasionally a space left between the two for the sandstone beneath, and on the Riviere du Nord the calciferous

part of this rock, capped by the limestone, is seen in several places in a well defined escarpment about half a mile from the syenitic range, dipping southward at an angle of six degrees, which is probably one or two more than the average inclination along the strike of the northern outcrop thus far traced.

Leaving the Riviere du Nord, at Lachute Mills the edge of the fossiliferous strata, still well defined by the rise of the primary rocks from below them, crosses the Township of Chatham, pursuing a direct course to Grenville, on the Ottawa, where the calcareous deposit is seen at the upper end of the canal. A little above the village the primary range comes upon the river, which may correctly be considered the general division between the two until we attain the Township of Hull. A bend in the Ottawa there, cutting deep into the limestone, leaves four to five miles breadth of it on its left bank, and the formation displayed in lofty precipices in the neighbourhood of Bytown, affords the magnificent scenery of the Chaudière Falls. From personal observation I cannot speak of its course farther up the Ottawa, but I understand it reaches the island of Allumet, and thence turning southward, runs through the Townships of Packenham, Ramsay, and Drummond,—crosses the Rideau Canal in Rideau Lake in Elmsley, where, with the subjacent sandstone, it is seen in section at the Upper Narrows resting on the primary rocks and dipping to the north of east at an angle of four degrees,—and sweeping round the adjoining corner of Bastard and Young, traverses Elizabethtown, and reaches the St. Lawrence in the neighbourhood of Brockville. The limestone deposit following the St. Lawrence down to St. Regis, has a wide spread of the sandstone coming from beneath it on the United States side of the river, the lower edge of which passes by Canton, Hopkin, and Malone, to Chateauguay, in a line north of east. Here it makes a sudden turn to the south-east, and the limestone sweeping round at its proportionate distance, comes upon the western shore of Lake Champlain at the mouth of the Chazy River, about five miles up which its base is seen. Running along the shore of the lake it reaches Peru, where the basset edges of both sedimentary deposits come close together. Following up the lake they attain Whitehall. They then bend round to the valley of the Mohawk, ascending which they arrive in the neighbourhood of Trenton, where a grand display of the limestone in the Falls of that name gives origin to the New York designation of the upper part of the deposit. From this the limestone gains the Black River, and follows down the whole of its course to Lake Ontario, of which it forms the coast from Ellisburgh to a point below Cape St. Vincent. Again entering Canada it composes Wolfe Island and the upper part of Howe Island, and it is seen resting on the primary rocks in Cedar Island without the interposition of the sandstone. Kingston stands upon the formation, and the base of it, cropping out several miles to the north of the town, strikes away to the Townships of Madoc and Marmora, in each of which the primary rocks are seen giving it support near their respective iron works. Thence it runs to Rama on Lake Simcoe, and sinks under the waters of Lake Huron in Georgian Bay. Between Kingston and Lake Huron the general dip of the formation is so small, that it is next to impracticable to measure it. The breadth of the band it presents is consequently considerable, thirty-five miles being the measure from its base at Marmora to its summit at Newcastle, on Lake Ontario. The north-eastern and northern shores of Lake Huron are described by Dr. Bigsby as presenting a primary country, and they may be taken as the boundary of the sedimentary deposit we are following, from the point where it is lost beneath the waters of Georgian Bay, until it re-appears at St.

Appendix
(W.)

27th January.

Mary's Falls at the exit of Lake Superior, where the Michigan geologists describe a limestone apparently answering its conditions. Thence it reaches Green Bay, on Lake Michigan, and proceeds to the Wisconsin River, following it down to its junction with the Mississippi.

SERIES OF FOSSILLIFEROUS DEPOSITS.

Having thus traced as far as necessary the contour of the lowest deposits of the fossiliferous area under description, and having given the position and superficies of the coal-fields which spread out at the summit of the series, it will be understood that the whole of the space between the perimeter of the latter and the boundary of the former is occupied by the various belts or zones resulting from the outcrop of the successive formations.

The lowest of these fossiliferous sedimentary deposits is the sandstone, which has already been mentioned. It assumes various lithological appearances in different places and in different parts of its vertical thickness. At its base it is sometimes a quartz rock, so hard and vitrious as scarcely to be distinguished from the primary masses on which it rests, and it frequently presents the aspect of a conglomerate, as at Gananoqui, with large quartz pebbles in a matrix of fine sand. It is often an even-bedded, even-grained sandstone, yellowish brown and compact, or white, saccharine and friable. It is occasionally of a deep red colour in the lower part; and at Montmorency, near Quebec, Professor Emmons, of the New York Survey, states it to be stained in parts by green carbonate of copper. The highest portion of the formation sometimes exhibits the character of a breccia, with fragments of a dingy calcareous rock united by an arenaceous cement. But the typical quality of the whole mass, as seen at Potsdam, in New York, where it is extensively quarried for economic purposes, is a yellowish brown sandstone splitting into rectangular parallelepipeds of almost any required size. It is said to contain few fossils; a bivalve shell (*lingula ovata*) is considered characteristic, and at the top of the deposit fucoïds exist. The total thickness of the formation is upwards of 300 feet.

This silicious deposit passes into a sandstone of a calciferous quality which the geologists of Pennsylvania class with the former, but those of New York consider sufficiently marked to be taken as a distinct formation. It is in general a fine grained arenaceous limestone, with some beds of a pure calcareous quality. Towards the lower part it is sometimes drab coloured, yielding occasional beds fit for the purposes of water lime, and a little higher it is geodiferous, the geodes containing calcareous spar, sulphate of strontian, sulphate of barytes and sulphuret of zinc. The fossils of the deposit appear to be characteristic and they consist of univalve and bivalve shells, corals and fucoïds. Its thickness is about 250 feet.

To this succeeds the important calcareous deposit of which the course has been so extensively traced. In Pennsylvania it is taken as one formation, but in New York it has been divided into two. The lower part consists of a dark, irregular, thick bedded limestone, containing frequent and irregular shapes of chert replacing coralline organic remains. It has a thickness of one hundred and thirty feet, and upon it rests a dark bluish, even-bedded, compact, brittle, pure limestone, occasionally yielding marble capable of a good polish but liable to fracture in the working. It has some drab coloured beds giving water lime, and at Kingston, which probably stands on it, some of its strata have geodes holding sulphuret of zinc, sulphuret of copper and baryto-sulphate of strontian, a new mineral first

obtained by the Honorable William Morris, and analysed by Dr. Thompson of Glasgow. The thickness of this portion of the deposit may be about 140 feet. As well as the previous part, it is considered to possess peculiar fossils, and with it constitutes the New York inferior limestone formation. The superior formation is based in some parts upon a valuable ten feet bed of excellent black marble, extensively worked at Isle La-motte on Lake Champlain; above which occur various strata of black limestone, alternating more or less with black bituminous shale, and associated in some places with one or two important bands of a grey colour, and a more crystalline texture. This gray stone is extensively quarried at Montreal, where the Parish Catholic Church and all the best houses are constructed of it. At the top of the general deposit, the bituminous shale predominates over the limestone and affords a passage to the succeeding formation. To the student of North American geology, no formation deserves closer attention than the one just noticed. It is one of the most persistent of the whole series, both geographically and lithologically considered, and it abounds in peculiar and characteristic fossils, crustacean, molluscan, and coralline. In the New York Survey it is called the Trenton limestone, taking its name from the locality of its greatest observed thickness, which is about 400 feet.

The next deposit in the order of superposition is a black bituminous shale, differing very little from the argillaceous part of the previous formation, except that it is said to be a little firmer and to have a double system of natural joints. It disintegrates easily under the general influences of weather which change its colour to an ash gray. In Upper Canada examples of it may be seen at Whitby whence it has a run to Nottawasaga Bay; and in the Lower Province at one of the locks of the Lachine Canal, as well as on the Montreal side of the St. Lawrence, from Lachine rapids to Point St. Charles, where it is occasionally altered by the intrusion of intercalated trap-floors, which of course are foreign to the general character of the deposit. It has distinctive fossils, crustaceans, mollusks and graptolites, and a trilobite, to which the name of *triarthus beckii* has been given, is considered characteristic. The greatest observed thickness of the deposit in the State of New York does not exceed 100 feet.

Upon the preceding lies a deposit of thin gray sandstone strata, alternating with fine easily disintegrating argillaceous shale beds of a greenish colour. This appears to constitute its general lithological character in some localities, but in others variations occur. Some distance from the bottom there is occasionally a band of red argillaceous and purple arenaceous shale, and above it a set of argillaceous strata composed of flattened laminated ovoid pieces, with a glossy black exterior; and the summit of the formation is in certain localities a wide spreading calcareous breccia, made up of angular fragments of limestone and slaty sandstone in a calcareous cement, and occasionally contains so small an amount of arenaceous matter as to yield a good marble, for which purpose it is quarried at Swanton in Vermont, whence its strike is towards Canada. This formation is considered to possess distinctive fossils, but the Pennsylvanian geologists have united it with the argillaceous shales that underlie it. Its thickness may be estimated at 140 feet.

The next superimposed deposit is a gray, even-bedded sandstone of a rather fine grained, hard and durable quality, used for building purposes, and occasionally for flags and grindstones, with thin interposed layers of a greenish shale, similar to that of the previous formation. The deposit is sometimes a silicious conglomerate, and sometimes part of it is a chocolate red sandstone, with shales of the same colour. Occasion-

Appendix
(W.)

27th January.

ally it exhibits white, gray, and reddish limestone strata, or presents the form of a greenish breccia. It has some few fossils, and its thickness is about 100 feet.

The total thickness of the rocks enumerated does not reach 2500 feet, and the summit of the formation last mentioned, after running up the south side of the Mohawk valley, quits the State of New York at Oswego. Thence, in a course parallel to the out-crop of the formations above, it reaches Oakville near the head of Lake Ontario, where its position has been determined by my assistant Mr. Murray, who has also ascertained that from this point it bends round to Collingwood on Nottawasaga Bay in Lake Huron. If a line, therefore, be drawn between these two points on the two lakes, it is probable, taking into consideration the extremely moderate dip and undisturbed condition of the strata, and the general even geographical surface of the country, that no deposit higher in the series than the gray sandstone will be found in any part of Canada between that line and Quebec. There are still to be interposed between the gray sandstone and the true coal measures, a mass of strata equal at the lowest computation to between 4000 and 5000 feet; and we are therefore not warranted reasonably to anticipate the occurrence of any part of those true measures in the district in question. Deceived, however, by the dark colour and mineralogical character of the deposit of bituminous shale overlying the great limestone formation, and unacquainted with true geological inferences, adventurers have not been wanting in Canada ready to expend their money in search of coal by boring in that deposit. Before the appointment of the State survey similar attempts were from time to time made in New York, and in this and other like deposits it has been ascertained that no less a sum than half a million of dollars altogether had been wasted in vain efforts to obtain what a regular geological investigation of the structure of the country, soon demonstrated it would be contrary to all experience to expect in the strata chosen for the search.

Continuing an enumeration of the formations in an ascending order of superposition, the next in succession to the gray sandstone is a variegated red and green marly and shaly sandstone, of a crumbly nature, with which are associated some bands of quartzose gray sandstone, in some places yielding good flagstones, and in others good building stones. Brine springs issue from the formation, abundant in number, but scarcely strong enough to be converted to profitable use in the manufacture of salt. One of these exists at St. Catharines, in Upper Canada. The fossils of the formation are characteristic. They consist of bivalve and univalve shells and fucoids, and one of these (*Fucoides harlani*) is considered an unfailling guide in tracing the deposit, of which the thickness may be estimated at about 600 feet.

Upon the preceding rests a set of strata, consisting of bright green shales, associated with a partial bed of oolitic fossiliferous iron ore, of which the greatest observed thickness in any place is two feet, and interstratified with two bands of more or less impure limestone, containing silicified organic remains. These remains are sometimes replaced by calcedony and agate, and geodes occur containing a number of beautiful silicious minerals, with sulphate of barytes, sulphate and carbonate of lime, and, in small quantities, yellow sulphuret and green carbonate of copper. The fossils are numerous, and consist of trilobites, univalve and bivalve shells, graptolites and fucoids. Among the shells, *pentamerus oblongus* is abundant and characteristic. The thickness of the deposit is variable, and may be taken at eighty feet.

Appendix
(W.)

27th Januar

The next formation consists of calcareo-argillaceous shale of a bluish colour, abundantly fossiliferous, on which a few beds of silicio-argillaceous limestone, yielding a good water cement, constitutes a passage into a strong calcareous rock above. The lower part of this consists of a cemented mass of broken encrinital columns, often beautifully variegated with red, to which succeeds a thick-bedded sparry gray limestone, followed by one of a darker colour, upon which rests a brownish bituminous limestone, sparry below, and marked by the presence of the sulphurets of zinc and of lead above, and the whole is crowned by a set of slaty dark gray calcareous beds, with mammillated surfaces, separated by thin laminae of bituminous shale. It is over a slope and precipice which presents the whole thickness of this limestone, that the rapid and cataract of Niagara falls; and to the assemblage of rocks composing it, and the argillaceous strata below, the geologists of New York have in consequence given the appropriate name of the Niagara Group.

It is said to be in the north-western development of the limestone of this group that the great and valuable lead mines of Wisconsin exist. The group is strongly characterised by its fossils, which are abundant, various, and peculiar, consisting of trilobites, univalve and bivalve shells, encrinites and corals, and its total thickness, where it enters Canada, is not less than 260 feet.

We now come to a deposit which, in consequence of the valuable material it contains useful for agriculture and other purposes, and giving origin to the industrial application of capital, is one of the most important of the whole series. In the lower part it consists of variegated green spotted red shales, surmounted by greenish and drab coloured slaty limestone strata, alternating with red shales, which are followed by brownish calcareous and argillaceous shales, enclosing white and dark coloured masses of gypsum, of which there appear to be two ranges capable of being profitably worked, separated from one another by a band of porous limestone. Hopper shaped cavities of various magnitudes, supposed to have once contained crystals of salt, exist in the gypsiferous part of the deposit, and the whole is capped by calcareous strata fit for the purposes of hydraulic cement. This formation is the seat of a number of valuable brine springs, and in the County of Onondaga, in the State of New York, no less than 3,134,317 bushels of salt were profitably manufactured from them in 1841. The fossils of the formation are not numerous, and the thickness of the whole deposit, where most largely developed, is about 700 feet.

This deposit, so valuable for its gypsum, salt, and hydraulic lime, occupies a belt of country on the south side of Lake Ontario, running parallel with its shore, and with the subjacent formations, to the variegated red and green sandstone inclusive, passes into Canada across the Niagara river, and occupies nearly all that neck of land which separates Lake Ontario from Lake Erie. This whole assemblage of deposits skirts the shore of the former lake through Niagara County, and attaining the extremity of it, the strike, becoming deflected by the broad anticlinal axis which has been noticed as existing there, turns northward towards Cabot's Head, on Lake Huron. That promontory is probably formed of an increased development of the Niagara limestone. On the east side of it is the red and green sandstone, to the west will be the gypsiferous and saliferous rocks. These may be seen where they reach the banks of the Grand River, being there already worked for plaster, and it is not unlikely that as they approach the anticlinal axis and gently bend over its back, gradually losing a part of the slight inclin-

ation they possess, they will assume a wider spread and occupy a broader zone when they come out upon Lake Huron. Unless the district the formation underlies be deeply buried in alluvium, the mineral contents of the subsoil cannot fail to render it in time one of the most valuable parts of the Province.

In the general classification of the New York system of formations, the gypsiferous rocks are followed by five successive deposits of limestone, each of which is considered to be distinguished by its peculiar fossils. The Pennsylvanian geologists associate all these, and uniting them with the deposits below, the Niagara Group included, make one formation of the whole. The thickness of these five calcareous rocks are not clearly stated by the geologists of New York. They exist in the eastern part of the State, and thin out westwardly before reaching Canada, and it would probably be within the mark to state their average aggregate amount on the south side of Lake Ontario at 200 feet.

To these calcareous rocks succeed three deposits of a silicious character, being sandstones of various qualities, yielding building, flag, and fire stones. They are distinguished by their fossils; the first and last by bivalve and univalve shells, and the intermediate one by a fucoid (*Fucoides cauda-galli*) which gives name to the rock. The group is known in the eastern parts only of New York, and, like the limestone immediately below, thins out before attaining the borders of Canada to the west. Though the lowest alone of these deposits is said to be 700 feet thick where known in Pennsylvania, it will probably be sufficient to put the whole down at an average of 100 feet in New York.

Resting on the sandstones in the eastern part of New York, and on the hydraulic limestone of the gypsiferous formation in the west, the next deposit in ascending order is calcareous. It consists of beds of limestone of a light gray colour, occasionally almost altogether composed of broken encrinital columns, having much the appearance of the beds at the base of the Niagara limestone, particularly when, as in it, the organic remains are of a reddish shade. It then yields a handsome variegated marble, and it generally affords good stone for building and for lime-burning. The strata are in many localities separated from one another by thin layers of green shale. Nodules of chert, or hornstone, are common, and towards the top in some places, beds of this silicious mineral alternate with those of limestone, forming a passage into the deposit above. The deposit is considered to possess distinguishing fossils, and I believe it is the lowest in which the remains of fish have been found. The thickness of the mass is twenty feet. In the Pennsylvanian Survey this deposit is united with the sandstones below and the limestone above, one formation being made of the whole. The limestone above is of a compact texture, and varies in colour from drab and light grey, through different shades of blue, to black. The hornstone forming a passage from the lower deposit, is frequently very largely developed in this, and sometimes usurps nearly the whole of the strata. The rock is well marked by its fossils, and its thickness is about seventy feet.

These united bands of limestone quit the State of New York at Black Rock, and strike into Canada at Waterloo, on the Niagara river, whence they run westward along the shore of Lake Erie for some distance. They appear to be recognised again in Ohio and Michigan, at the head of the lake, and they form a belt across the extremity of the southern peninsula of Michigan from Thunder Bay, on the Lake Huron side, to Petite Traverse Bay on the other. It is, in consequence, possible that they may have a wider spread in Canada than their united thickness, not reaching 100 feet,

might lead us to expect; and it would seem they are probably the highest rocks whose equivalents underlie the whole of the three great coal-fields in a still unbroken sheet, their outcrops from beneath each becoming confluent in the centre of the great fossiliferous trough that contains them all, around a flat, oval, dome-shaped area of inferior rocks, with a nucleus of about 4,000 square miles of the lowest limestone deposit, which is there exposed in the vicinity of Cincinnati. In Canada, however, it is likely that patches of the immediately succeeding deposits may be found in parts of the Western District.

The lowest of these is a black bituminous shale, much resembling the one described as existing farther down in the series. It is occasionally sufficiently charged with bitumen to yield a flame when put on a fire, and this circumstance, added to its black colour, induced many vain expectations of coal, accompanied by useless and expensive researches for it in the deposit in New York previous to the institution of the State Survey. The thickness of this deposit is about fifty feet, and it passes into a dark shale of a more slaty character, which, by a thin compact calcareous blue shale, is separated from a set of olive coloured fissile shales, gradually passing into a stronger rock by an increase of arenaceous material. This again becomes a bluish grey calcareous shale at the top, and is followed by a thin band of encrinital limestone, to which succeeds a persistent grayish blue marly rock. The whole group of strata abound in septaria. Its fossils are numerous, various, and characteristic, and its thickness, which diminishes from east to west from 1,000 to 300 feet, may be stated at 500 feet. On the top of this group rests a partial bed of limestone, which also thins westwardly. Its greatest thickness on the south side of Lake Ontario is twenty feet, and it dwindles down to nothing approaching Lake Erie, but its fossils are considered characteristic. On the preceeding limestone rests a deposit of deep black consistent fissile shales, of a uniform quality. It has some few fossils sufficiently characteristic, and its thickness, which varies from 150 to 25 feet, thinning westwardly like the immediately subjacent rocks, may be taken at an average of fifty feet.

The next formation in the series, consists of a group of rocks of a more or less arenaceous quality. The lowest of these is a greenish argillo-arenaceous shale, which is followed by a development of green and black arenaceous shales, interstratified with thin beds of sandstone, yielding excellent durable flags, and forming a passage into a mass of thick-bedded sandstone above. Ripple-mark and the casts of shrinkage cracks are common on the surfaces of some of the strata, but the fossils of the group are scarce. Fucoids, indeed, are frequently met with, and one species is found penetrating the beds in a vertical position. Some characteristic shells occur in the lower shales, and others in the centre of the group. The total thickness of the formation is estimated at 1,000 feet.

To this succeeds a mass of gray, greenish gray, and olive flaggy sandstones, interstratified with black, olive and green argillaceous and arenaceous shales, accompanied by frequent beds so charged with organic remains as to acquire the quality of an impure limestone. Towards the top the sandstone occasionally presents the character of a conglomerate. The fossils are numerous and plants are among them. The plants are sometimes covered with a coating of crystallized coal, and many of the surfaces of the beds are so powdered with carbonized comminuted vegetable remains as to give to the strata very much the semblance of coal-measures. Even practical miners might be deceived by the appearances; but no workable coal seams are found

Appendix
(W.)

27th January.

associated with the deposit, while its organic contents, agreeing with its stratigraphical position, point out that its age is anterior to the true carboniferous era. The thickness of the formation is estimated at 1500 feet.

The out-crops of these two important formations of sandstone, and of the group of shales below entirely surround the three great nuclei of coal, with the exception of the north-western extremity of the Illinois deposit, where the whole thin away together before completing the circle. The flatness of the general trough, and the great thickness of the sandstones, cause them to assume a very wide and conspicuous figure.

The next superimposed formation where it is fully developed consists of sandstones, argillaceous and arenaceous shales, impure arenaceous limestones and conglomerates. The sandstones are sometimes fit for grindstones, and the general colour of the deposit is red, or some shade of red. In the eastern part of New York among the Catskill mountains, the thickness of the formation is said to be little under 2500 feet, but it thins down to the westward, and on the south of Lake Erie in Pennsylvania, it dies away altogether. Its ascertained organic remains are not numerous, but among them are some of the fishes appertaining to the old red sandstone of Europe, one of which is the *holoptychus nobilissimus*.

This rock is not known to crop out from beneath the coal-fields of Michigan and Illinois, nor from beneath any part of the north-western side of the third great carboniferous area. Its basest edge, however, constitutes a belt on the Atlantic side of this last coal-field from New York, through Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. But in Virginia there is interposed between it and a persistent conglomerate which is at the base of the workable coal-seams, a narrow band of limestone, contemporaneous with the carboniferous or mountain limestone of Europe. This is scarcely recognized in Pennsylvania, and not at all in New York; but it bounds the south-eastern rim of the coal measures in Tennessee and Kentucky. Under the coal-field of Illinois it becomes an important formation, constituting a broad ring completely round it, as it does a narrow one round that of Michigan. In Michigan, however, the conglomerate mentioned as elsewhere supporting the workable coal, does not exist; but it bounds the south-eastern half of the Illinois coal-field, and entirely encircles the great coal area to the east, its greatest development being on the south-eastern side in Pennsylvania.

In New York this conglomerate rests upon the red sandstone formation, and it is a strong and solid arenaceous rock, loaded with quartz pebbles. It has a few fossils and towards the top, alternates in Pennsylvania with the workable coal-seams, and gradually passes into the general mass of coal measures above. Such is the general character of the various deposits which fill up the great trough under examination.

INFERIOR ROCKS.

Without determining whether the non-fossiliferous rocks upon which the organic series rests, be sedimentary at the summit and primary below, or whether they belong to the latter class only, the general figure they present on the map may be inferred from the fossiliferous contour already described. In so far as Canada is concerned they constitute the whole of the northern parts of the Province, stretching from one extremity to the other. They compose the north shores of the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa, with the exception of the narrow strip of fossiliferous de-

posits between Cape Tourment and Grenville. They form the northern and eastern shores of Lake Superior, and the northern coast of Lake Huron; and from between Matchdash Bay in the latter, and Allumet Island on the Ottawa, they run into a south-eastern spur which terminates in a huge mountainous peninsular mass, lying between Lake Champlain and Lake Ontario, and joined to the main primary body by the narrow Isthmus of the Thousand Islands.

These rocks consist of talcose and other slates, quartz-rock, gneiss, limestone, serpentine, granite, syenite and their subordinate masses. The limestones and serpentines yield marbles of various beautiful descriptions; the feldspathic rocks in their decomposition afford good porcelain clays; copper ores are found in several localities; veins of lead ore have been worked; plumbago is abundantly developed; chromate of iron is known to exist, and the whole system appears to be associated with large and valuable supplies of the magnetic and specular oxides of the same metal.

The extraordinary abundance in which these two latter ores of iron are found, may render them of great importance in an economic point of view. In the Champlain district of the State of New York, they give employment to a considerable amount of capital, engaged in smelting operations, and the iron produced from them by means of charcoal is of a quality to compete with the best descriptions manufactured in Sweden and Russia. Professor Emmons, in his final Report on the Geology of New York, mentions the existence in that part of his district, bordering on Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence, of upwards of seventy veins and beds of these ores, varying in thickness from two and five feet up to 160 feet, and of two in particular, of which one is 514 feet and the other 700 feet thick; and while it is impossible to put a sure limit to the depth to which these enormous masses may extend, their course on the surface has been traced to considerable distances. The 514 feet bed has been followed for two and a half miles, and the overwhelming amount of metal in it may be conceived when it is stated that in a mile every five feet in depth would yield about one million tons of pure iron. This bed is not yet brought into operation, but some estimate may be formed of a value, from the fact that four veins called the Arnold veins, which have an average aggregate thickness of about twenty-two feet, and are mined some of them, at a depth of 260 feet, a distance of only one quarter of a mile, are leased at a rental of 6000 dollars per annum. Such extraordinary masses of iron ore, one would suppose, cannot fail to become of national importance, and when we consider that valuable deposits of the same mineral quality are already known in Canada, in the townships of Marimora, Madoc, Bedford, Bastard, Hull and other places, and reflect upon the great extent of the primary regions in so many parts of which the magnet is deflected from its meridian, most probably by the proximity of the magnetic oxide, it is not unreasonable to hope that a diligent search may disclose provincial beds of equal consequence.

It is at the summit of the rocks under description, in the peninsula lying between Lake Superior and Lake Michigan, in a great range of trap interposed between the transition series and a metamorphic group, which rests upon the granite, that Mr. Douglas Houghton, the State geologist of Michigan, has made the discovery of an important collection of copper ore veins, which are likely to become of considerable economic value, and it yet remains to be ascertained whether an analogous condition of circumstances may not extend to Canada.

Appendix
(W.)

27th January

Appendix
(W.)

27th January.

TERTIARY AND ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS.

Over many parts of the great area which has been described, whether primary or transition, there is spread a more recent sedimentary deposit, which is still in a soft condition and consists of various beds of clay, sand and gravel. These beds are characterized up to heights of 500 feet above the level of the ocean, by the frequent presence of marine shells, of the same species as now inhabit the Gulph of St. Lawrence and the northern seas. Fifteen species have been found at Portneuf, near Quebec, at the height of 300 feet, and five of the same on the mountain of Montreal, at about 460 feet above salt water level, while in various parts of the St. Lawrence and Champlain vallies, such remains are seen at more moderate elevations. The geographical distribution of these deposits, which are denominated tertiary of the post-pliocene or most recent age, has not yet been fully described, but the materials of economic value they possess are clays fit for the manufacture of common bricks and common earthenware, with sand for building and moulding.

Still more recent than the tertiary deposits is the alluvial drift, with which are associated boulders of igneous and other rocks, occasionally fit for mill-stones, with frequent extensive deposits of peat and fresh water shell marl, both well known to intelligent agriculturists to be of very great importance as manures, when properly applied; and bog iron ore often met with in tracts sufficiently large and rich to give profitable employment to capital in the manufacture of iron of the best quality.

I have thus given a general sketch of the main features of the physical structure of the area with which the geology of that part of the Province west of Quebec is connected, chiefly as ascertained by the various surveys of the neighbouring States. That in the materials which fill up the great sedimentary trough, and those which compose the rocks on which it rests, many modifications, both as to quality and amount may be found to exist in their Canadian development, can readily be believed. But these changes, and the exact limits to the distribution of each formation, with the localities of such portions of their contents as have economic value, can be determined only by the patient and laborious examination of several years.

The progress made during the past season in the Geological Survey of the western division of the Province, will be indicated by the accompanying Report I have the honor to place before Your Excellency, from my assistant, Mr. Alexander Murray, who was instructed to examine the country, lying in a general line between Georgian Bay in Lake Huron and the lower extremity of Lake Erie.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONE.

In Mr. Murray's Report, Your Excellency will observe mention made of the discovery of one or two extensively developed limestone beds, supposed to be fit for the purposes of lithography, at Rama on Lake Simcoe. The geological position of these beds is at the bottom of the deposit of limestone described as occupying a place near the base of the great fossiliferous trough, which in Rama rests upon the primary rocks, without the interposition of the sandstone generally beneath it: and Mr. Murray's attention was drawn to a search for the material by the fact that stone of a similar description had been found in a precisely equivalent position in the Township of Marmora, a circumstance which now renders it probable that the beds may have a continued run between the two points distant from one another seventy miles. On a visit

Appendix
(W.)

27th January.

to Marmora in September 1842, made for the purpose of ascertaining the limits of the fossiliferous rocks, I obtained a specimen of the stone from Mr. Wm. Fidler, of Rawdon, and having taken it with me to Britain, it was placed in the hands of one of the principal lithographers of the Metropolis, whose Report on it, after trial, is as follows:—

77, CORNHILL,
17th May, 1843.

SIR,

I beg to inform you that my experiments with the Canadian stone, No. 547, which you left with me to be tested, were eminently successful. I forward you herewith some impressions from drawings made on that stone, proving its applicability to the purposes of lithography.

I think this discovery an important one, the more so, as I have had stones brought to me from various parts of the world to test, and none of them heretofore have proved satisfactory.

I shall be most happy to render you any assistance in my power in bringing these stones before the public.

The specimen of stone No. 210, is not applicable to lithography. It is too brittle, and does not retain the drawings. I send some specimens of impressions from it.

I remain Sir,
Yours faithfully,

(Signed,)

WM. STANDIDGE.

W. E. LOGAN, Esq.

The unsuccessful stone was from a bed running under the city of Kingston, a few rough trials of which, made in the country, had induced some to consider it worthy of more skilful experiment. The other is the Marmora specimen, and the Rama stone is so exactly like it in almost every respect that the one can scarcely be distinguished from the other, and its applicability to the same purposes appears to me highly probable, though, of course, it will be prudent to submit specimens of it also to the ordeal of a practical test, before asserting it positively. The great probable extent of these beds and the facility with which a large supply of the material may be obtained at Rama, are circumstances which would make the discovery of unquestionable importance to the arts. For the purpose of ascertaining what its value may be to the Province, inquiry has been instituted, but I am not yet in possession of the details necessary to authorize the expression of an opinion.

Lithography is an art of comparatively recent date. It is not eleven years since Senefelder, the inventor of it, died, and scarcely more than forty have elapsed since it was first introduced into Britain. But during the last twenty years it has been so sedulously cultivated, that it is now a branch of trade of nearly equal importance with copper-plate engraving. In Germany, Belgium and France, even more is done in it than in Britain, and at the present time there is scarcely a town of the smallest importance, whether in Europe or North America, in the East or West Indies, in which it is not practised to a considerable extent. Improvements in it are at intervals discovered, and its applications are yearly extending. It is used in calico printing, and recently it is said to have been successfully tried in multiplying the results obtained by the Daguerretype. Stone fit for the purposes of lithography, has thus become an article of commerce, researches have been made for it in many countries,

Appendix
(W.)

27th January.

and the French Government some years since offered a premium for the discovery of it within the limits of the French territory. But though stones have been there found near Chateauroux (Department de l'Indre) partially fit for the purpose, the defects in them are so great that it is difficult to obtain perfect specimens of larger dimensions than twelve inches square. In England some of the beds of the white lias met with at Corston near Bath, have been tried, but they are only fit for inferior purposes, and the only really good stones hitherto known are those first resorted to on the discovery of the art. They are obtained in considerable abundance in the quarries of Solenhofen, on the Danube in Bavaria, and from them the whole world is at present supplied.

The value of these in the British metropolis, properly prepared is twopence farthing a pound, and in New York they bring from five to seven cents. After a careful selection, by the rejection of such specimens as have soft spots or hard crystals, the preparation necessary to render the stones fit for sale, consists in giving them a face ground perfectly smooth and flat, and a back and sides roughly tooled, care being taken to keep the face and back perfectly parallel. The sizes best calculated to find purchasers in the English market, none of the stones being under three inches thick, are as follows, the figures in the last column being intended to indicate the proportions in which the sizes should be assorted.

6 by 9 inches.	}	3.
8 " 12 "		
10 " 12 "		
11 " 15 "	}	2.
12 " 18 "		
12 " 20 "		
13 " 16 "	}	1.
13 " 17 "		
15 " 19 "		
17 " 21 "	}	1.
18 " 24 "		
22 " 30 "		
24 " 32 "	}	1.
26 " 36 "		
32 " 48 "		
36 " 36 "	}	

The last two sizes, of which only a few would be required, are intended for calico printing.

EASTERN DIVISION.

The relations of the rock masses which compose that part of Canada lying to the eastward of Quebec and Lake Champlain and south of the St. Lawrence, constitute a much more complicated question than the western section presents; and I am not aware that enough has yet been done in the countries bordering on it to furnish facts sufficient to establish a precise order of superposition, or to follow out the formations in their geographical distribution. The State of Vermont has not yet been examined, nor has that of New Hampshire, and though a survey of Maine was some years ago commenced, I believe it has not been completed. The labours of Dr. Gesner in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have done much to bring before the world some of the main features of the Lower Provinces; but there is still much wanting, particularly in that part of New Brunswick lying to the north, to afford an exact elucidation of the subject, or to enable such inferences to be drawn as would materially assist the investigation of Eastern Canada. It would thus be impossible for me to give a general sketch of the geological area, of which it constitutes

a portion, that would be free from great liability to error, before a much larger amount of information has been collected; and even if the dearth of facts were less, circumstances exist connected with the peculiar conditions of the area in question, which would render it necessary that much caution should be exercised in combining those ascertained. It is these conditions which distinguish the eastern from the western part of the Province, and they consist in the violent contortions of the strata, the altered nature of some of the rocks, and the want of conformability in probably more than one member of the series of formations.

In very general terms, indeed, the area to which Eastern Canada appertains may be described as a sedimentary trough, resting upon primary rocks, with a transverse axis, reaching from Labrador in a south-east direction to the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia, and a longitudinal one extending probably from the centre of Newfoundland to some uncertain point in the New England States of the American Union. The centre of it is occupied by a great coal-field, covering nearly the whole of New Brunswick, and a considerable part of Nova Scotia, Cape Breton Island and the south-western corner of Newfoundland, while there is a large portion of it lost beneath the gulph of St. Lawrence. It would be premature to assert or deny that rocks of more recent secondary age rest upon this, but the lower part of it appears to hold important deposits of gypsum. The carboniferous rocks are affected by disturbances on the south side of the trough in Nova Scotia, giving origin to undulations which are subordinate to its longitudinal axis; while they appear to have suffered less from such disturbances, either in the centre or on the north, where the coal measures from Shediac to Miscou have very moderate angles of inclination. Both on the south and on the north the coal formation seems to rest unconformably on the rocks below, and in these the flexures produced prior to the deposit of that formation, are so violent, that in many places the strata come against its base nearly at right angles: from which it results that the coal measures rest sometimes upon the basset edges of the highest subjacent sedimentary deposits, and sometimes upon the granite, and the carboniferous perimeter is no guide whatever to the geographical range of any thing coming from beneath.

The boundary of these lower formations in Canada, is the north bank of the St. Lawrence, from Labrador to Cape Tourment, near Quebec; but what their succession may be, and how far they agree in fossil, lithological, or economical results with the superposition of the New York series, can only be determined after careful examination.

To gain information on these points, and particularly to ascertain the north limit of the coal deposit, have been the object of my labours during the past season. With a view the better to prepare myself for the investigation, it appeared to me expedient, on my arrival at Halifax from Great Britain on the 31st May, that I should journey by land across Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to Canada, and in so doing take the opportunity of visiting the celebrated display of coal measures at the Joggins on the Bay of Fundy, with the hope that it might prove servicable to me in studying the more northern parts of the deposit. The accompanying section of the strata there exposed, reduced to vertical thickness, will exhibit the results of my inspection. After viewing in a cursory manner, the neighbourhood of Dorchester, Richibuctoo and Miramichi, and other places on the route, on reaching Bathurst a short time was bestowed on the examination of about fifty miles of the coast, on the south side of the Bay Chaleur, from Jacket River to Pokeshaw; and I then entered upon operations in Canada, devot-

Appendix
(W.)

27th January.

Appendix
(W.)

27th January.

ing myself to a very minute and detailed investigation of the coast between Cape Rosier and Paspébiac, including short distances up some of the main streams. To illustrate this section sixty large boxes of mineral and fossil specimens were collected and sent round to Montreal by water.

During the winter I have had an opportunity of comparing some of the fossils with those of the New York rocks, in the State collection at Albany, and I have to express my obligations to Mr. Hall and Professor Emmons of the New York Geological Survey, for the readiness with which they facilitated my investigation.

Not having yet been able to complete an arrangement of the facts ascertained in the Gaspé section, it appears to me preferable that I should reserve an exposition of them until a succeeding Report, when the labours of another season in the same part of the Province will probably have enabled me to combine a wider range of circumstances, and render the subject more intelligible. I shall, therefore, on the present occasion, only farther add that the materials observed having economic value, were silicious and calcareous sandstones fit for building and flagging, and some probably capable of being used for grindstones; silicious conglomerates, probably fit for millstones; limestone; lead and iron ores, perhaps not workable; and fresh water shell marl.

SUCCESSION OF DEPOSITS.

The succession of rocks developed in the section in an ascending order of superposition, is as follows:

1. Thin bedded gray limestones, with a few thicker occasional layers of conglomerate limestone, made up of gray limestone pebbles in a calcareous matrix; succeeded by gray and black shales, (sometimes the one and sometimes the other colour predominating) with thin beds of gray limestone; on which rests a series of red, purple and black shales, having a few beds of black bituminous limestone, and interstratified with hard light gray sandstones, sometimes large grained and almost a fine conglomerate; terminated by black shales with thin beds of limestone, some of which at

the top are arenaceous. The total thickness of these deposits is considerable, but uncertain. They are not well displayed, being much covered by sand and shingle on a low coast. They are also much contorted, and it is not determined whether they are conformable with the deposits that follow them in the series.

2. Gray limestones with corals, encrinites, shells, and trilobites; succeeded by greenish or olive coloured shales with occasional red bands; on which again rest gray limestones; to which succeeds a considerable thickness of greenish shales; surmounted by a great mass of limestone shale and good limestone. The thickness of the whole formation, which is well loaded with fossils, is from 1500 to 1800 feet.

3. Gray, greenish gray or drab-coloured; and red sandstones, of a free grit, with many layers of red, and occasionally gray shales. The sandstones are often charged with various descriptions of silicious pebbles, and blood-red jasper occurs among them in considerable quantity, sometimes accompanied by fortification agate. The pebbles are frequently so numerous as to constitute a conglomerate. When the sandstone beds are thin and flaggy, their surfaces are often covered with carbonized comminuted plants. In some of the sandstones and some of the shales, argillaceous iron ore occurs. The total thickness of the formation, which has some fossils, is about 4000 feet.

4. Conglomerate beds, of which the matrix is red sandstone, and the contained pebbles consist of limestone of various colours, chiefly gray, with quartz and other silicious materials, including blood-red jasper. With these conglomerate beds are associated red sandstones and some red shales. The thickness of the formation is uncertain, and it lies unconformably on those below. It is probably an inferior member of the carboniferous series, but it seems to be too low down to contain any of the profitable beds of coal.

I have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

(Signed,)

W. E. LOGAN,
Provincial Geologist.

R E P O R T

OF

ALEXANDER MURRAY, Esq., Assistant Provincial Geologist; addressed to W. E. LOGAN, Esq.,
Provincial Geologist.

Woodstock, March 14th, 1844.

SIR,

Agreeably to the instructions received from you, previous to my departure from Britain, I proceeded, on my arrival in this country in the month of May last, with only so much delay as was required to procure maps and other necessary documents from the Government Offices in Kingston, to make a geological examination of the district lying in a general line between Georgian Bay on Lake Huron, and the lower extremity of Lake Erie; and I have now to submit to you the following Report of my progress in the investigation.

As Toronto occupies a position in the appointed line of section; my operations were commenced there, and while in that neighbourhood I examined the coun-

try between the Rivers Credit and Don. Subsequently I proceeded to Lake Simcoe, the whole circuit of whose shores was narrowly explored; and ascending all its rivers and creeks, I lost no opportunity of obtaining such information as would tend to a knowledge of the general character of the country. From Lake Simcoe I descended the River Severn to Lake Huron, and examined the coast there from Coldwater River, round Matchdash Bay, as far as Penetanguishine. After which, crossing over land to the Narrows on Lake Simcoe, and proceeding to Barrie, I struck to the westward, for the purpose of visiting certain limestone rocks which had been described to me as existing in Nottawasaga. Having determined their position, I followed their course through the townships of Mulmer, Melancthon, Amaranth, Mono, and part of Albion, and returned to Toronto.

Appendix
(W.)

27th January.

Appendix
(W.)

27th January

Having, by a careful comparison of the characteristic fossils, and an observed striking similarity in lithological appearance, satisfied myself that the blue shales which occupy the country around Toronto, were to be identified with the Loraine shales of the New York geologists, I next visited the Townships of Scarborough, Pickering and Whitby, with a view to ascertain the junction of these blue shales with the subjacent black bituminous shales, which I had information were to be seen near Windsor village in Whitby.

My next expedition was from Oakville, on the shore of Lake Ontario. Crossing the river Credit, I traced it up through the Townships of Toronto, Chinguacousy, and Esquesing, and returned through Nassagaweya, Nelson and Trafalgar. My object on this occasion was to ascertain the strike and boundary of the group of rocks which repose on the Toronto blue shales. This group consists of red and green shales, and fine grained sandstones, with coarse red sandstones, and green spotted red marls, and the lowest out-crop they exhibit is on the Lake shore at Oakville. I was likewise anxious to determine the character of the limestone range of hills so extensively displayed through the Townships of Nelson, Nassagaweya, Esquesing and Chinguacousy; having had reason to suspect that the rocks of Nottawasaga and those of the Ridge between Hamilton and Queenston, would prove to be of the same formation, and that an anticlinal axis would be found to exist somewhere between Ancaster and Dundas; a fact which I conceive I have now gathered sufficient evidence to establish.

At a subsequent period I examined in succession the various formations which strike through the country included between the Grand River as high as Paris, and Lake Ontario, as far as the Niagara River to the east.

With a view to obtain a correct profile for a general line of transverse section, I commenced a series of barometrical measurements, which it was my intention to have extended to each place I should visit, but having ascertained the heights of some of the most conspicuous points, my instrument was by an unfortunate accident broken; and through the impossibility of getting it properly repaired, I was under the necessity of abandoning the design. I shall, however, be able to remedy the deficiency resulting from the circumstance, by availing myself of the surface elevations of a section presented to the Provincial Legislature, by the late Mr. Thos. Roy, Civil Engineer, who, it appears, had bestowed much time and attention on the subject of geology, and is said to have levelled the line of country over which his section runs.

With such a transverse section, to shew the attitude of the strata, as they dip beneath one another, and a vertical one to represent the thickness of each and all the formations that compose the country, from the primary rocks on the banks of the Severn, to the upper limestones on the shore of Lake Erie, accompanied by a map of the surface, reduced to one scale from the charts of different districts, at present in my possession, and coloured by various tints, to represent the geographical distribution of the deposits, I shall at a future time be able satisfactorily to represent the physical structure of the area, which has engaged my attention.

A collection of the fossils and minerals peculiar to each formation were forwarded in the autumn to Montreal, for your inspection. It is not so extensive as I should have desired, but the difficulties attendant upon inland transport, often from the midst of the forest, and the limited assistance I had it in my power to obtain, rendered its extension impossible.

Appendix
(W.)

27th January

In investigating each group of strata, I have usually endeavoured to determine its equivalent in the State Geological Survey of New York, referring to the classification of rocks established by that survey, as a standard by which a vast amount of labour and time might be saved in Canada. This has been done with the less hesitation, as, while it is well known that the undisturbed condition of the south side of Lake Ontario has afforded a true natural order of superposition, many of the rocks of that State strike immediately and visibly into the Province, along the line of border. And although there may exist occasional disparity in the thickness and consequent superficial spread of some of the rocks common to both countries, their mineral, as well as fossil conditions, in general, place the relation they bear to each other beyond a doubt. I have, therefore, in the following list of the Canadian rocks, which have come under my inspection, attached to each formation the name of what appears to me its equivalent in the American classification, with the view of rendering the subject the more easily understood.

In the district which has come under my examination, the arrangement of superposition, in an ascending order, stands thus:—

<i>Canada Rocks.</i>	<i>New York Denomination.</i>
1. Primary or metamorphic rocks.	
2. Gray, buff or blue limestones,.....	Trenton limestone, including the Black River and Chazy limestones.
3. Black bituminous shales,...	
4. Bluish shales and sandstones,.....	Utica slates.
5. Red & green sandstones, shales and marls, including a remarkable band of white sandstone at the top	Hudson River group.
6. Limestone and green shales	Medina sandstone.
7. Black and dark coloured slates and shales,.....	Clinton group.
8. Bituminous and magnesium limestones,.....	Niagara group.
9. Red shales,.....	
10. Gypseous shales and hydraulic limestone,.....	Onondaga salt group.
11. Upper limestone,.....	Corniferous limestone.

To annex to each of the sedimentary deposits its appropriate thickness with a certitude of accuracy, is a matter next to impossible; for, in consequence of the near approach to horizontality, which the strata almost everywhere present, it is very difficult, with a chance of success, to estimate what the dip may be. The breadth, therefore, which any formation exhibits can scarcely be made available in a calculation; and it is only when an accidental section is laid bare, as in the case of the Hamilton Ridge, that the truth can be satisfactorily arrived at. But assuming the rate of inclination, the strata possess to be no more than thirty feet in a mile, the following would be an approximation to the vertical amount:—

No. 2	—	540 feet.
" 3	—	510 "
" 4	—	1110 "
" 5	—	614 "
" 6	—	24 "
" 7	—	63 "
" 8	—	120 "
" 9	—	300 "
" 10	—	
" 11	—	60 " at Fort Erie.

3341 Feet.

1. PRIMARY AND METAMORPHIC ROCKS.

These rocks comprise the whole of the country to the north of Lake Simcoe, and the north-eastern shores

of Lake Huron; and their character, in the localities visited by me, may be described as exactly similar in appearance to that of the masses which compose the "Thousand Islands," in the Saint Lawrence below Kingston. The boundary between them and the lowest beds of the stratified limestone is distinctly seen at the head of a small sheet of water called St. John's Lake, in the township of Rama, within the distance of a mile from Lake Couchiching, and it is easily traceable from the one lake to the other. The River Severn, which unites the waters of Lake Simcoe with those of Huron, passes its whole length over the primary rocks: and their junction with the fossiliferous sedimentary deposits may again be observed on the south shore of Matchadash Bay, and at the mouth of the Coldwater River. The line of junction, therefore, may be considered to run in a direction about W. N. W. and E. S. E., the whole of the Township of Matchadash and the northern half of Orillia being on the primary.

Considering that my object, in the first instance, should be to determine the boundaries of the several formations as they might occur, with a view to entering into more minute details at a future period, I did not penetrate into the primary region in search of metals or minerals. The general character of the region, however, is such as would justify a careful and vigilant search for them when the general geology of the country is better known. Among these rocks I obtained some specimens of noble garnet; and a rich one of sulphuret of antimony, picked up among the drift on the shores of Lake Simcoe, was, in all probability, originally derived from them. Strong local attraction of the magnet, is said to have been observed in several places in the township of Matchadash, by Mr. Hamilton, the gentleman who made its survey, and it is probable that iron ore of the magnetic kind exists in it.

The rock masses observed in the primary district partake severally of the characters of granite, syenite and gneiss, and on the banks of the Severn, at a spot between the Fourth Falls, and Fifth or Great Falls, they seem to me to present evidences of stratification. The strata there rise vertically from the edge of the stream to the height of fifty to sixty feet, and have all the appearance of coarse micaceous sandstone, which is in some places much contorted and frequently intersected by quartz veins. This exhibition of divisional planes, having all the regularity of bedding, induces me to consider that the term metamorphic, is one of appropriate application to some of the rocks beneath the fossiliferous, and unconformable with them.

In an agricultural point of view, the primary region on the banks of the Severn must be considered nearly valueless. With the exception of the accumulation of vegetable matter in the hollows where swamps exist, the country presents a surface of naked rocks, the only production of which is a dwarf pine. There is some good soft timber, however, in the swamps, and were the land capable of being drained, the swamps might be reclaimed and converted into meadows. But they are in general so nearly on a level with the river, that drainage would be impossible.

2. STRATIFIED LIMESTONE.

As already mentioned, the boundary of this limestone is distinctly discernible in the township of Rama, between Lakes St. John and Couchiching, and there is little doubt that it may be traced from the fifth lot of the 9th concession of Orillia, on the shore of the latter named lake, to the south bank of Coldwater river in Matchadash Bay, and thence to the western horn of Hog Bay. This is the last point westerly, at which

the strata are visible, the whole of the Peninsula of Penetanguishine, further on in that direction, being enveloped in drift. The present wants of Penetanguishine are abundantly supplied from large loose masses of limestone, which with boulders of granite are strewed on three distinct terraces or broad tables of land, from each of which there is an upward step to its successor, visible on both sides of the bay, marking very clearly three separate epochs of recession in the great lake. The limestone beds of the western promontory of Hog Bay, and all its projecting points, are probably identical with those of Rama. They are abundantly fossiliferous. The mineral condition of the fossils is remarkable, being frequently coated with a thin crust of a green colour, probably carbonate of copper. Among the detached pieces of limestone on the beach, are fragments of a drab colour and close texture, possessing the appearance of a stone suitable for the purposes of lithography. But I could not perceive any bed in situ corresponding with them. Such a one, however, may exist below the level of the water. At the mouth of Coldwater river, the lowest members of the deposit are green coloured, fine grained sandstone, in beds of eight to twelve inches in thickness, interstratified with green argillaceous shales. The sandstone is in great request among the Indians, for the purpose of manufacturing tobacco pipes. It is soft and porous when first taken from its bed, but becomes hard and compact after exposure some time to the air. The Indians carve out their pipes with a common knife, to which the stone yields easily, and it is not improbable that vessels of larger capacity and greater utility, such as troughs suitable for various purposes on a farm, might be made with equal facility. These lower beds in total thickness do not exceed eight to ten feet, and they appear to be destitute of fossils.

In consequence of the strata being very nearly horizontal, it is extremely difficult to determine their dip, either as to direction or inclination. That of the Matchadash beds appears to be south, while that of the more western strata seems to point south-west. The inclination in both cases does not probably exceed thirty to thirty two feet in a mile.

The following are accurately measured sections of the lower limestones at different places in the township of Rama, taken in ascending order:—

At St. John's Lake, South of the Junction.

	Ft. In.
1. Gray compact limestone with crystals of calcareous spar, ...	0 8
2. Gray compact limestone with fewer crystals, ...	1 4
3. Gray compact limestone, with fossils coated with a thin crust of a green colour, ...	0 7
4. Lighter coloured, very close grained limestone, with an uneven fracture, probably fit for the purposes of lithography, ...	0 10
5. Brownish tinged limestone slightly arenaceous, with an uneven fracture, ...	1 3
6. Gray compact limestone, with crystals of calcareous spar, ...	1 8
7. Gray coarse grained limestone, splitting into thin laminae, ...	1 3
8. Dark gray compact limestone, ...	0 10
9. Dark gray slaty calcareous shale, ...	0 4
10. Dark coloured very hard and compact limestone, ...	0 10
11. Dark coloured very hard compact limestone, tinged with oxide of iron, ...	0 1
12. Bluish coloured limestone very hard and compact, ...	0 4
13. Gray coarse grained limestone, slightly arenaceous and unevenly deposited, ...	1 10
14. Reddish tinged hard and compact limestone, ...	0 11
15. Reddish tinged hard and compact limestone, ...	2 0
16. Dark coloured limestone with more fossils than are possessed by the lower beds, ...	4 0
Total thickness above the surface of the Lake,	18 1

Quarry on the Shore of Lake Couchiching.

1. Strata over the lake line hid with broken fragments, ...	3 0
2. Gray close compact limestone, ...	1 0
3. Dark gray shale, ...	0 6
4. Dark brownish coloured limestone, ...	1 0

Appendix
(W.)

27th January.

	Fl.	In.
5. Dark brownish coloured limestone,	0	6
6. Drab coloured close compact limestone with a smooth, conoidal fracture. This would probably be found a good lithographic stone,	0	6
7. Drab coloured limestone, similar in texture but not quite so fine as No. 6,	0	8
8. Drab coloured limestone, similar in texture to No. 6, but not quite so fine,	1	0
9. Drab coloured limestone, similar in texture to No. 6, but not quite so fine,	1	3
10. Drab coloured limestone, similar to No. 6, but perhaps containing more crystals. If it can be procured sufficiently free from crystals of calcareous spar, it would probably yield an excellent material for lithographic purposes,	0	8
11. Blue compact clear grained limestone,	1	6
12. Blue limestone,	1	0
13. Bluish gray compact limestone,	1	9
14. Gray sparry limestone, slightly arenaceous,	1	5
15. Gray sparry limestone,	1	10

Total thickness above the water of the Lake, 17 7

From the circumstance of the strata lying perfectly flat, the quarrying of these rocks is attended with little difficulty. They afford the best of material for burning, and some of the beds give a beautiful stone for building. For these uses a large quantity is annually shipped off to different parts of Lake Simcoe, and an inexhaustible supply can easily be obtained between the Junction and the Indian village.

Should the two bands mentioned in the foregoing sections, as probably fit for lithographic uses, be found perfectly so in reality, after careful experiment, the quarries of the neighbourhood would become extensively important, and might be turned to great account. An unlimited supply might apparently be got out on the lake shore, whence it could be shipped to the Holland Landing, and thence transported to the city of Toronto, a distance less than thirty miles.

In the Rama limestone organic remains are not numerous, and it frequently appears that the interior of a shell-form, and sometimes the whole of the fossil, are replaced by calcareous spar. As in the case of the Hog Bay fossils, a green crust occasionally envelopes the exterior, and it is a peculiarity of the rock that stripes of the same colour are common, especially where they are developed on the shore of Lake St. John. The Gaol and Court House at Barrie, are examples of the applicability of the Rama stone for the purpose of building.

To the south of the Point immediately north of the Indian Village the strata become covered up by drift, but the whole of the neighbouring country is strewn with large fragments of the same qualities of limestone as previously described. On the western shore of Lake Couchiching, as on the western shore of Lake Simcoe, there is no single instance of an exposed section. Neither the banks of streams, nor the margins of ponds or small lakes, display anything below the alluvium, which must occasionally be of great thickness; for in many places the land composed of it rises to a very considerable elevation; and I would instance the district between the Narrows and Matchadash Bay as exhibiting the greatest accumulation.

Proceeding southward from the Narrows, the strata, after an interval of concealment, are again exposed in many parts of the Township of Mara. They are seen on the banks of the Talbot River, but the sections there are seldom over five feet in thickness, and a better display exists at the northern extremity of Canise Island, opposite the mouth of the Talbot, where the beds present an aggregate of ten feet over the waters' edge. The upper layers are thin, coarse, and irregularly deposited, but the lower ones are thicker and afford good limestone for burning. This locality is very fossiliferous and the remains are frequently replaced by crystallized carbonate of lime.

On Graves Island, which is to the south of Canine, are to be seen some calcareous rocks, which constitute the development of probably the very highest part of the whole deposit. Thence south-eastwardly, they strike the main shore on the property of Captain Turner, lot No. 22, of the first concession of the township of Thorah, not far from the lake corner of the Township of Brock: and as I am informed the same limestone is again to be met with on the 23d lot of the 8th concession of the last mentioned township, on the property of Mr. Henry Edward, it is probable that a line through these various points will correctly represent its general direction of strike, which would thus be as nearly as possible N. W. and S. E.

On Captain Turner's lot the beds are from three to eight inches thick, and constitute an aggregate of ten to twelve feet over the surface of Lake Simcoe. They yield excellent lime when burnt, and are occasionally fit for building and flag stones. At this place a favourable opportunity is afforded to determine the dip. It would appear to be westerly, and as the strata seen on the lake shore crop out about half a mile from it eastwardly, where they stand at an elevation of about thirty feet over the lake level, the difference between these figures and the height of the strata at the margin of the water would give a rise of something more than fifteen feet for the distance, which, as in the other instance would be about thirty feet per mile.

Another evidence of the direction of the dip may be found in the soundings of the lake. The waters of the eastern shore are shallow, with a hard and solid bottom of limestone, while those of the south-western parts are deep, having a bottom of mud, or covered with large boulders. Kempenfelt Bay holds deep water in every part, and at the mouth of Cooke's Bay, Snake and Markego Islands are instances of great accumulations of large boulders, mixed with sand and gravel, standing on deeply buried strata. I conceive this to be shewn by a reef running from the latter island, and composed of large rounded rocks of granite, which, when the lake is low, have not more than a few inches of water over them, whilst on either side the depth increases rapidly down towards the solid strata, which give support to the culminating mass of detritus.

The country immediately encircling the whole of Lake Simcoe, is covered with large boulders of the primary rocks, intermingled with great fragments of the stratified limestone. But they are especially prevalent on its western shores. From the Eight Mile Point near the entrance of the Narrows, all the way to Kempenfelt Bay, enormous granite blocks strew the shore; but the detached masses of limestone are not so abundant. Where these do occur they are seldom water worn, but appear in the form of great slabs with angular edges and flat surfaces, as if removed only a short distance from the parent bed, and the fossils they contain seem to be the same as those of Rama, while the mineral character of the fragments is identically so. The largest primary boulder observed, might weigh about 100 tons, but in many places the number of more moderate dimensions is so great as to prevent the possibility of tilling the land.

From the 27th lot of the 6th concession of Oro, on the lake shore, up Kempenfelt Bay, as far as Col. O'Brien's residence, on the 1st lot of the 2d range, east of the Penetanguishine road, the marginal land is low and sandy, giving support to a growth chiefly of cedar and hemlock trees: but at the latter place it rises to a considerable height, and consists of clay. The step thus formed stretches off in a northerly direction, leaving the extensive flats already described as covered with boulders, between it and the lake, and there

Appendix
(W.)

27th January

cannot be much doubt that at some former period it constituted the limit of the water. But as the remainder of Kempenfelt Bay is bounded by this bold slope all around, it is probable that it was a bay, as now, when the surface of the lake stood at a higher level and covered a greater area.

The existence of shell marls in several parts of the low grounds, seems to be a corroborative proof that the waters covered many parts now dry. These are found generally in low swampy situations and immediately beneath the vegetable mould. A bed of it occupies a position near the east point of Cooke's Bay, on the property of Mr. Haynes, who discovering it while digging a drain, imagined he had struck upon a bed of gypsum. Where he had cut through it the thickness did not exceed six or seven inches, and from the general aspect of the locality, it appears to me the extent is probably not very considerable. It is made up of comminuted shells, among which are *planorbis* and other fresh water genera; and in its appearance and consistency it resembles whitening, for which the proprietor had used it as a substitute. Such deposits being nearly pure carbonate of lime, it is well known may be used with great advantage in agriculture.

The southern shores of Lake Simcoe are extensive sandy plains, which are in many places thickly strewed with boulders, and bear proof of having once been the bottom of the lake. Wherever gravel is found its pebbles consist of limestone, and with the larger fragments of that formation they contain the fossils of the calcareous strata which have been described; but the sand is silicious and slightly ferruginous. That at Holland Landing is almost altogether made up of small grains of quartz; but the colour it presents in mass is nevertheless indicative of the presence of iron.

The mouth of Holland River at the head of Cooke's Bay, passes through a great marsh, which is bounded by the sandy plains in question, and as in this marsh and in almost all low and swampy ground in the District, bog iron ore appears to occur in more or less quantity, it may be a question whether the sources of the ore are not to be found in the sand. The Black River falling into the lake at Jackson's Point in the township of Georgina, takes its name from the colour of its waters, and the dark tinge of these, tenaciously maintained by the stream until it has proceeded a far way into the lake, may possibly be derived from passing over some deposit of the mineral. Capt. Bouchier, R. N., and his brother, who reside near the banks of the Black River, and from whom I received much kindness and assistance, informed me that wherever an excavation is made in the neighbourhood of their mill and around the adjacent springs, great quantities of iron pyrites are observed. They pointed out to me spots where they had at different times made collections of it; but only a few particles were then distinguishable, shining among the mud. The decomposition of pyrites would be another source for the derivation of the bog ore.

The timber produced in the swamps containing the bog ore, is chiefly black ash and frequently cedar, and the luxurious growth generally observable in these places, may probably be due to the presence of sulphate of iron, derived from the decomposition of the pyrites, which would facilitate the nutrition of plants, by acting in the mode of sulphate of lime.

3. BLACK BITUMINOUS SHALES.

The only locality in which I have hitherto seen this rock is in the Township of Whitby. The outcrop of some of the strata belonging to it are exposed on the

banks of the creek at Nash's brewery, in the village of Windsor; and at Bowerman's mills on the 32d lot in the third concession, a well has been sunk in the formation, to a depth exceeding fifty feet. A specimen was presented to me by Mr. Ross, the Surveyor of Barrie, which he had obtained from the 2d concession of the Township of Collingwood, north of the Blue Mountains on the shores of Lake Huron, and as this in fossil and mineral character is identical with the specimens from the Windsor beds, we have reasonable evidence to conclude that the formation is constant from the one great lake to the other, and that its junction with the limestone below is in some position not far removed from the calcareous strata seen in Graves Island, and in the Township of Thorah.

The upper limit of the formation I have nowhere seen, and it may be possible that no section exhibiting it is any where exposed. But the superior blue shales are displayed on the banks of the River Rouge, near the dividing line between the Townships of Markham and Pickering: so that the junction of the two deposits on the shore of Lake Ontario, must occur at some spot between that river and Big Bay, at the head of which the village of Windsor stands.

This rock in its bed is a shale of a jet black colour; it is hard and brittle and splits into thin laminae, which enclose between their surfaces a delicate pellicle of bituminous appearance. Becoming dry after removal from its bed, if the shale be again wetted it soon cracks and falls to pieces, and when exposed to the action of the weather it rapidly decomposes, and at length forms a dark coloured clay which constitutes a good soil. The fossils described by the American geologists, as characteristic of the Utica slates of New York, are in great abundance in the rock. I obtained specimens of the trilobite *triarthus beckii*, with the conchological genera *avicula* and *orthoceras* in Whitby, and the shale from Collingwood contained similar organic remains.

The mineral character and black appearance of this deposit has frequently led to the belief that it must be associated with coal, and the rock has frequently been itself represented to me as actual coal, which has been worked and burnt. When a piece of the shale is thrown upon the glowing embers of a fire, assisted by the thin coating of bituminous matter between the laminae, it will flame brightly for a few moments, and after a short exposure to a red heat, it will leave as a residuum a white or gray slaty ash, about as bulky as the original shale. This property has occasionally fixed the opinions of those predisposed by the colour of the rock to pronounce it to be coal. They do not consider that to cause the shale to flame requires more wood than the bulk of the material on which they try their experiments; that the flame will cease the moment the wood is removed; that the combustible material in the shale is so small that it leaves a residuum diminished only in an imperceptible degree; and they are not aware it has been ascertained that at the summit of the whole series of deposits of which this shale is a very inferior member, true crystalline workable coal exists with all its fossil as well as mineral characteristics, and that it would therefore, be contrary to experience to find it lower down.

Iron pyrites sometimes coats the fossils of the formation, and it abounds in all those parts of it which I have examined. To the decomposition of this pyrites, is probably to be attributed the mineralized waters found in the district underlaid by the deposit. A well which was sunk at the brewery on the creek at Windsor, in search of fresh water for a distillery, yielded a supply so strongly sulphureous, that, alto-

Appendix
(W.)

27th January.

gether unfit for the object intended, some thoughts were entertained of turning it to account as a mineral spring for medicinal purposes. Another well, sunk on the rock at Windsor, near the Lake shore, by Mr. Cording, on a piece of land on which he had built a new and commodious house, intended for a tavern, yielded a similar result. At the time of my visit Mr. Cording was engaged in blasting the rock, an operation which must have been attended with considerable expense, for the hardness of the shale renders it in the first place sufficiently difficult to drill, and the explosion acting on its brittle nature bursts it into shivers, making it tedious and troublesome to clear the work as it proceeds; and he seemed disposed to abandon the task when he was informed that in all probability the deeper he went the worse the water would be. I may here remark, as a fact worthy of observation, that I have not yet in any one instance, found the water of which I could trace the source to the older stratified rocks of this country, in the whole area which has come under my examination, to be of a good, fresh, drinkable quality, while that of the tertiary or alluvial deposits is of the best kind and most agreeable to the taste, although I have found it all more or less charged with carbonate of lime.

Near Bowerman's Mills, already mentioned, in the 32d Lot of the 3d Concession of Whitby, there is, on the west branch of Lynd's Creek, a well, which has been sunk to the depth of seventy feet. It penetrates—

	Feet.
Gravel accumulated by the brook,	5
Clay containing rounded pebbles, chiefly of limestone,	15
Black bituminous shale,	50
	—
	70

The water it yields is strongly saline, and salt has been manufactured from it, but it was of inferior quality, having a bitter taste and a dark colour, occasioned by some foreign ingredients, which the manufacturer did not know how to get rid of. The work was in consequence abandoned, and the well allowed to fill up. I procured a sample of the water, however, from the depth of fifty feet from the surface, or twenty feet from the bottom, and forwarded it to Montreal for analysis, but I believe it was subsequently lost through the effect of the frost, which burst the vessel containing it.

The Township of Whitby appears to be as fine an agricultural district as there is in the Province. It is said to be well adapted for wheat, and the soil consists chiefly of clay, occasionally topped by a thin covering of sand or gravel, the pebbles of which are chiefly limestone. In the neighbourhood of Windsor, the country rises gradually from the lake, and forms two distinct terraces, the one being 160 feet and the other 320 feet over the level of Ontario. These gradually approach each other going westward, and run into one in the Township of Scarborough, near Gates' Tavern, on the Kingston and Toronto road. On the upper terrace the land is light, and in every way inferior to the soil on the lower one. The heights at Scarborough are composed of clay, sand, and gravel, and the following is their elevation above the level of the sea :—

	Feet.
First terrace above the Lake,	161
Second terrace above the first,	159
	—
Second terrace above the Lake,	320
Surface of Ontario above the sea,	234
	—
	554

4. BLUE SHALES AND SANDSTONES.

These rocks compose the sub-strata of the whole country on the shore of Lake Ontario, between the

River Rouge, in the Township of Pickering, on the east, and the River Credit, in Toronto, on the west, and sections of them may be seen in almost all the streams that intervene between the one point and the other. The estimate I have made of their thickness brings it to 1,110 feet. How near this may approach the truth it is difficult to say, but the result of such evidences as I have had it in my power to collect being still in favor of supposing the dip to be at about the rate of thirty feet to a mile, it is probable that the figures given constitute a tolerable approximation.

The formation consists of a series of bluish coloured argillaceous shales, enclosing bands of calcareous sandstone, sometimes approaching to limestone, irregularly deposited and of variable thickness. In some instances the bands are of a slaty structure, splitting into thin laminæ in the direction of the beds; in others they have a solid thickness of a foot; but in few cases do they maintain either character for any great distance. The sandstones, while in the bed, are hard, solid, and compact, and upon fracture exhibit a gray colour, with much the appearance of limestone; but exposure to the weather turns them to a dark brown, and under the influence of the atmosphere they crumble and decay. They in general abound in organic remains. Hence it results that they are calcareous, deriving the lime from the shells they have entombed, and when the fossils are more than usually abundant, the bed may occasionally become a limestone. Limestone beds, however, are not common. Were such a stratum found extensively developed in any place in the neighbourhood of Toronto, it would be of great value, as there is a considerable consumption of lime in the city, the stone yielding which is at present transported from some distance. The slaty variety of the sandstones is well adapted for flagging, and for this purpose it has been a good deal used in the streets of Toronto. By a careful selection these arenaceous beds may yield abundance of good building material; but it requires such care, as the stone cannot be said to be in general adapted for the purpose.

The banks of the Credit, the Etobicoke, the Minaco, the Humber, and the Don, for certain distances from the Lake Shore, expose sections exhibiting sixty feet or more of these rocks; but advancing to the northward, as the land increases in elevation, the formation becomes concealed by the great accumulation of tertiary and alluvial deposit, of which the interior of the country is composed. At Weston, on the Humber, between the Townships of Etobicoke and York, some good limestone occurs; and at Fisher's Mill, below Dundas Street, on the same river, there is more of the same material. At the latter place the banks of the stream rise to a height of more than 100 feet, of which from fifty to sixty feet are composed of these blue shales and sandstones, while the upper part consists chiefly of sand and gravel.

Many of the settlers, in the country underlain by this formation, seem to be strongly impressed with the opinion that it contains coal. In some instances I found them unwilling to listen to any reasons which might interfere with their prepossession; and while a few, possessed of indications satisfactory to themselves, carefully conceal from general knowledge all information of the localities of their supposed buried treasure, through an apprehension, as I was informed, that the Government would claim a right to all minerals discovered, others have proceeded more boldly to work, and have bored to a considerable depth in search of the material. At Weston, on the Humber, I found that a company of adventurers had been partially formed, boring rods provided, an old miner

Appendix
(W.)

27th January.

employed, who, I believe, was a speculator in the concern, and the rock penetrated to a depth of 150 feet. Having, when two thirds of the distance down, passed through a band of shale of a darker colour than usual, it was pronounced to be coal, and the work was continued in confident expectation of a larger seam, until a deficiency of funds, more than a want of hope, caused the suspension of operations. Mr. Tewel, the person employed to put down the hole, very kindly supplied me with the following account of the strata penetrated, which are given in the descending order:—

Exposed in the bank—

	<i>Ft.</i>	<i>In.</i>
Clay,	6	0
Blue shale,	12	0
Gray hard calcareous sandstone,	4	0
Blue shale,	6	0
Blueish limestone,	1	0
Blue shale,	11	0

Penetrated by the borer—

Limestone,	1	0
Hard calcareous sandstone,	3	0
Dark coloured shale,	6	0
Alternate thin layers of slaty arenaceous limestone and dark coloured shale,	40	0
Dark coloured sandstone,	1	2
Limestone,	1	4
Limestone of impure quality,	2	1
Limestone,	1	8
Dark shale,	0	10
Black shale, (<i>mistaken for coal</i>),	0	2
Dark coloured shale,	0	10
Ironstone, (<i>this is improbable</i>),	0	8
Alternations of hard impure limestone and shales,	28	0
Ironstone, (<i>this is very improbable</i>),	1	0
Alternating layers of limestone and shale,	14	4
Total,	142	1

At the depth of sixty feet below the level of the river, Mr. Tewel describes the borings to have been highly impregnated with saline material, and to have emitted a strong sulphureous odor. It is not improbable that the bands described as ironstone were loaded with pyrites, the decomposition of which would give rise to the odor referred to; but the source of the salt is a more difficult question.

Brine springs occur in several localities among these shales, but I am not aware of their having been converted to any profitable purpose. Mr. Jones, an Indian resident at the Indian Village on the Credit, informed me, that about thirty miles up the river, in the Township of Chinguacousy, there is a strong brine spring, and that salt had been made from it, but he was unable to state the proportion of salt in the water, or whether any other constituent was present with it.

The organic contents of the blue shales are very numerous. The most characteristic are a species of *pterinea*, a *cypriocardia*, an *orthis*, a *strophomena*, and a large *othoceras*, each of which is figured by Professor Emmons in his final report on the geology of the second district of the New York Survey, as peculiar to the Hudson River group, or Loraine shales.

In the section of country covering this formation calcareous tufa is of frequent occurrence among the beds of tertiary deposit. In the Township of York, on the banks of a small tributary of the River Don, crossing Yonge Street near Wilmsley's Pottery, within a few miles of Toronto, it is quarried, burnt, and used as lime. Impressions of the leaves of beech and other trees, and vegetables, are abundant in it, and the banks of the stream, to the height of twelve to fifteen feet, are entirely composed of this calcareous deposit, which is again overlaid by clay and sand.

The clays of the same spot are employed in the manufacture of coarse pottery, for which they seem to answer a good purpose, and the sand which overlies

them has been used for glazing the ware. They are likewise well adapted for brick making, and they have been extensively devoted to this use.

5. VARIEGATED RED AND GREEN SANDSTONES AND MARLS.

Farther examination of this group of rocks may perhaps lead to a more minute division than is here given them; but for the present, as they have been but partially explored, as the colour and mineral character of the whole are essentially similar, and as there is a great scarcity of fossils in them, none, as far as I have seen, being well defined, I have deemed it sufficient to class the whole under one description.

Admitting the rate of dip to be still the same as already assumed, the probable average thickness of the formation will be about 614 feet, and it constitutes the whole of the shore of the upper extremity of Lake Ontario, from the River Credit round by Hamilton, to the River Niagara. Its junction with the subjacent shales is at Oakville, on the lake shore, and the lower part of the series of rocks of which it is composed may be seen there, and again three miles below Norwell on the Credit, in the centre of the 12th lot of the 11th concession, in the Township of Esquesing. It consists of red and green coloured slaty sandstones and marls, and the colours are so arranged as to give the rock a striped appearance. A few obscure fucoids are the only fossils I have hitherto seen near the base of the formation, and at its summit even these are remarkably scarce or altogether wanting, as I have yet met with none so high up. At Wellington Square one of its members crops out in a thick, red, coarse-grained sandstone, which yields to the influence of the weather on exposure, and therefore is inferior for the purposes of building. The remainder of the series, up to the gray band at its summit, is made up of red indurated marls, with green spots and stripes, interstratified with irregular thin bands of red sandstone. The best development of the series occurs on the Niagara River, where there is an exposed thickness exceeding 200 feet. From the Niagara River to Hamilton, sections of it may be seen in almost every brook which has worn a channel from the Ridge to the lake, and on the north side of Burlington Bay it is equally well developed for many miles.

Throughout this series of rocks brine springs abound, and in several places salt of good quality has been extensively manufactured from them. But the competition resulting from the brine springs of the County of Onondaga in the State of New York, which have their origin in a higher formation, and are of superior strength to any yet found in the red sandstones and marls, has hitherto prevented the Canadian manufacturers from working to a profit, as they found themselves undersold in the market by the American article, which was imported into the Province in considerable quantity, before the duty was taken off Liverpool and other seabornic salts.

At St. Catharines, on the Welland Canal, Dr. Chase, to whom I am indebted for much kindness and consideration, established a salt manufactory some years since on a very extensive scale, and at great trouble and expense. But the profits were insufficient to remunerate him, and he was obliged to abandon the works, part of which is now converted into a distillery, and the only use to which the brine is at present applied is to supply water for hot and cold baths to a small establishment erected hard by for these conveniences. Dr. Chase informed me he had bored no less than 507 feet below the surface, equal to 484 feet beneath the level of Lake Ontario, through red marls and sandstones all the way, and that a tube had been

Appendix
(W.)

27th January.

introduced into the bore hole to the depth of 396 feet. When the water was allowed to accumulate it yielded, after pumping off the first 40 feet, from 6 to 10 per cent. of salt; but the lowest portions would hold even as much as from 24 to 25 per cent. But, the first supply exhausted, the strength of the brine gradually diminished, until the pumping was suspended and an accumulation of the water again permitted. The reason of this variation in strength appears obvious. While the accumulation was going on the supply of saline particles brought to the bottom of the tube would, by their superior specific gravity, remain in the lower part of the bore hole, to the displacement of whatever fresh water might come in at the same time; whereas the uninterrupted drain of the pump, when this accumulation was exhausted, would bring up a mixture precisely proportionate in strength to the quantities of salt and of fresh water simultaneously poured in from the strata.

There appears to have been much difference of opinion as to the depth which ought to be penetrated to obtain the strongest and best supply of brine, and the prevailing impression seems to be that the greater the depth the more abundant will be the salt. It is very true that saline particles may be more or less disseminated not only down through this series of strata, but even down through all the sedimentary deposits to the lowest beds of stratified limestones which approach the primary rocks, as is indicated by the saline springs at Kingston and elsewhere, and therefore it might be inferred that the greater the amount of strata penetrated the greater would be the amount of the salt entering the bore hole. But the probability is that the saline particles which supply the brine are more abundant in, or perhaps wholly confined to, certain strata at considerable vertical intervals from one another, and it would therefore altogether depend on this interval whether a depth of 100 feet would not give as much salt as one of 510 feet. Then again, it must be recollected that every stratum of rock in the whole thickness pierced will give a certain quantity of water, whether salt or not, and that some of them may yield a very large supply of fresh water. It may therefore happen when two vertically distant sets of salt bearing strata are penetrated by the same bore hole, that though the quantity of salt supplied to it will be greater, the brine coming from it will be more diluted than if only the upper saliferous bed had been cut. It will be seen from this too that if the same salt bed be penetrated by two different bore holes, one to the dip of the other, and therefore going through a greater number of strata, the chance is the deeper bore hole will give the weaker brine, unless great care be taken to exclude from the pipe the supply of water, coming from the upper layers; and the same would be the case if the slope which caused the accumulation of strata was an upward one on the surface instead of a downward one in the bed. Another circumstance to be taken into consideration is that the greater number of strata penetrated the greater the chance of meeting with some ingredient prejudicial to the taste of the salt. It is no doubt the result of some circumstances such as these that, at Mr. Kent's works near Stoney Creek, the strongest brine was obtained at 136 feet from the surface. The whole depth there penetrated is 400 feet from the surface, or 394 feet below the level of Lake Ontario, and it required 150 gallons of brine to make an average of 56 lbs. of salt. At Dr. Chase's works the same quantity of salt was produced from 130 gallons.

Salt is still manufactured in the Township of Saltfleet, and, I believe at Wellington Square, and brine springs are of common occurrence in the Townships of Nelson and Trafalgar. Should these rocks at some future period be found to yield the same material

farther north, among the wild tracts of Huron, as it is very reasonable to suppose they do, they may become of great importance to that fine country as it becomes settled.

Sulphureous springs are common; particularly in the higher parts of this series. On the 1st lot of the 6th Concession of Barton, there is a spring which evolves carburetted or sulphuretted hydrogen; from which, being capable of combustion, it has been termed *The Burning Spring*. Its waters have been used medicinally for several disorders, and since its discovery it has been resorted to by many invalids who are said to have derived great benefit from its use.

Near Beamsville there is a remarkable spring, which is reported to be frozen over during the summer months but never during the winter. I visited it on the 11th September, when the weather was warm and sultry, and can bear testimony that it was frozen over then, although the temperature of the atmosphere was 80° of Fahrenheit within the distance of 3 yards from its issue. It is concealed and protected from the solar rays by great masses of rock that have fallen down at the place. I have not yet seen it in winter, but can credit the report given of it, as similar springs have been described by Mr. Murchison as existing in Russia, in some red gypsiferous rocks of that country; but no satisfactory solution has yet been given of the phenomenon.

The uppermost member of this series of rocks, very appropriately denominated the "gray band" by the American geologists, is remarkable for its persistency, both in extent and lithological character, and it forms an admirable means by which to trace the strike of the formation through the western part of the Province, from the Niagara River to Nottawasaga on Lake Huron. It varies in thickness, in so far as I have hitherto observed, from eight to eighteen feet. It is generally a fine grained white silicious sandstone, but at other times it is extremely hard and compact, and somewhat calcareous. In the former case it makes a beautiful building stone; in the latter it answers well for a few purposes, but it is then in general too hard and brittle, and having a bluish tinge, is very inferior in point of appearance. The stone now using in the construction of the new College of Toronto is quarried from this bed, and affords a beautiful example of its best condition.

On the Welland Canal, near Thorold, the gray band is hard, compact, and silicious, but it is very irregularly deposited. From this circumstance its value as a building stone is there much deteriorated, though it nevertheless answers well for the purpose when it can be procured of sufficient thickness.

I have observed the rock, or certain indications of its presence, in most places along the Ridge from St. Catharines to Hamilton, in the Township of Hamborough West, in Nelson, Nassagaweya, and Esquesing.

In Esquesing it assumes a more conspicuous character than I have elsewhere seen. Coming from below the superincumbent limestones its outcrop extends beyond them for a considerable distance eastward, and it can with ease be quarried in many places on the surface of the ground. On the 17th lot of the 5th concession of the Township it is a white fine grained thick bedded stone, with ferruginous specks, and with thin partings of red marl in the divisions of the lowest strata. It is there eighteen feet thick, and constitutes a very handsome stone for building purposes. On the 6th concession it might be quarried to a considerable extent with great facility, being covered for

Appendix
(W.)

27th January.

Appendix
(W.)
27th January

a great distance with nothing more than vegetable mould, which is of no great thickness. From this I have traced it to Mono and Nottawasaga, and from information received from several persons who were well acquainted with the Townships of Collingwood and St. Vincent, I am prepared to believe that it extends through them, and that it constitutes the lowest of the hard rocks which form the Blue Mountains.

In some of the northern Townships some of its strata have been used for grindstones, for which purpose they are occasionally very well adapted.

It will be observed in the course which the gray band presents through the western part of Canada, that the formations which enter the Province at the Niagara River have an east and west strike until they attain the upper extremity of Lake Ontario, and that thence they sweep round in a general direction nearly due north. This fact, of course, must be the result of an anticlinal axis, which meets the strata at the point of deflection, and it naturally constitutes an important feature in the physical structure of the country.

6. GREEN SHALES AND GRAY LIMESTONES.

At the spot where I have carried my section across these rocks they are unimportant in thickness, and it will require further investigation to decide whether they are worthy of being classed by themselves, or whether they should be included under one general head with the shales and limestones by which they are overlaid. They are, however, rich in organic remains, many of which appear peculiar to them, and at Hamilton, to the westward, there seems to be evidence for supposing that they assume more importance, there being at that place a thickness of 136 feet between the gray band below and a set of black shales above. A comparison between a vertical section there and one at Thorold would stand thus:—

THOROLD.		ANCASTER.	
	Ft. In.		Ft. In.
		Goodiferous and bituminous limestones,.....	5 0
			3 0
			3 0
			3 0
			3 0
			3 0
			5 0
			5 0
			5 0
		Black shales,.....	60 0
		Hamilton limestones & shales,.....	13 0
		filled with chert	3 6
Clay,.....			5 7
Enormous limestone,.....	7 0		1 0
			35 0
Goodiferous and bituminous limestone,.....	26 0		7 0
			4 3
Limestone,.....	8 0	Pentamerus band: the bed is completely filled with the shells,.....	5 0
Water limestone,.....	8 0		1 6
			2 8
		Shales,.....	18 0
			19 0
Black shales,.....	55 0		3 6
			9 0
Hamilton limestones,.....	10 0	Gray band,.....	12 0
	10 0		
Shales with fucoids,.....	4 0		
Gray band,.....	10 0		
Red sandstones and marls to the level of Lake Ontario,.....	224 0	Red marls and shales to the level of Lake Ontario,.....	250 0

Appendix
(W.)
27th January

The green shales reposing on the gray band abound in a fossil which, up to the present time, I have not observed in any other position. It is a marine plant or furoid, which consists of a number of articulated branches starting in groups from various furcations of an articulated stem, and bent and twisted into many shapes and forms. Some beautiful examples of this fossil were procured at the cutting on the Welland Canal, near Thorold, and in the same bed near Beamsville, further west. A bed containing much iron pyrites is associated with the green shales.

Upon these rest a set of impure limestone beds, which are separated by thin partings of blue shale. They occupy a thickness of ten feet, hold an admixture of argillaceous material, present a compact appearance, and are of a bluish colour. A peculiarity observable in the rock is the frequent occurrence of concentric rings of discoloration formed round a small cavity on the surface of the joints cutting the stratification at right angles. The circles generally cross the divisional lines of several of the beds, as exhibited in the following diagram, in which *a a a* represent the beds:—

Fig. 1.



Characteristic of this limestone there is a large bivalve shell, which I have not yet noticed either below or above the rock; it is a *pentamerus*, and strongly resembles the *pentamerus oblongus* of Murchison.

Over these beds another limestone occurs very different in its mineral appearance, and, in so far as I have observed, in its organic contents. The large bivalve shell peculiar to the rock below altogether disappears, and we have instead encrinites and multitudes of small shells, among which a species of *atrypa* is common. The colour of the rock is gray, it is coarse-grained and crystalline, and has particles of iron and copper pyrites disseminated through it. At Thorold the upper part of the beds is not exposed, but it is probable that they are not more than ten feet in thickness.

Without further investigation it is impossible for me to say with certainty whether these are the sole representatives of the Ridge limestone seen at Hamilton, or whether the rocks immediately above might be classed as belonging to them; but the natural inference from a comparison of the sections is, that the black shales which are in the limestone just described, are a continuation of the black shales which crop out near Ancaster, and which may be seen in several places between Ancaster and the Forty-mile Creek, overlying the cherty beds constituting the upper tier of the Hamilton rocks. Were it otherwise it would be necessary to suppose a thinning of the black shales at each of those places in contrary directions, a phenomenon which is quite possible. A reference to the vertical section given will explain this.

In the green shales of this series, fossiliferous iron ore may be looked for. It is known to exist in them with some degree of inconstancy in New York, and fragments are to be found in many places along the Hamilton Ridge: but the solid strata here are generally concealed by a quantity of detrital matter, derived from the shales which enclose the ore. I have met with ferruginous fragments from the boundary line between the Townships of Barton and Saltfleet, all the way to the Township of Nottawasaga, but I have seldom seen it in place. In a brook near the boundary line of Barton and Saltfleet, there are two bands of red sandstone, occupying a position among the shales, which may in this case represent the bands of iron ore, and in a brook which crosses the macadamized

Appendix
(W.)

27th January.

road near Ancaster, there is an out-crop which is fossiliferous, argillaceous, of a red colour and generally similar to the argillaceous ore described by Mr. Hall, of the New York Survey. Whether it is sufficiently rich to be worth working, should a sufficient supply be attainable, will require an analysis to prove satisfactorily.

7. BLACK SHALES.

This rock succeeds the last series of deposits in the ascending order, and is well developed in many places along the Ridge near St. Catharines, where intersected by creeks and rivers; and at the Falls of Niagara, where a thickness of nearly forty feet is seen. Where the line of section crosses, I have estimated the total thickness to be sixty-three feet, which must be very near the truth, as that measurement agrees with the elevations levelled by the Engineers of the Welland Canal, who cut through the whole formation in the construction of the locks. The information derived from them has enabled me to make the comparison, and I have to express my thanks to Mr. Barrett and Mr. Power, the chief Engineers, and to the other gentlemen connected with the works of the Canal, for their kindness in rendering me every assistance in their power, while I was employed in their neighbourhood.

These black shales possess a bituminous character, which with their colour has (as in the case of the shales lower down) frequently led to the unfounded belief that they must be associated with coal. Occasional beds of limestone, loaded with fossils, are enclosed in the shales, and the upper stratum being frequently a limestone fit for the purposes of an hydraulic cement, is therefore of importance and value. It is quarried largely at Thorold, and employed in the construction of the locks of the Canal. In some places, as in the Beaver Dam Creek near St. Catharines, thin bands of half crystallized gypsum occur, occasioning a riband-like appearance in the shales, and in others, as at the Falls of Niagara, snowy gypsum is met with in small nodules, with iron pyrites and other extraneous substances. These shales contain numerous fossils, and a small long-tailed trilobite is among the most common. A reference to the comparative sections given above, will shew the relative position and thickness of these rocks at the east and west ends of the Hamilton Ridge. I have not seen them in place on the north side of the anticlinal axis, though I do not doubt of their existence there: but it will require further investigation before we can determine how far they may extend. In the Townships of Nottawasaga and Esquesing, fragments of black shale (there as elsewhere erroneously taken as a certain indication of coal) are frequently turned up by the plough. In all probability they are derived from a continuation of these rocks. None of the specimens which came under my notice contained fossils, but in their mineral character and appearance they were very similar to the strata at Ancaster.

8. BITUMINOUS AND MAGNESIAN LIMESTONES.

These rocks form the upper part of the ridge which extends between the Falls of Niagara and the village of Ancaster, and where the section line crosses their out-crop, I have estimated them to possess the same thickness they present at the Falls, where seventy feet of geodiferous limestone stands between the top of the water-line and the edge of the precipice, and fifty feet of bituminous quality extending from the edge up the river, are run over by the rapid above the cascade. The following section exhibits the exact measurement as taken near the Clifton House, on the ferry road:—

	Ft.	In.
Dark gray bituminous limestone,	50	0
Gray limestone containing geodes of snowy gypsum, sulphate of strontian, blende and galena,	10	6
Gray limestone, the geodes fewer but larger,	6	0
Blue limestone of a more compact character,	4	6
Gray compact sparry limestone, in one massive bed, with occasional large geodes,	13	0
Dark blue limestone, in beds varying from 2 to 4 inches, with indistinct remains of encrinites,	4	0
Gray compact bands of limestone, with a peculiar serrated junction, generally covered with a thin pellicle of bituminous matter,	10	6
Blue or grayish limestone, made up of broken encrinital columns,	8	0
Strata hid by detritus,	13	6
	120	0

At Thorold, on the water-line, there is a thickness of forty feet of limestone, which is overlaid by geodiferous rocks. In the openings at Hutt's quarry, where the stone is obtained for the works on the Welland Canal, the lowest bed of it is a dark blue bituminous limestone, which makes a good building stone. A quarry of this blue stone is worked on Mr. Keefer's property, near the village. Gypsum occurs in it in small lumps, and a coating of bituminous matter covers the fossils and the surfaces of the beds. Upon this blue stone rest twenty-six feet of encrinital limestone, in massive beds of from six to ten feet thick. It makes the very best material for construction, and is altogether employed for the facing of the locks on the Welland Canal. This is quarried out at Mr. Hutt's, a small distance to the eastward of Thorold. Over this encrinital limestone there is a bed of seven feet thick, which, as a building material, is inferior to the former, although of good quality. Both the last mentioned rocks contain numerous fossils, and occasionally geodes filled with snowy gypsum occur in them, particularly in the seven feet bed. Crystals of galena are sometimes met with. At Ancaster the same rocks are not more than thirty-five or forty feet thick.

The whole range of these limestones is highly bituminous, and it abounds in fine cabinet specimens of selenite, sulphate of strontian, pearl-spar, and other varieties of the carbonate of lime, with blende and galena.

Crystals of galena exist in a greater or less quantity in all the limestones from those next above the gray band to the summit of the bitumino-calcareous rock—just described; but they are in the greatest abundance in these, and prevail most in the Township of Clinton, near the village of Beamsville, where an attempt has been made by Mr. Lee to establish a lead mine upon what has been supposed to be a lode, on the property of Mr. Robert Comfort, on the 8th concession. The position of the supposed lode is in one of the many open joints or fissures by which these rocks are intersected throughout their whole range, from Queenston to Nottawasaga. In the locality in question the opening is again crossed by smaller cracks, and the walls of these are covered with crystals of pearl-spar and galena. The crystals of galena are doubtless in very great abundance; indeed there is scarcely the smallest part of the rock that does not contain them, and I do not think they were wholly absent from any fragment which came under my hammer in the neighbourhood. It is doubtful to me, however, that there are any evidences of a lode of the ore. Metalliferous lodes, according to the generally received opinion, are deposited in faults or the open cracks, resulting from the fracture and dislocation of the strata through the influence of disturbing forces, which have caused the mass of rock on one side of the plane of fracture to slip on that on the other. The movement brings opposite to one another parts that do not fit, hence a space which gives an opportunity to the subsequent deposit of the

Appendix
(W.)

27th January.

carthy and metalliferous materials which constitute a lode. It is generally in districts where movements are indicated by highly inclined strata or an irregularity in the dip, that such faults exist, and when the lode is not immediately presented to the eye, an evidence of its probable position would be an observed interruption in the continuity of the beds. Now here the rocks are perfectly horizontal, and have no appearance whatever of having been disturbed since the time of their deposition. There is no slip or want of continuity in the strata, and where the space between the walls of the joint is filled up, it is with drift, and not with calcareous spar or such mineral matter as would occupy a fault, veins of which are singularly absent; so that the open joints must owe their origin to some other cause, and it is in the walls alone that the galena is present.

Mineral springs are not unfrequent in the rocks of the deposit. The waters of one in the neighbourhood of Ancaster, qualitatively analysed, yielded a large proportion of sulphate of magnesia.

9. RED SHALES.

These shales are the same as a deposit described by Mr. Hall, in the fourth geological district of New York. Little can be said of them at present, as I have never yet seen them in place, but there is nevertheless no doubt of their existence, although they are probably of small thickness and minor importance. Their presence is indicated by the colour of the drift between the Falls of Niagara and Waterloo, and between Allanburgh and the Junction on the Welland Canal, and their position made certain by the place they occupy in the State of New York, immediately across the Niagara River.

10. GYPSIFEROUS SHALES.

Commencing at the Niagara River, the upper beds of this series are seen near the village of Waterloo, between which and Chippawa the whole country is enveloped in drift clay, but it is probable the lowest beds are somewhere in the neighbourhood of the latter place. The deposit extends from this in a westerly direction to the Grand River, and the line of strike appears to coincide with the course of the stream for a considerable distance up towards its source.

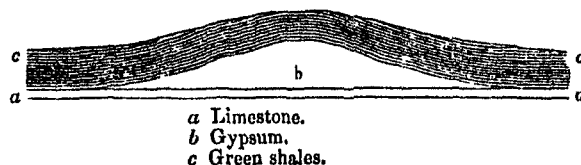
Inclusive of the subjacent red shales, I have estimated the thickness of these rocks to be 300 feet. They are composed throughout of limestones and calcareous shales, in one or perhaps two parts of their vertical extent containing gypsum in detached masses, which are sometimes of large extent. Wherever these are known they are greatly worked, and the material at all times commands a ready market for agricultural purposes.

The limestones are frequently of a drab colour, and are deposited in beds seldom exceeding a foot in thickness. They are hard and compact, and remarkable for the numerous small cavities they contain. A bituminous matter often fills these cavities, and in thin layers divides the beds. Sometimes the limestones are of a blue colour, in which case they never have either of the above peculiarities; and sometimes the rock has more the nature of a calcareous slate. The drab variety is the best adapted for all economic purposes, and makes excellent lime. The shales, when exposed to the effect of the weather, are generally of a greenish colour, but when the action of the atmosphere has not reached them they are usually dark brown. They are argillaceous, and in almost every instance where the gypsum occurs to any extent, it is overlaid by them. Beds fit for the

purposes of hydraulic cement occasionally occur, interstratified with the limestones and shales, and in one place in particular, about three and a half miles below Cayuga, on the Grand River, a hard solid bed of water-lime exists, which attains a thickness of probably thirty feet.

The gypsum is deposited in detached masses, never in continuous strata, and either through some peculiarity in its original deposition or some remarkable movement afterwards, it almost invariably assumes more or less a conical shape,—the strata by which it is covered being bent or arched over it, thus:—

Fig. 2.



a Limestone.
b Gypsum.
c Green shales.

These masses vary in the diameter of their bases from a few inches to many yards. It sometimes happens that a mass is so very extensive horizontally, that the first impression may lead to the belief that it is as continuous as the strata covering it; but this is never confirmed by careful examination. Wherever the deposits have been much worked, the upper surface has been found at last to slope rapidly down, followed by the superincumbent strata, and wherever I have yet seen them the thickest part has been about the point where their centre might be assumed to exist. The conical shaped hills or hillocks for which the gypseous country is remarkable, owe their origin to the peculiarity of the deposits of gypsum, and they are generally considered a certain indication of the subjacent presence of the mineral. The disturbance which the higher parts of the formation occasionally appear to have sustained is probably attributable to the same cause. In the Township of Dunn, near the little village of Haldinand, in several places, are instances of considerable disturbance, and it is probable that the following diagrams will better illustrate the relation they bear in form to the deposits of gypsum than further description. It must be borne in mind, however, that notwithstanding the comparatively slight contortions which are occasionally met with, the formation, as a whole, is as horizontal as those it rests upon.

The following diagram represents a quarry which has been opened for limestone in the neighbourhood alluded to:—

Fig. 3.



a Limestone dipping E. $< 32^\circ$.
a Limestone dipping W. $< 10^\circ$.
b Sandstone overlying with apparent but probably not real want of conformity, and belonging to the next series.

In the Welland Canal at the Broad Creek branch, Mr. Keefer, one of the Engineers, describes an excavation to have passed through rocks whose attitude somewhat resembled the masses represented in the following sketch:—

Fig. 4.



a Chert rocks.
b Water lime.
c Gypsiferous limestone.
d Clay.

Appendix
(W.)

27th January.

The cherty rocks indicated belong to the next superior series, and to the same as the sandstone in the previous diagram.

Mr. Keefer was so kind as to supply me with another section of a locality on the Junction Canal between Port Colborne and Rama bend, which likewise fully illustrated these undulations, and in this case, as in the others, a higher series of rocks has been affected, most probably by the same cause.

The beds of gypsum that have been hitherto worked and have come under my observation are those of Mr. Case, about three and a half miles below Cayuga on the Grand River; of Mr. Donaldson, nearly opposite the village of York on the same river, and two beds mined near Paris, one by Messrs. Curtis and Coleman, and the other by Mr. Tennant.

The bed worked upon Mr. Case's property has not been long in operation, but it appears likely to prove one of great extent and of immense value. There seem to be evidences of its occupying an area of nearly sixty acres, and being on the navigable part of the Grand River, it enjoys the advantage of an easy export to distant places, in addition to a daily increasing local demand. The thickness of the bed where it is worked is four or five feet, and in a well sunk near the proprietor's house, a thickness of twenty feet of water-lime, with a considerable quantity of gypsum intermixed, is passed through below the main bed, which there measures about six feet, while between it and the bottom of the well there is an additional three or four feet of water-lime. The upper gypsum is of a pure white, and of the best description, and if it turn out to occupy as great an area as appearances indicate, it cannot fail to be the source of a large revenue to its owner. Should the public works extend at any future period to the establishment of a canal on the Grand River, the water-limes in the neighbourhood of Mr. Case and elsewhere, associated with gypsum beds, will be of importance as available in the construction of the locks and dams connected with it.

The next bed of importance is near York. Part of it is worked by Mr. Donaldson, and part by Mr. Cook, the proprietor. It measures at the outcrop on the Grand River bank three and a half feet in thickness, and increases advancing along the level. It has been extensively mined, and the material is of excellent quality, though it is not generally said to be equal to that of Mr. Case. An argillaceous limestone, approaching to a shale, overlies the gypsum, and it might be applicable for hydraulic purposes, but it is not sufficiently thick to be of any great importance.

The beds at Paris are likewise extensive, and that of Messrs. Coleman and Curtis is largely mined. That belonging to Mr. Tennant is but recently opened, but at the time of my visit the proprietor had every reason to anticipate a successful issue to his undertaking.

The value of gypsum, as applied to agriculture, is well known. The material is becoming every day more generally used, and as the country is purely agricultural it is a matter of primary importance to know how far we can depend upon our own resources for the sufficient supply of an increasing demand. The beds mentioned above would probably have remained unknown to this day, had not the Grand River, by intersecting their outcrop, partially exposed them, and it is only at such places that they have hitherto been worked, and their probable extent suspected. The Grand River, nearly from its source to its mouth, probably runs in the strike of the formation, and consequently on the same series of rocks

the whole way, so that there may be many masses of gypsum on its banks above as well as below Paris. But it is not, therefore, to be supposed that the mineral is exclusively confined to the immediate margin of the stream, and it would be highly advantageous that a judicious system of boring should be adopted, where gypsum is supposed to exist, and where the usual indications of its presence exhibit themselves. I was informed by Mr. Jackson, the Engineer to the Grand River Navigation Company, that several places had been bored on both sides of the river without success. It is likely, however, that in some cases the site for the bore hole was injudiciously chosen, and that in others a sufficient depth had not been penetrated. Moreover it is possible that in some instances the boring rod may have passed within a few inches of the mineral, and pierced only the shales and limestones by which the precipitous side of the mass is covered, and while the work, has in consequence, been abandoned, a new bore hole let down within a few feet of the first, might have struck upon the gypsum at a smaller depth. As an example of the form of a mass which might lead to such results I may mention that at Caledonia; on the property of Ronald McKinnear, Esquire, (to whom I am much indebted for attention and hospitality,) there is a mass of gypsum which though only a few feet in diameter is nevertheless of considerable thickness, and is overlaid by the usual conical hummock. Now it is not difficult to see that had this been entirely concealed, and an attempt made to hit it by boring, the rods might have penetrated all around, without once touching the mineral, as it is only a small central part, or the nucleus of the hummock which contains it. As it happened, this mass being exposed on the banks of the river, boring was unnecessary, and the bed proved to be of little extent; but it serves to show how the edge of a more important one might be missed, while the borer might come very near it. In making such attempts, nothing is more requisite on the part of the person entrusted with the work than a thorough knowledge of all the strata of shale and limestone, both above and below the usual position of the course of gypsum masses, and he should be particularly acquainted with any of the more remarkable beds, as regards their quality and distance from one another. In order that, as the rod went down, he might at once, from the nature of the borings, be able to pronounce what part of the series associated with the gypsum had been touched. This knowledge, of course, could only be arrived at by careful preliminary study of the whole formation, wherever it may have been exposed by natural sections or by mining operations.

Many mineral springs exist upon this formation. Among them the most remarkable yet known is the "Sour Spring" on the Indian Lands, at a distance of ten or twelve miles south from the town of Brantford, to the west of the Grand River. A specimen of this water has been procured, but has not yet been subjected to analysis. It is said by the inhabitants to have useful medicinal qualities, and to have been resorted to by people in the neighbourhood with great advantage. It appears to possess antiseptic properties. Vegetable matter which is several feet in thickness on the surface round the spring, has the appearance of tan-bark, as if it had been arrested in its progress to decay, and preserved by the chemical effects of the water or of the gasses evolved from it.

Salt and sulphurous springs are known in several localities, and it is not improbable that in some instances the former may prove of importance, as it is generally supposed that salt and gypsum accompany each other, and as it is known that the very valuable salt manufactories of Onondaga, in the State of New York, are located on the rocks associated with the formation.

Appendix
(W.)

27th January.

Throughout the whole of these rocks, in so far as I have yet seen them, I have not met with one solitary fossil; still as organic remains are reported to have been found in Wayne County, in the State of New York, in the same series, it is probable they may yet be detected in some localities. There is indeed a limestone rock which is worked near Haldimand, and used for *backing* stones, and which is seen in several places on the shores of Lake Erie, that contains fossils. Specimens of it were procured and sent to Montreal, but I am yet undecided whether they ought to be classed with the gypseous rocks or with the upper limestones which succeed them.

11. UPPER LIMESTONES.

This is the highest series of rocks that has yet come under my observation. They may be seen at Fort Erie on the Niagara; at Port Colborne, and almost any part of the coast of Lake Erie, to the mouth of the Grand River; and beyond it, according to information derived from several inhabitants, as far as Dover in the Township of Woodhouse. They are likewise visible through the newly formed township of Cayuga, formerly belonging to the Indian Reserves, near the Grand River; on the Talbot Road, and on the banks of the Thames in the Township of West Oxford, in the Brock District.

Wherever I have hitherto seen the lower beds, they are almost exclusively composed of chert or hornstone, frequently containing vast quantities of iron pyrites, and sometimes possessed of beautiful specimens of fluate of lime. Resting on these cherty rocks there is a sandstone, which, though of very different character in different localities, appears to be continuous in so far as I have examined. This is again overlaid as by limestone which is the uppermost rock of the present section, and the highest I have yet seen in Western Canada.

The sandstone is not seen at Fort Erie or at Port Colborne, but silicious limestones exist there, which are probably its equivalent. In the township of Dunn, near Haldimand, sections of this sandstone are visible, resting on beds of chert, which overlie the gypseous limestones. It is here frequently made up of large angular pieces of hornstone, which, with the numerous large corallines, and other fossils it contains, render it almost useless as a building stone. Captain Murray, a contractor on the Grand River, had quarried it in several places, but finding it totally unfit for the purposes he intended to apply it to, he abandoned it.

In the Township of Cayuga, particularly on lots 45 and 46, on the town-line north of the Talbot road, this sandstone is largely developed, and is capable of being quarried along the surface of the ground for an immense extent. It is composed of small grains of quartz, in some instances so closely cemented together as to assume the appearance of white compact quartz rock. At other times it is made up of coarser particles, in which case it disintegrates by exposure to the weather. The beds are massive, being one to three feet in thickness; they have the appearance in many places of being well adapted for building purposes, and an almost endless quantity of the stone is easily attainable. It was at one time proposed by Mr. De Cew, a proprietor and resident here, to establish a glass factory, for which he conceived the sandstone, as likewise the chert rocks below, would be available. It is by no means unlikely that the sandstone would in some places be found eligible for the purpose. Mr. De Cew's project, however, not receiving sufficient

support, seems for the present to be abandoned. The corals and other fossils which abound in the upper limestone begin to appear in this sandstone.

Over this sandstone in Cayuga the true upper limestones are seen capping small eminences which stand upon it as a base. These limestones, wherever known, abound in a vast variety of fossils, especially corals, the whole surface of the ground in many places where they exist being literally covered with them. I collected numerous specimens at Port Colborne, through the township of Cayuga, and in several parts of the District of Brock. The rock is in general bituminous, and has a very peculiar odour when broken, arising from the presence of naphtha. This substance is frequently found in small cavities, and in some instances might be collected in sufficient quantity to afford a specimen of its nature. These cavities are of common occurrence at Greybril's quarry near Gravelly Bay, where the rock is largely quarried for building the magnificent lock on the Broad Creek branch of the Welland Canal.

I was informed by Mr. Cull, an Engineer, that below London the naphtha is occasionally found floating upon the surface of the pools or stagnant waters of the Thames, and is frequently collected by means of a cloth.

Sulphureous springs are of frequent occurrence on this formation, and iron pyrites, from the decomposition of which they probably derive their quality, is in some places very abundant. One of these springs exists on the property of Mr. Rouvière, near the village of Beechville in West Oxford.

POST-TERTIARY AND ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS.

It cannot but have struck every one who has travelled over the western part of Canada, that nearly the whole of it is very much covered and concealed by a vast deposit of soft or loose derivative material, and it is only where the country is intersected by rivers or on lake shores, or in that mountain ridge which extends from Queenston to Hamilton, and thence to Nottawasaga Bay on Lake Huron, that an outcrop of the older stratified rocks is to be seen.

In the district which has on the present occasion been more immediately the subject of my investigation the deposit consists of various beds of clay, sand and gravel, interspersed with large boulders; the thickness it attains is generally very considerable, and frequently reaches 200 or 300 feet. The clay cliffs of Scarborough are 320 feet. The Central Ridges, as they are called, running parallel to the north shore of Lake Ontario, are probably 200 or 300 feet, and the highlands in Oxford are frequently 100 or 200 feet, and even more, and the banks of the Grand River often expose a very considerable amount.

As to the sources whence the material is derived, the finer parts, considered by themselves, present less evidence than the coarser. The clay gives no evidence at all. In some portions of the sand, however, magnetic iron ore exists, as on the shore of Lake Ontario at Toronto, where the quantity is so considerable on Gibraltar Point, that if a magnet be thrust into the arenaceous detritus composing it, on being withdrawn, it will be found covered with small grains of the ore. The origin of this is probably the primary region where magnetic iron ore abounds. The evidence of the gravel and coarser material is more direct. The calcareous pebbles in the country on the south shores of Lake Simcoe are identical with the limestones of Rama to the north, and their fossil, as

Appendix
(W.)

27th January.

well as their mineralogical character, is an incontestible proof of the source from which they are derived. The testimony of fossils is brought to bear also in the district of country separating Lake Ontario from Lake Erie, and by them it is readily determined that the coarser detritus reposing on each successive formation, is made up with the addition of whatever is of primary origin, of material derived from the formation itself, or of the ruin of some lower deposit, whose outcrop is to the north, or of a mixture of both. The ruins of southern outcrops never repose on northern formations for great distances; and only occasionally for short ones, where the southern outcrop occupying an elevated position in an escarpment, the northern deposit stands at a lower geographical level. Instances of this last condition may be seen on the flank and at the base of the ridge skirting the south side of the lake, where fragments of the Niagara limestones which constitute its summit, may frequently be found resting on the red marls lower down. But on the contrary, high up the side of the mountain in the same range, 110 feet above the lake level, often may be encountered the remains of the subjacent blue shales, whose outcrop is either buried beneath the waters of the lake or must be looked for on the opposite shore; and though the fragments of this individual formation may not extend to the margin of Lake Erie, the detritus resting there upon the upper limestones consists chiefly of their own debris, with that of the gypsaceous series to the north. The great erratic blocks or boulders when rounded by distant travel, are almost all of primary origin, and the evidence they present is in unison with that derived from the gravel and sand, to prove that at some remote period, the surface has been covered with water, having a current from the north.

As bearing upon the probable direction of this current, it may be mentioned that in several places between Niagara and Hamilton, along the mountain or Ridge which has been alluded to, where the drift has been removed, the rock beneath has been found to present a smooth and almost polished condition, with a gently undulating surface, marked by deep parallel grooves and scratches, whose general direction is from north to south. These grooves are well displayed in the quarry of Mr. Kifer, at Thorold.

Another instance of an action coming within the recent or post-tertiary epoch, is to be found in the valley of the Nottawasaga River. The head of this valley is in Albion Township, where the Central Ridges separate it from the valley of the Humber, the waters of which, flowing in the same line, take precisely an opposite course, the latter falling into Lake Ontario, while those of the former are emptied into Lake Huron. The valley is broad, and on the west side it is bounded by an escarpment formed in the lower part of the red marls and sandstones, with the gray band strongly marked above them, and crowned by the overlying limestone, of which the Niagara rock constitutes the summit. From the margin of the stream in the centre of the valley, a gentle rise over a breadth of twelve to thirteen miles, reaches the foot of the escarpment, and after a short and sharp ascent or talus on a portion of the red marls, the solid limestones present perpendicular precipices rising at once or in successive steps. From this side of the valley the main trunk of the river is supplied by many tributaries, and the west branch of the main stream itself takes its origin upon it. But though the summit or edge of the escarpment exhibits the range of highest points in the valley, and the dip of the strata is westward, a direction opposite to that of the tributaries, the water shed which

divides these from the streams that empty themselves into Lake Erie and the southern part of Huron, is lower land three to nine miles west of the escarpment, lying on the back of the calcareous strata which form its upper part. And it is through deep and narrow ravines cut clean through the solid limestone, and far down into the softer red marls below, that the waters of the intermediate land find an outlet to the valley. It is in the neighbourhood of these ravines that the phenomena I have reference to exist. They afford scenes of the wildest and most picturesque confusion; great blocks and fallen masses of the limestone, which in many places is seen towering 200 feet above, lie scattered over the bottom of the gorge, while others constitute a talus at the base of the precipices, as if, to form it, a whole cliff had been shaken into mighty fragments, among which are holes and interstices so numerous, large and deep, that it is dangerous to pass along. Great impending masses of the perpendicular cliffs themselves, comprising occasionally an acre, cracked off from the main body of the rock, dip slightly in towards the Ravine, and the rents which separate them from the solid strata with a width of twenty or thirty feet, are sometimes so profound, that a great pine tree 120 feet in length, which blown over by the wind, has fallen obliquely into the crevice, will be seen hanging head downwards in it, still attached by some unbroken part of its roots to the edge of the chasm, the bottom of which is hid in darkness below the other extremity. The rents appear to be generally in the natural joints of the rock, their sides are quite smooth and even, and while a main one will separate an acre from the mountain, many minor ones, running usually in two parallel directions, will divide the acre into several rhomboidal parts. Some of the tributaries may run through ten miles of their course in these ravines, and though their turbulence and velocity is usually so great during freshets that one of them is appropriately termed the Mad River, the quantity of water they possess cannot be considered sufficient to have produced the effects observed; and this is corroborated by the circumstance that dislocated masses are not wanting in those parts of the escarpment which exist between the tributaries and face the general valley.

The valuable materials which belong to these deposits are bog iron ore, calcareous tufa, shell marls, brick and coarse pottery clays, glazing sand, fuller's and ochrous earths.

Mention has already been made of localities in which most of these materials occur in the line of section which has engaged my attention, and I have only further to add, that a great deposit of clay about to be used as fuller's earth, is to be seen on the Sixteen-mile Creek at Mr. McKann's mills, in the Township of Nassagaweya. Being derived from the red marls, its colour is red, and, mixed with oil, it has been found very serviceable, used as paint. The same material occurs on the Mad River in Nottawasaga, and it is very probable that it may be discovered in many places along the outcrop of the formation to which it owes its origin. An ochrous earth likewise exists in some places, which has been found available as a yellow paint; but though I have seen it used I did not meet with any of it in situ.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,)

ALEXANDER MURRAY,

Assistant Provincial Geologist.

Appendix
(W.)

27th January.

A P P E N D I X .

Section of the Nova Scotia Coal Measures, as developed at the Joggins, on the Bay of Fundy, in descending order, from the neighbourhood of the West Ragged Reef to Minudie, reduced to vertical thickness.

1.		Ft. In.		Ft. In.
Greenish gray or drab coloured sandstone or grit, with some conglomerate beds, of which the matrix is sandstone and the pebbles consist of white and of red veined quartz. These are generally as large as peas; some are of the size of pigeons' eggs, and a few as large as hens' eggs,		30 0	Greenish gray sandstone of a conglomerate character, with many carbonized drift plants imbedded in it. Some beds of grit in this, towards the bottom, have been found fit for grindstones, ...	20 0
Drab sandstone of a fine grit, but rather too hard for grindstones, ...		2 0	Dark red or chocolate coloured argillaceous shale, ...	60 0
Red or chocolate coloured argillaceous shale, with small layers of sandstone of the same colour and quality as above, ...		15 0	Greenish gray sandstone inclining to yellow, chiefly of a coarse grit and free texture; some of it must be called conglomerate, the pebbles of which, consisting of quartz of various colours—white, yellow, and red, with black chert and lydian stone,—are some of them as large as hens' eggs, a great many as large as almonds, and the majority as big as peas. Some of the beds have been found fit for grindstones. This sandstone constitutes the point of West Ragged Reef, ...	30 0
Drab sandstone, with small layers of chocolate coloured shale, ...		20 0	Measures concealed, ...	42 0
Dark red argillaceous shale, with some green spots,		10 0	Measures concealed, with sandstone at the bottom,	23 0
Drab sandstone in two to three beds, ...		8 0	Greenish gray or drab coloured sandstone of a coarse grit, ...	12 0
Drab sandstone of a coarse grit; the bed has an uneven bottom, ...		20 0	Dark red shale with green bands, ...	30 0
Dark red or chocolate coloured argillaceous shale, with a few bands of sandstone, ...		20 0	Greenish gray sandstone of a coarse grit, some of which is fit for grindstones, but some parts are conglomerate, with red and white quartz pebbles, generally as large as peas, some of the size of pigeons' eggs, and a few as large as hens' eggs; some parts exhibit large spherical concretions rather harder than the surrounding material, ...	30 0
Dark red argillaceous shale, ...		10 0	Dark red shale, with green bands, ...	6 0
Drab sandstone, ...		7 0	Greenish gray or drab coloured sandstone of a coarse grit, ...	6 0
Dark red shale and drab sandstone in irregular beds,		20 0	Dark red and light green shale, with some bands of drab sandstone, ...	50 0
Drab or greenish gray sandstone, ...		3 0	Greenish gray sandstone of a coarse grit, ...	30 0
Red argillaceous shale, ...		9 0	Dark red shale, ...	30 0
Greenish gray or drab coloured sandstone in several layers, separated by bands of dark red or chocolate coloured argillo-arenaceous shale, ...		20 0	Greenish gray sandstone of a coarse grit, with some carbonized drift plants, ...	3 0
Greenish gray or drab coloured sandstone of a fine grit, ...		4 0	Greenish and red shale. This is on the west side of South Brook, Two Rivers, ...	3 0
Soft measures, concealed, probably dark red shale, ...		20 0	Measures not well seen, being occupied by the brook, but consisting chiefly of greenish gray sandstone,	42 0
Coarse greenish gray sandstone, or rather a conglomerate with a fine matrix of sand and with fragments of plants, converted into coal, ...		30 0	Greenish gray sandstone, with bands of greenish arenaceous shale and red arenaceous shale, ...	10 0
Measures not well seen, ...		15 0	Red argillaceous shale, ...	1 0
Greenish gray sandstone, with conglomerate beds and plants converted into coal, ...		60 0	Greenish gray sandstone, ...	7 0
Dark red shale, ...		15 0	Red arenaceous shale, ...	4 0
Greenish gray sandstone, with conglomerate beds, ...		10 0	Red argillaceous shale, ...	6 0
Dark red shale, ...		5 0	Red argillo-arenaceous shale, ...	17 0
Greenish gray or drab coloured sandstone, with conglomerate beds, ...		15 0	Greenish gray sandstone, ...	2 0
Dark red shale, ...		10 0	Red argillo-arenaceous shale, ...	2 0
Greenish gray sandstone, with conglomerate beds, ...		52 0	Greenish gray sandstone, ...	1 0
Dark red shale, with bands of red sandstone, ...		14 0	Red argillo-arenaceous shale, ...	18 0
Greenish gray sandstone, with conglomerate beds, ...		25 0	Greenish gray sandstone, ...	7 0
Dark red shale, ...		10 0	Red argillo-arenaceous shale, ...	6 0
Greenish gray sandstone, with plants converted into coal, ...		30 0	Greenish gray sandstone, ...	1 0
Dark red shale, with thin beds of sandstone, ...		10 0	Red argillo-arenaceous shale, with green bands, ...	8 0
Greenish gray sandstone, with thin conglomerate layers,		3 0	Greenish gray sandstone of a coarse grit, ...	19 0
Dark red shale, ...		6 0	Measures concealed. This is where the North Branch of the Two Rivers occurs, ...	16 0
Greenish gray sandstone, with beds of conglomerate,		55 0	Greenish gray sandstone of a coarse grit, with some beds of conglomerate, having red and white quartz pebbles, the largest of which would weigh about two ounces, ...	20 0
Dark red or chocolate coloured shale, ...		1 0	Red argillaceous shale, ...	12 0
Greenish gray sandstone, with much conglomerate and fragments of drift plants coated with coal,		50 0	(Greenish gray sandstone of a coarse grit, some parts of which are fit for large grindstones, commonly called <i>water-stones</i> by the quarrymen, ...	76 0
Dark red or chocolate coloured shale, ...		9 0	Greenish gray sandstone, with divisional layers of arenaceous shale, ...	4 0
Greenish gray sandstone, with conglomerate beds and carbonized drift plants, ...		14 0	Red argillaceous shale, ...	19 0
Dark red shale, ...		5 0	Red argillaceous shale, with greenish gray arenaceous shale at the top, ...	19 0
Dark red shale, with beds of sandstone, ...		15 0	Greenish gray sandstone, ...	1 0
Greenish gray sandstone, with conglomerate beds, ...		20 0	Red argillaceous shale, ...	4 0
Greenish gray sandstone, with bands of red shale, ...		21 0		
Greenish gray sandstone, with conglomerate beds and carbonized drift plants of large diameter, say one foot, and wholly converted into coal. In many cases the action of the surf against the base of the perpendicular cliff has worn deep holes or caverns, where the stems lie prostrate in the rock. The plants are <i>sigillaria</i> , so are nearly the whole of those already mentioned as met with in the grits or conglomerates. Fragments of <i>oulanites</i> are occasionally seen, ...		30 0		
Red or chocolate coloured shale, ...		10 0		

Appendix (W.)

27th January.

	Ft.	In.
Greenish gray sandstone,	2	0
Red argillaceous shale,	6	0
Greenish gray sandstone,	5	0
Red argillaceous shale and green arenaceous shale, with a few bands of greenish gray sandstone. This deposit is chiefly red shale,	32	0
Greenish gray sandstone,	24	0
Red argillaceous shale with green bands,	10	0
Greenish gray sandstone in four beds, separated by bands of red argillaceous shale of one to two feet thick,	27	0
Red argillaceous shale,	11	0
Greenish gray sandstone, with one foot of shale towards the bottom,	5	0
Red argillaceous shale,	8	0
Greenish gray sandstone in three small beds separated by red shale; occasionally the sandstone occupies the whole of the thickness,	5	0
Red argillo-arenaceous shale, with green bands,	27	0
	1617	0

RECAPITULATION.

Greenish gray or drab coloured sandstones, with conglomerate beds and large carbonized drift plants,	947	0
Dark red or chocolate coloured argillaceous and argillo-arenaceous shales,	670	0
	1617	0

2.

Gray arenaceous shale,	5	0
Greenish gray sandstone. This is an unequal band, and there are doubtful indications of the leaves of <i>stigmariæ fœoides</i> at the top,	8	0
Reddish and greenish gray argillaceous shale, with some bands of arenaceous shale,	28	0
Greenish gray sandstone of a coarse grit, fit for water-stones,	7	0
Red argillaceous shale, with some bands of arenaceous shale,	5	0
Measures concealed,	26	0
Greenish gray sandstone,	3	0
Measures only partially seen, and containing some arenaceous shale,	13	0
Reddish yellow sandstone,	2	0
Measures concealed, but shown by the shape of the surface to be soft,	4	0
Reddish yellow sandstone of a coarse grit, fit for water-stones,	15	0
Red argillaceous shale,	7	0
Reddish yellow sandstone of a coarse grit, fit for water-stones,	12	0
Red argillaceous shale, with greenish gray arenaceous shale in three beds,	47	0
Greenish gray sandstone,	7	0
Red argillaceous shale,	3	0
Greenish gray sandstone,	14	0
Dark green shale,	1	0
Gray sandstone,	25	0
Red argillo-arenaceous shale, with greenish gray arenaceous shale, and some few layers of sandstone,	42	0
Greenish gray sandstone,	9	0
Greenish gray arenaceous shale and sandstone, with red and gray argillaceous shale,	24	0
Red argillaceous shale, with green arenaceous shale,	26	0
Gray sandstone fit for grindstones,	21	0
Red and green shale,	11	0
Greenish gray sandstone,	4	0
Red argillaceous and arenaceous shale,	5	0
Greenish gray sandstone of various qualities, chiefly of coarse grit, fit for large grindstones or water-stones; much of it, however, is fine enough for small stones; both are made from the Reef,	97	0
Red argillaceous and greenish gray arenaceous shale,	13	0
Gray sandstone fit for grindstones, the bottom part of a coarse grit. This constitutes Ragged Reef Point,	35	0
Red argillaceous shale,	15	0
Greenish gray sandstone, fit for grindstones,	10	0
Red argillaceous shale, with one foot of greenish gray sandstone,	9	0
Greenish gray sandstone fit for grindstones; the top of the bed is uneven,	20	0
Red argillaceous shale, gray arenaceous shale, and a few bands of greenish gray sandstone,	15	0
Red argillaceous shale,	4	0
Greenish gray sandstone,	2	0

Appendix (W.)

27th January.

	Ft.	In.
Red argillaceous shale, with green bands,	13	0
Greenish gray shaly sandstone, or perhaps arenaceous shale,	7	0
Greenish gray sandstone fit for grindstones, with a few <i>calamites</i> nearly at right angles to the plane of the beds, as if in situ, but forced over at the top,	36	0
	650	0

RECAPITULATION.

Drab coloured sandstones without conglomerate beds,	219	0
Gray sandstones,	81	0
Reddish yellow sandstones,	28	0
	328	0
Red, green, and greenish gray argillaceous and arenaceous shales,	322	0
	650	0

(Indications of *stigmariæ fœoides* exist near the top, and of upright *calamites* at the bottom.)

3.

Black carbonaceous shale,	2	0
Greenish gray sandstone, with <i>stigmariæ fœoides</i> , (this would be called <i>understone</i> by the Welsh miners,)	3	0
Gray argillaceous shale, with impressions of ferns and other plants, (<i>topstone</i>),	2	0
1. Coat of inferior quality—a regular seam,	0	1
Greenish gray argillaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ fœoides</i> (<i>understone</i>),	1	0
Greenish gray argillaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ fœoides</i> and ironstone balls (<i>understone</i>),	1	0
Greenish gray sandstone,	1	0
Red or chocolate coloured shale,	6	0
Greenish gray sandstone fit for grindstones, with a bed of red shale in the middle,	23	0
Red shale with a layer of sandstone,	12	0
Red shale in three beds,	5	0
Greenish gray sandstone in four beds,	6	0
Red argillaceous shale,	7	0
Gray sandstone in small layers,	7	0
Reddish gray sandstone,	3	0
Greenish gray sandstone in small layers,	7	0
Reddish and green sandstone,	13	0
Reddish and green shale,	1	0
Reddish sandstone—soft,	1	0
Red argillo-arenaceous shale, with balls of ironstone,	3	0
Red and green sandstone,	12	0
Measures concealed, but supposed to be soft,	52	0
Red and green shale, with balls of ironstone,	7	0
Gray sandstone and shale,	3	0
Greenish gray sandstone,	8	0
Greenish gray sandstone and red shale,	5	0
Greenish gray or drab coloured sandstone, fit for grindstones,	50	0
Red shale,	8	0
Greenish gray or drab sandstone, fit for grindstones; the top is uneven, and the whole is rather of a coarse grit. This constitutes South Ragged Reef,	20	0
Red shale,	7	0
Reddish gray sandstone,	9	0
Red argillaceous shale,	3	6
2. COAL,	0	1
Dark gray carbonaceous shale,	0	4
COAL,	0	1
	0	6
Red shale; the upper part is of a tough quality, and has <i>stigmariæ fœoides</i> in it (<i>understone</i>),	13	0
Greenish gray or drab coloured sandstone, occasionally separated into two beds. This sandstone appears to thin out within the distance of 100 yards on the strike,	33	0
Red shale,	2	9
Greenish gray or drab coloured sandstone,	5	0
3. COAL,	0	1
Greenish gray sandstone and reddish shale, with <i>stigmariæ fœoides</i> (<i>understone</i>),	5	0
Reddish green argillaceous shale,	1	0
4. COAL,	0	2
Reddish and green argillaceous and arenaceous shale, the green colour prevailing, with <i>stigmariæ fœoides</i> (<i>understone</i>),	5	0
Reddish and green argillaceous and arenaceous shale, the red prevailing,	6	0

Appendix
(W.)
7th January.

	Ft.	In.
Red shale separated by thin bands of sandstone; the top is of the tough crumbly quality of underclay, but no <i>stigmariæ</i> are visible, ...	24	0
Gray sandstone and shale, the sandstone of soft quality, ...	11	0
Dark red shale, ...	0	6
Tough arenaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ fcooides</i> in the upper part in two layers, a hard and a soft one, (understone,) ...	12	0
Red and green crumbly tough shale of the quality of underclay, but no <i>stigmariæ</i> visible, ...	11	0
Greenish gray sandstone, in four thin laminated divisions, separated by red and green shale, ...	30	0
Gray sandstone and red shale in thin beds, ...	10	0
Red and green shale, ...	9	0
Greenish gray sandstone, with red and green shale, ...	4	0
Greenish gray sandstone, in regular beds of three feet and upwards, ...	17	0
Red shale, varying from two to seven feet thick, ...	5	0
Greenish gray sandstone, ...	4	0
Greenish shale, ...	1	0
Gray sandstone and shale, ...	4	0
Dark greenish red shale, ...	2	0
Greenish gray sandstone, ...	1	0
Dark green and red shale, ...	1	0
Greenish gray or drab coloured sandstone, fit for grindstones, forming a Reef, ...	25	0
Reddish shale, ...	8	0
Greenish gray sandstone in three beds, and gray shale in beds of one foot each, ...	20	0
Gray shale, with two beds of greenish gray sandstone of one foot each, ... (Into the above penetrate two upright stems (<i>calamites</i>), two inches in diameter; and replaced by sandstone with a coating of coal, they start from the top of the succeeding bed.)	20	0
Dark gray argillaceous shale, ...	8	0
5. COAL, ...	0	2
Gray argillo-arenaceous shale (<i>fire clay</i> ?) with <i>stigmariæ fcooides</i> (understone,) ...	1	6
Gray argillo-arenaceous shale, ...	10	0
Gray sandstone, ...	1	0
Gray arenaceous shale, in two equal beds, ...	7	0
6. COAL, ...	0	3
Gray argillo-arenaceous shale with <i>stigmariæ fcooides</i> , ...	2	0
Greenish gray sandstone, ...	2	0
Gray argillaceous shale, ...	1	0
Gray argillaceous sandstone, with <i>stigmariæ fcooides</i> (understone,) ...	2	0
Gray argillaceous shale, ...	3	0
Reddish gray sandstone, ...	1	0
Gray argillaceous shale, ...	1	6
(In this shale and running into the sandstone above, is visible a <i>calamite</i> at an angle of 45° to the plane of the deposit. It appears to start from the coal below.)		
7. COAL, ...	0	1
Gray argillaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ fcooides</i> (underclay,) ...	1	6
COAL, ...	0	2
Gray argillaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ fcooides</i> (underclay,) ...	0	4
COAL, ...	0	1
Gray argillaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ</i> (underclay,) ...	2	2
Greenish gray crumbly sandstone, with <i>stigmariæ</i> at the top, ...	2	0
Red shale, ...	8	0
Greenish gray sandstone, ...	12	0
Red shale, with some few beds of sandstone, ...	3	0
Red shale and reddish gray sandstone, in beds of one to three feet, ...	20	0
Reddish gray sandstone, in thin layers alternating with red shale, ...	12	0
Red and green arenaceous shale, ...	12	0
8. COAL, ...	4	0
Gray argillaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ fcooides</i> (understone,) ...	0	1
Gray argillaceous sandstone with <i>stigmariæ fcooides</i> (understone,) ...	3	0
Hard argillo-arenaceous shale with <i>stigmariæ fcooides</i> (understone,) ...	2	0
Red shale, ...	5	0
Greenish gray or drab coloured sandstone forming a reef, ...	20	0
Red shale, ...	23	0
Reddish gray sandstone, ...	20	0
Red shale and greenish gray sandstone; not much sandstone, ...	5	0
Red argillaceous shale and greenish gray sandstone, more sandstone than before, ...	30	0
Red argillaceous shale, ...	30	0
Red argillaceous shale, ...	1	0

	Ft.	In.
Reddish gray sandstone, ...	1	0
Red argillaceous shale, ...	3	0
Reddish gray sandstone, ...	2	0
Red argillaceous shale, ...	12	0
Greenish gray sandstone, ...	15	0
Red argillaceous shale, ...	20	0
Reddish sandstone, ...	2	0
Red and green shale, ...	8	0
Reddish gray sandstone, ...	6	0
Red shale, ...	2	0
Greenish gray sandstone, ...	2	0
Red argillaceous shale, ...	3	0
Greenish gray sandstone, ...	3	0
Greenish gray sandstone, fit for grindstones, which are now quarried from it. This constitutes North Ragged Reef, ...	12	0
Reddish gray sandstone in beds of one to three or four feet, separated by beds of reddish shale of one to two feet, ...	60	0
Red shale, ...	4	0
Reddish sandstone, ...	2	0
Red argillaceous shale, ...	20	0
Greenish gray sandstone in beds of two to three feet, with beds of red shale of one to two feet, ...	30	0
Red argillaceous shale, ...	6	0
Reddish sandstone separated at the top into moderate layers by red shale, ...	49	0
Red shale, ...	2	0
Reddish sandstone, ...	1	0
Red argillaceous shale, ...	35	0
Gray sandstone and red argillaceous shale in alternating beds, the sandstone has a reddish tinge towards the top, ...	30	0
Gray sandstone, ...	1	0
Reddish argillaceous shale, ...	5	0
Gray sandstone, ...	1	0
Reddish argillaceous shale, ...	7	0
Gray sandstone, ...	2	0
Reddish and gray shale, ...	1	0
Gray sandstone, ...	2	0
Reddish argillaceous shale with ironstone balls, ...	3	0
Gray sandstone, ...	1	0
Green and red argillaceous shale, ...	2	0
Hard argillo-arenaceous shale, ...	1	0
Gray argillaceous shale, with ironstone balls. This bed has something the appearance of underclay, but the <i>stigmariæ</i> are not distinct, ...	7	0
9. COAL, ...	0	3
Gray arenaceous shale with ironstone balls, and <i>stigmariæ fcooides</i> (underclay,) ...	5	0
Reddish gray argillaceous shale, ...	1	0
10. COAL and carbonaceous shale, ...	0	8
Gray argillaceous shale with ironstone balls and <i>stigmariæ fcooides</i> (underclay,) ...	2	0
COAL, ...	0	2
Gray argillaceous sandstone with <i>stigmariæ fcooides</i> (underclay,) ...	2	10
Reddish and green argillo-arenaceous shale with ironstone balls. This has much the character of underclay, but the <i>stigmariæ</i> are not well marked, ...	12	0
Gray sandstone, ...	1	0
Gray argillaceous shale with ironstone balls, ...	3	0
Greenish gray sandstone, ...	4	0
Gray argillaceous shale, ...	1	0
(From the succeeding layer of coal there springs up an erect <i>sigillaria</i> . It is 1 ft. 6 in. in diameter, and penetrates the shale and sandstone above it, five feet of the plant being visible.)		
11. COAL, ...	0	3
Gray sandstone with <i>stigmariæ fcooides</i> (underclay,) ...	2	0
Gray argillaceous shale, with ironstone balls and <i>stigmariæ fcooides</i> (underclay,) ...	5	0
12. Black carbonaceous shale, ...	0	9
COAL, ...	0	2
Gray argillaceous shale, with ironstone balls and <i>stigmariæ fcooides</i> (underclay,) ...	0	11
Greenish gray sandstone, ...	1	6
Gray argillaceous shale, ...	1	6
13. COAL, ...	9	0
Gray argillaceous shale with ironstone balls and <i>stigmariæ fcooides</i> (underclay,) ...	0	7
Gray argillaceous shale, ...	2	0
14. COAL, ...	5	0
Gray argillo-arenaceous shale with ironstone balls and <i>stigmariæ fcooides</i> (underclay,) ...	1	6
COAL, ...	0	2
	2	0

Appendix
(W.)
27th January.

Appendix
(W.)

27th January.

	Ft.	In.
Gray argillaceous shale, with <i>ironstone</i> balls and <i>stigmariæ ficoides</i> (underclay),	7	0
Gray argillo-arenaceous shale with <i>ironstone</i> balls, and <i>stigmariæ ficoides</i> (underclay),	1	0
Greenish gray sandstone,	1	0
Greenish gray sandstone and red and gray argillo-arenaceous shale. The sandstone is not in thick beds. <i>Ironstone</i> balls and <i>stigmariæ ficoides</i> are found through the whole deposit,	40	0
Greenish gray argillaceous shale,	3	0
15. Carbonaceous shale,	0	2
Gray argillaceous shale, with <i>ironstone</i> balls and <i>stigmariæ ficoides</i> (underclay),	1	0
COAL,	0	1
Gray argillaceous shale, with <i>ironstone</i> balls and <i>stigmariæ ficoides</i> (underclay),	3	0
Greenish gray sandstone with three bands of red and gray shale, loaded with <i>ironstone</i> balls,	12	0
Gray argillaceous shale,	1	0
16. COAL and carbonaceous shale,	0	2
Red argillaceous shale with <i>ironstone</i> balls and <i>stigmariæ ficoides</i> (underclay),	7	0
Greenish gray sandstone,	10	0
Red and green shale,	2	0
Rough gray argillaceous sandstone,	2	0
Red and green shale,	2	0
Rough greenish gray argillaceous sandstone,	1	6
Red and green shale,	2	0
Greenish gray sandstone,	5	0
Red and green argillaceous shale,	7	0
17. COAL,	0	1
Gray argillo-arenaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ ficoides</i> (underclay),	4	0
COAL,	0	4
Carbonaceous shale,	0	4
COAL,	0	1
COAL,	0	9
Gray sandstone with 3 inches of soft gray argillaceous shale at the top, and penetrated by <i>stigmariæ ficoides</i> (understone),	1	3
Gray argillo-arenaceous shale,	1	0
18. COAL,	0	3
Gray arenaceous shale with <i>stigmariæ</i> (underclay),	2	0
Gray argillaceous sandstone with <i>stigmariæ</i> (underclay),	2	0
Red and green shale,	3	0
Greenish gray sandstone in several layers,	6	0
Red and green argillaceous shale,	7	0
Gray sandstone with <i>stigmariæ</i> (understone),	2	0
Red and green argillo-arenaceous shale,	4	0
19. COAL,	0	1
Red argillaceous shale with <i>stigmariæ</i> (underclay),	4	0
Greenish gray sandstone and red shale alternating, the sandstone in 7 beds of 2 to 8 feet, the shale in 5 beds of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet,	60	0
Red and gray argillaceous shale,	13	0
Greenish gray sandstone,	2	0
Greenish gray shale and sandstone,	2	0
Greenish gray sandstone,	2	0
Greenish gray shale,	2	0
Greenish gray sandstone,	2	0
Measures concealed,	41	0
Greenish gray sandstone,	1	0
Measures concealed,	1	0
Greenish gray sandstone,	2	0
Measures concealed. Here occurs Dennis River,	9	0
Greenish gray sandstone,	3	0
Measures concealed, but supposed to be shale,	4	0
Greenish gray and drab coloured sandstone, fit for grindstones. There are quarries in it on the South Reef, Dennis River,	25	0
Red argillo-arenaceous shale,	9	0
Greenish gray or drab coloured sandstone fit for grindstones. Some are quarried from the bed on the North Reef, Dennis River,	18	0
Measures concealed, but supposed to be argillaceous shale,	4	0
Greenish gray or drab sandstone, almost fit for grindstones,	14	0
Greenish gray argillaceous shale,	1	0
Greenish gray sandstone,	2	0
Dark gray argillaceous shale,	1	0
20. COAL,	0	1
Red and green shale with <i>stigmariæ ficoides</i> , (underclay),	1	0
Greenish gray sandstone,	1	0
Red and greenish gray argillaceous shale, with <i>ironstone</i> balls,	6	0
Carbonaceous shale,	0	3
Gray crumbly argillo-arenaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ ficoides</i> (underclay),	2	0
Greenish gray sandstone,	1	0

Appendix
(W.)

27th January.

	Ft.	In.
Reddish shale, with <i>ironstone</i> balls,	1	0
Greenish gray sandstone,	4	0
Red argillaceous shale, with <i>ironstone</i> balls,	23	0
Greenish gray sandstone, with red and green shale studded with <i>ironstone</i> balls,	4	0
Red and greenish gray argillaceous and arenaceous shale, in beds of five feet, with greenish gray sandstone, in beds of one to three feet,	30	0
Reddish and greenish gray argillaceous shale, with <i>ironstone</i> balls,	15	0
Greenish gray sandstone, soft, with bands of red arenaceous shale,	21	0
Red argillaceous shale,	2	0
21. COAL,	0	2
Greenish gray argillo-arenaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ</i> (underclay),	2	0
Measures concealed,	35	0
Greenish gray sandstone of good grit,	4	0
Measures concealed,	7	0
Greenish gray sandstone of good grit,	1	0
Measures concealed,	15	0
Greenish gray arenaceous shale,	1	0
Measures concealed,	43	0
Measures concealed, but probably sandstone,	7	0
Measures not perfectly seen, but consisting in part of greenish gray sandstone,	13	0
Greenish gray sandstone, with impressions and casts of <i>calamites</i> . This layer is almost fit for grindstones, but not sufficiently regular to be worked profitably,	13	0
Measures not well seen, supposed to be red shale,	22	0
Red and greenish gray argillo-arenaceous shale, the red prevailing, with some bands of greenish gray sandstone of six to twelve inches,	40	0
Reddish and greenish gray sandstone, in beds of three to ten feet, separated by layers of red and greenish gray arenaceous shale of one to two feet. This forms Dennis River Point,	31	0
Greenish gray sandstone, soft and ragged, in aggregated beds of one to ten feet; the aggregations separated by beds of dark red and green argillaceous and arenaceous shale of one to two feet, having <i>ironstone</i> balls; impressions of plants, among them <i>sigillariæ</i> and <i>calamites</i> , prevail in the sandstone,	60	0
Dark red and green argillaceous shale, with six beds of red and greenish gray sandstone; the shale is loaded with <i>ironstone</i> balls,	40	0
22. COAL and Carbonaceous shale,	0	2
Gray argillo-arenaceous shale of a tough quality, with <i>stigmariæ</i> (underclay),	4	0
Dark red and green argillaceous shale, with a band of sandstone,	16	0
Gray argillaceous and arenaceous shale, with <i>ironstone</i> nodules and some thin beds of sandstone,	10	0
Gray sandstone, with <i>stigmariæ</i> (understone),	2	0
Dark gray shale, with <i>ironstone</i> nodules,	22	0
Gray sandstone,	1	0
Gray argillaceous shale,	2	0
Gray sandstone,	1	0
Greenish gray arenaceous shale,	6	0
Gray sandstone, in layers of four inches each,	4	0
2,134 1		
RECAPITULATION.		
COAL, in 22 seams,	5	5
Carbonaceous shale associated with the coal seams, and in one instance without coal,	3	10
		9 3
Underclay or understone, being beds of various material, immediately subjacent to the seams of Coal and Carbonaceous shale, and universally penetrated by the branches and radiating leaves of the <i>stigmariæ ficoides</i> . Every one of the Coal and Carbonaceous seams rests upon a bed of this description, and in two cases <i>stigmariæ</i> beds exist without superincumbent coal. The material constituting the <i>stigmariæ</i> beds is as follows:		
Sandstone—Gray,	23	3
Greenish gray or drab,	43	0
		66 3
Argillaceous and arenaceous shale, hav-		

Appendix (W.)

27th January.

	Ft.	In.
Gray, ...	58	4
Greenish gray, ...	7	0
Red and occasionally green,	42	0
	107	4
Sandstone—		173
Gray, ...	82	0
Greenish gray chiefly fit for grindstones, 657	0	
Reddish of various shades, ...	204	0
	943	0
Shale—Gray—Argillaceous,	92	6
Arenaceous,	44	0
	136	6
Red and green—		
Argillaceous,	564	0
Arenaceous,	104	9
	668	9
Measures concealed, supposed to be chiefly shale, ...		203
	805	3
	2,134	1
(Among the organic remains visible are one oblique and two upright calamites, and one upright sigillaria. One top-stone bed of shale contains impressions of ferns.)		
4.		
1. Bituminous limestone, with shells and fish scales, ...	4	0
COAL, ...	1	0
	5	0
Greenish gray argillo-arenaceous shale, with <i>stigmara ficoides</i> (underclay), ...	4	0
Gray sandstone in courses of six and nine inches, with ironstone balls and <i>stigmara ficoides</i> (understone), ...	2	6
Gray argillaceous shale, ...	1	0
Gray sandstone, ...	6	0
Gray argillaceous shale, ...	1	0
Gray sandstone of a rough texture, ...	1	0
(From the succeeding bed springs an upright stem (<i>sigillaria</i>). It widens towards the bottom, and penetrates into the sandstone above.)		
Gray argillaceous shale, with ironstone balls, ...	6	0
Gray sandstone and arenaceous shale, ...	5	0
Gray arenaceous shale, ...	2	0
Hard gray arenaceous shale, with <i>stigmara ficoides</i> (underclay), ...	1	6
Gray argillaceous shale, ...	20	0
2. COAL and Carbonaceous shale, ...	1	0
Soft gray argillo-arenaceous shale, with <i>stigmara ficoides</i> (underclay), ...	1	0
Hard gray arenaceous shale with <i>stigmara ficoides</i> (underclay), ...	2	0
Gray argillaceous shale, ...	1	0
3. COAL and Carbonaceous shale, ...	0	3
Hard argillo-arenaceous shale, with <i>stigmara ficoides</i> (underclay), ...	2	0
Gray argillaceous shale, ...	4	0
4. COAL, ...	0	9
Carbonaceous shale, ...	0	6
COAL, ...	0	1
Carbonaceous shale, ...	0	4
COAL, ...	0	1
Carbonaceous shale, ...	0	8
COAL, ...	0	2
	2	7
Gray argillaceous shale, no <i>stigmara</i> visible, but across the bed appear two parallel regular cracks, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch wide each, and about 18 inches apart, filled with coal, the fibre of which is at right angles to the cracks. This may be the section of an upright stem, ...	1	7
COAL, ...	0	8
	4	10
Hard gray argillo-arenaceous shale with <i>stigmara ficoides</i> (underclay), ...	4	0
Greenish argillaceous shale, with ironstone balls, ...	12	0
Gray sandstone in several layers, ...	1	0
Red and green argillaceous shale, with ironstone balls, ...	20	0
Gray sandstone and green shale in alternating layers,	24	0

H

Appendix (W.)

27th January.

	Ft.	In.
Red or chocolate coloured argillaceous shale, ...	3	6
(From the succeeding bed rises an upright <i>sigillaria</i> one foot in diameter; two feet of it are seen penetrating the bed above.)		
Gray argillaceous shale, ...	1	6
Gray sandstone in thin beds, ...	8	0
Gray argillaceous shale, ...	8	0
5. Bituminous limestone, with shells, ...	2	0
COAL, ...	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gray argillo-arenaceous shale, with ironstone balls and <i>stigmara ficoides</i> (underclay), ...	0	6
Carbonaceous shale, ...	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gray argillo-arenaceous shale, with ironstone balls and <i>stigmara ficoides</i> (underclay), ...	1	6
Carbonaceous shale, ...	0	1
Gray argillo-arenaceous shale, with ironstone balls and <i>stigmara ficoides</i> (underclay), ...	2	6
COAL, ...	0	6
	7	2
Gray argillo-arenaceous shale, with <i>stigmara</i> leaves, (underclay), ...	2	0
Gray arenaceous shale, with <i>stigmara</i> leaves (underclay), ...	6	0
Gray arenaceous shale and rough argillaceous sandstone, ...	9	0
Greenish gray arenaceous shale, ...	5	0
Gray sandstone, ...	3	0
Red and green argillaceous shale with ironstone balls, ...	7	0
Gray rough sandstone, ...	17	0
Red argillaceous shale, with ironstone balls; thin beds of arenaceous shale and sandstone in the middle, ...	10	0
Red sandstone, ...	1	0
Red argillaceous shale, with ironstone balls, ...	1	0
Red sandstone, ...	1	0
Red and green shale, with ironstone balls and some arenaceous beds, ...	18	0
Gray sandstone, ...	2	0
Gray arenaceous shale, ...	4	0
Green and red shale, ...	3	0
Gray sandstone, ...	3	0
(From the upper part of the succeeding bed there arises an upright <i>sigillaria</i> .)		
Gray argillaceous shale, ...	17	0
Gray argillaceous shale, with a layer of sandstone, ...	3	0
Gray sandstone, ...	0	6
Greenish gray argillaceous shale, ...	17	0
Gray sandstone, ...	1	0
Gray argillaceous shale, with ironstone balls and a few bands of arenaceous shale, ...	17	0
6. Carbonaceous shale, ...	1	0
Bituminous limestone, with shells, ...	0	10
COAL, ...	0	4
	2	2
Gray argillo-arenaceous shale, with <i>stigmara</i> (underclay), ...	2	0
Rough gray argillaceous sandstone, with the branches and leaves of <i>stigmara ficoides</i> (underclay), ...	7	0
(An upright stem penetrating the above bed springs from the one below.)		
Gray argillaceous shale, with ironstone nodules, ...	1	0
Gray sandstone, ...	1	0
Gray argillaceous shale, with ironstone nodules, ...	2	0
Gray arenaceous shale, ...	10	0
Gray sandstone, ...	3	0
Gray argillaceous shale, ...	2	0
Gray sandstone, ...	2	0
7. COAL, ...	0	10
Carbonaceous shale, ...	0	2
COAL, ...	0	10
Carbonaceous shale, ...	0	2
COAL, ...	2	0
COAL and Carbonaceous shale, ...	0	6
	4	6
Gray argillaceous shale, with <i>stigmara</i> (underclay), ...	6	0
Gray argillaceous shale, loaded with a multitude of ironstone balls, ...	10	0
Gray argillaceous shale in beds of 1 to 3 feet, with sandstone and arenaceous shale in beds of 1 foot; ironstone nodules are very numerous in the whole, ...	20	0
Gray argillaceous shale, with ironstone nodules, ...	9	0
Gray sandstone, ...	3	0
Gray argillaceous shale, with ironstone nodules, ...	10	0
Gray sandstone, ...	1	0
Gray argillaceous shale, ...	2	0

Appendix
(W.)
27th January.

(From the succeeding bed springs an upright *sigillaria* of 1 foot in diameter; the lower part commences to spread.)

Gray argillaceous shale, with *ironstone* balls and some sandstone, ... 2 0

Gray argillaceous shale, with *ironstone* balls, ... 5 0

8. COAL, ... 0 2

Gray argillaceous shale, ... 0 4

COAL, ... 0 3

Carbonaceous shale and Coal, ... 1 3

COAL, ... 0 1

Gray argillaceous shale, with *ironstone* balls and *stigmariæ* (*underclay*), ... 4 0

COAL, ... 1 0

Gray argillo-arenaceous shale, with *ironstone* balls in abundance and *stigmariæ ficoides* (*underclay*), ... 6 0

Gray rough crumbly sandstone, ... 9 0

Dark gray shale, with *ironstone* balls, ... 1 0

Gray arenaceous shale, ... 3 0

Gray sandstone, ... 3 0

Red argillaceous shale as before, ... 10 0

Gray rough sandstone, ... 1 0

Red argillaceous shale, as before, in beds of 1 to 4 feet, with *ironstone* balls, and separated by beds of gray sandstone of 1 foot, ... 20 0

Gray rough sandstone, in beds of 1 to 2 feet, alternating with beds of red or chocolate coloured shale of 1 foot, ... 15 0

Gray soft sandstone, ... 1 0

Red shale, ... 1 0

Gray rough sandstone, ... 1 6

Gray arenaceous shale, with *stigmariæ* (*underclay*), ... 2 0

Gray crumbly arenaceous shale, with *ironstone* balls, ... 6 0

Gray arenaceous shale, ... 2 0

Gray crumbly sandstone, ... 1 0

Gray argillaceous shale, ... 0 10

Gray sandstone, with *stigmariæ* and upright *calamites* (*understone*), ... 1 6

Gray argillaceous shale, with *ironstone* balls, ... 1 10

Gray rough crumbly sandstone, ... 0 10

Gray argillaceous shale, with *ironstone* balls and *stigmariæ ficoides* (*underclay*), ... 10 0

9. COAL and Carbonaceous shale, ... 1 3

Greenish gray argillaceous shale, with *stigmariæ ficoides* (*underclay*), ... 12 0

Gray rough sandstone, with *stigmariæ* (*underclay*), ... 3 0

Red argillaceous shale, with *ironstone* balls, ... 2 0

Reddish sandstone, ... 2 0

Red or chocolate coloured argillaceous shale, with *ironstone* balls, ... 5 0

Gray argillo-arenaceous shale, with *stigmariæ* (*underclay*), ... 1 6

Red or chocolate coloured and green argillaceous shale, ... 3 0

10. COAL and Carbonaceous shale, ... 0 2

Carbonaceous shale, ... 0 6

COAL, ... 0 4

Argillo-arenaceous shale, with *stigmariæ ficoides* (*underclay*), ... 1 0

Measures concealed, probably *underclay*. Here occurs Bell's Brook, ... 5 0

Red and green shale as before, ... 9 0

Gray sandstone, ... 1 0

Red argillaceous shale and gray arenaceous shale, ... 3 0

Red and green shale, as before, ... 3 0

Gray arenaceous shale, ... 2 0

Red and green shale, as before, ... 7 0

Gray sandstone, ... 3 0

Red and green shale, as before, ... 3 0

Gray sandstone, ... 1 0

Red or chocolate coloured argillaceous shale, ... 2 0

Gray sandstone, ... 1 0

Red and green shale, as before, ... 5 0

Red or chocolate coloured argillaceous shale, ... 1 0

Gray arenaceous shale, ... 14 0

Gray sandstone, rough and uneven, ... 12 0

(From the top of the succeeding bed spring several upright *calamites*, 3 of them in the distance of 2 feet, and 8 more—the whole 11, in the distance of 20 feet.)

Gray crumbly argillaceous shale, like *underclay*, but no *stigmariæ* visible, ... 2 0

Greenish sandstone, ... 0 6

Red or chocolate coloured argillaceous shale, ... 3 0

11. COAL and carbonaceous shale, ... 0 8

Gray argillaceous shale, with *stigmariæ ficoides* (*underclay*), ... 7 0

Ft. In.

Gray rough sandstone and arenaceous shale, in alternate layers, ... 12 0

Greenish gray sandstone, ... 1 0

Gray argillaceous shale, ... 1 0

Gray arenaceous shale, ... 6 0

Strong gray arenaceous shale and rough sandstone, ... 4 0

Gray argillaceous shale, ... 6 0

12. COAL and carbonaceous shale, ... 1 0

Gray argillaceous shale, with *stigmariæ ficoides* and *ironstone* balls (*underclay*), ... 2 0

Gray argillaceous sandstone, with *stigmariæ* (*understone*), ... 3 0

Dark gray argillaceous shale, ... 8 0

13. COAL and carbonaceous shale, ... 0 6

Gray argillaceous shale, with *stigmariæ* and *ironstone* balls (*underclay*), ... 2 0

Gray argillaceous sandstone, with *stigmariæ* (*underclay*), ... 2 0

Red and green shale, as before, ... 7 0

Gray argillaceous sandstone, with *stigmariæ* (*understone*), ... 1 0

Red and green argillaceous shale, with *stigmariæ ficoides* (*underclay*), ... 7 0

Gray sandstone and shale, ... 1 0

Red or chocolate coloured and green argillaceous shale, ... 3 0

Gray soft shaly sandstone, ... 1 0

Measures concealed, but supposed to be soft, ... 7 0

Greenish gray soft sandstone, ... 4 0

Measures concealed, but supposed to be soft, ... 2 0

Gray sandstone, ... 4 0

Measures concealed, but supposed to be soft, ... 3 0

Reddish green sandstone, ... 3 0

Gray sandstone and shale, ... 1 0

Red argillaceous shale, ... 1 0

Green arenaceous shale, ... 1 0

Gray sandstone, ... 1 0

Gray argillaceous shale, ... 6 0

Green and red shale, ... 3 0

Gray sandstone, with a bed of argillaceous shale, ... 2 0

Greenish gray argillaceous shale, with *ironstone* balls, ... 17 0

Reddish green sandstone, ... 1 0

(In this are upright *calamites*—3 of them in the space of 1 foot.)

Gray argillaceous shale, ... 2 0

Gray rough sandstone, ... 1 0

Gray argillaceous shale, ... 2 0

Greenish gray or drab coloured sandstone; grindstones have been quarried from this, but they are too hard for the best quality. This constitutes Coal Mine Point, ... 30 0

Gray argillaceous shale, with balls of *ironstone*, ... 3 0

Greenish gray sandstone, ... 1 0

Gray argillaceous shale, with balls of *ironstone*, ... 8 0

14. COAL, ... 0 3

Carbonaceous shale, ... 0 2

COAL, ... 0 3

0 8

Gray argillo-arenaceous shale, with *stigmariæ ficoides* (*underclay*), ... 0 0

Carbonaceous shale, ... 0 4

Gray argillo-arenaceous shale, with *stigmariæ* (*underclay*), ... 1 0

Carbonaceous shale, ... 0 8

COAL, ... 0 2

2 2

8 10

Gray argillo-arenaceous shale, with *stigmariæ ficoides* (*underclay*), ... 2 6

Greenish gray sandstone, ... 2 0

Gray argillo-arenaceous shale, with bands of sandstone, ... 2 0

(From the succeeding bed there spring up erect *calamites*, penetrating the above bed 2 feet; 2 of them are within 2 feet of one another, and there are 7 more in the space of 8 feet.)

15. Carbonaceous shale, ... 1 0

COAL, ... 0 4

1 4

Gray crumbly sandstone and shale, with *stigmariæ* (*underclay*), ... 2 0

Gray crumbly sandstone, very like *underclay*, but no *stigmariæ* visible, ... 12 0

Gray argillo-arenaceous shale, with *stigmariæ* (*underclay*), ... 5 0

Greenish gray sandstone, ... 2 0

Dark red shale, with *ironstone* balls, ... 4 0

Greenish gray sandstone, ... 5 0

Dark red shale, ... 1 0

Greenish gray sandstone, ... 3 0

Appendix
(W.)
27th January.

Appendix
(W.)
27th January.

Appendix
(W.)
27th January.

	Ft.	In.
Dark red or chocolate coloured argillaceous shale, ...	0	0
Greenish gray sandstone, and red or chocolate coloured shale of an argillo-arenaceous character, ...	12	0
Gray argillo-arenaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ</i> , and some beds of sandstone with <i>stigmariæ</i> leaves crossing them (<i>underclay</i>), ...	12	0
Gray crumbly sandstone, with beds of argillaceous shale, and <i>ironstone</i> balls, very like <i>underclay</i> , but no <i>stigmariæ</i> visible, ...	25	0
16. COAL and carbonaceous shale, ...	0	6
Gray argillo-arenaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ</i> (<i>underclay</i>), ...	3	0
Greenish gray sandstone, ...	10	0
Gray argillaceous shale, ...	1	0
Gray soft sandstone, ...	1	0
Gray argillaceous shale, ...	0	6
Gray argillo-arenaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ</i> (<i>underclay</i>), ...	4	0
Gray argillaceous shale, ...	6	0
17. COAL and carbonaceous shale, ...	0	3
Gray argillo-arenaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ</i> (<i>underclay</i>), ...	2	0
Gray argillaceous sandstone, ...	18	0
Gray argillaceous shale, ...	11	0
18. COAL, ...	0	8
Gray argillo-arenaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ</i> (<i>underclay</i>), ...	1	6
Gray soft flaggy sandstone, ...	3	6
Gray argillaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ</i> (<i>underclay</i>), ...	3	0
Gray arenaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ</i> (<i>underclay</i>), ...	3	0
Gray argillo-arenaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ</i> (<i>underclay</i>), ...	4	0
Gray soft flaggy sandstone, with <i>stigmariæ</i> at the top (<i>understone</i>), ...	3	0
Fine gray argillo-arenaceous shale, ...	4	0
Greenish gray sandstone, ...	1	0
Dark gray argillaceous shale, ...	6	0
19. Carbonaceous shale, ...	4	0
Bituminous limestone, with shells and fish scales, ...	2	6
COAL, ...	0	1
Gray argillo-arenaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ</i> (<i>underclay</i>), ...	6	7
Greenish gray sandstone, ...	2	6
Gray argillaceous shale, ...	6	0
Gray argillaceous shale, ...	12	0
20. Black bituminous shale, ...	1	0
Black bituminous limestone, with shells, ...	1	6
COAL, ...	0	6
Gray argillo-arenaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ ficoides</i> (<i>underclay</i>), ...	3	0
Greenish gray sandstone, ...	2	6
Gray argillaceous shale, ...	4	0
Gray argillaceous shale, ...	1	6
(From the top of the succeeding bed springs an upright <i>sigillaria</i> 10 inches in diameter; 2 feet 6 inches of it are visible.)		
21. COAL and carbonaceous shale, ...	0	3
Gray argillaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ</i> (<i>underclay</i>), ...	1	6
Gray argillaceous sandstone, with <i>stigmariæ</i> (<i>underclay</i>), ...	7	0
Gray argillaceous shale, ...	4	0
COAL, ...	0	8
Gray argillaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ</i> (<i>underclay</i>), ...	13	5
Gray argillaceous sandstone, with <i>stigmariæ</i> (<i>underclay</i>), ...	2	0
Gray argillaceous shale, ...	3	0
Greenish gray crumbly sandstone, ...	9	0
Gray argillaceous shale, ...	1	0
Greenish gray sandstone, ...	5	0
22. COAL and carbonaceous shale, ...	0	2
Gray argillaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ</i> (<i>underclay</i>), ...	1	0
Greenish gray argillaceous sandstone, with <i>stigmariæ</i> (<i>underclay</i>), ...	2	0
Greenish gray sandstone, ...	3	0
(From the succeeding bed springs an upright <i>sigillaria</i> 4 inches in diameter; of it 5 feet are seen. On the beach there was a transverse slice of a <i>sigillaria</i> 1 foot 6 inches in diameter, with fragments of plants on the divisional surfaces.)		
Argillaceous shale, ...	2	0
23. Carbonaceous shale, with some layers of argillaceous shale, ...	4	0
COAL and carbonaceous shale, ...	0	4
Bituminous limestone, with minute shells and <i>stigmariæ ficoides</i> , ...	0	4
COAL and carbonaceous shale, ...	1	0

	Ft.	In.
Gray argillo-arenaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ</i> (<i>underclay</i>), ...	1	0
Gray crumbly argillo-arenaceous shale, very like <i>underclay</i> in quality, but no <i>stigmariæ</i> visible, ...	5	0
Gray sandstone, ...	3	0
Gray crumbly argillo-arenaceous shale, or sandstone, with <i>stigmariæ</i> , (<i>underclay</i>), ...	6	0
(From the top of the succeeding bed springs an upright <i>sigillaria</i> . Its roots spread out into the shale. It is coated with coal, and the material of the interior cast is not of uniform quality, being partly sandstone and partly shale. The shale occupies a transverse portion about 6 inches thick, and is rather less than half way up the stem, of which about 6 feet are visible, running into the <i>underclay</i> above. From the root of the plant, as if it had wound round or been pushed aside by the root, proceeds a <i>stigmariæ</i> branch. It runs horizontally a short distance, and then turns up vertically. The leaves proceeding from the vertical portion, are not at right angles to the branch, but in part at least assume a vertical direction, and run parallel with it; those emanating from the grooved side (in ordinary cases the under part or belly of the branch) taking a downward, and those from the back an upward, course. The leaves issuing from the sides may be at right angles to the branch, and run horizontally into the bed, but being thus concealed they could not be traced. At first sight the <i>stigmariæ</i> branch had much the appearance of being a continuation of the root of the <i>sigillaria</i> , but close inspection shewed that the two, although touching, were distinct. The former rested on the latter nearly one-eighth of a circle, but being then suddenly cut off, it may when entire have wound much farther round, and the carbonaceous envelopes of the two plants were clearly discernible. See fig. 5.)		
Gray argillaceous shale, ...	10	0
24. Bituminous limestone, with shells and cone in cone, ...	1	0
COAL and carbonaceous shale, ...	0	1
Gray argillo-arenaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ ficoides</i> (<i>underclay</i>), ...	2	0
Gray argillaceous shale, ...	3	0
25. COAL and carbonaceous shale, ...	0	8
Gray argillaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ</i> (<i>underclay</i>), ...	2	0
Greenish gray sandstone, with <i>stigmariæ</i> leaves (<i>underclay</i>), ...	6	0
Greenish gray sandstone, ...	9	0
Greenish gray sandstone and shale, ...	4	0
Gray argillaceous shale, with <i>ironstone</i> balls, ...	2	0
Greenish gray sandstone, with some beds of arenaceous shale, ...	20	0
Gray argillaceous shale, ...	2	0
Greenish gray sandstone, ...	35	0
Gray argillaceous shale, ...	10	0
Gray sandstone, ...	7	0
(From the succeeding bed springs an upright <i>sigillaria</i> 1 foot 6 inches in diameter. It penetrates through the sandstone.)		
Gray argillaceous shale, ...	2	0
Greenish gray sandstone, ...	10	0
Gray argillaceous shale, ...	2	0
26. Carbonaceous shale, ...	0	4
Gray argillaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ</i> (<i>underclay</i>), ...	3	0
Gray crumbly sandstone, being probably argillaceous; it contains <i>stigmariæ</i> leaves (<i>underclay</i>), ...	8	0
Gray argillaceous shale, ...	2	0
27. COAL, ...	0	3
Gray argillo-arenaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ</i> leaves (<i>underclay</i>), ...	5	0
Greenish gray sandstone, with shale dividing the beds; in the lower part is an upright <i>calamite</i> which springs from the succeeding bed, ...	4	0
Gray argillaceous and arenaceous shale, with <i>ironstone</i> balls and a few beds of sandstone, ...	14	0
Greenish gray sandstone in 3 beds divided by argillaceous shale, ...	12	0
Gray argillaceous shale, ...	3	0
Gray argillaceous shale, with <i>ironstone</i> balls and one course of sandstone, ...	13	0
Greenish gray sandstone, ...	4	0
Gray argillaceous shale, with <i>ironstone</i> nodules, ...	3	0

Appendix
(W.)

27th January.

Appendix
(W.)

27th January

	Ft.	In.		Ft.	In.
28. Bituminous limestone and carbonaceous shale in alternate layers of 1 to 3 inches, with plants, shells and fish scales, ...	6	0	Gray sandstone, ...	1	0
COAL and carbonaceous shale— not much coal, ...	3	0	Gray argillaceous shale, with ironstone balls, ...	7	0
COAL and carbonaceous shale— a good deal of coal, ...	4	0	Gray sandstone, ...	2	0
	7	0	Gray argillaceous shale, with ironstone balls, ...	4	0
Gray argillo-arenaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ</i> (underclay), ...	4	0	Gray sandstone, ...	6	6
Carbonaceous shale, ...	1	0	Gray argillaceous shale, ...	4	0
COAL, ...	0	6		1	6
	18	6	32. COAL, ...	0	8
Gray rough sandstone, with <i>stigmariæ</i> leaves (underclay), ...	3	0	Carbonaceous shale, ...	0	1
Greenish gray argillaceous shale, with ironstone balls, ...	6	0	COAL, ...	0	8
Gray sandstone, ...	6	0	Carbonaceous shale, ...	0	1
Greenish gray argillaceous shale, with nodules of ironstone disseminated through it, ...	7	0	COAL, ...	0	4
Gray argillo-arenaceous shale, with ironstone balls and small seams of coal, ...	7	0	Carbonaceous shale, ...	0	3
(From the succeeding bed rises an upright <i>sigillaria</i> ; the roots spread on the top of it; the diameter of the plant is a foot; only 1 foot of the length is visible.)			COAL, ...	0	1
	2	0	Carbonaceous shale, ...	0	1
29. COAL and carbonaceous shale; the coal being a small seam on the top of the carbonaceous shale, ...	2	0	COAL, ...	0	1
Gray argillo-arenaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ</i> and ironstone balls disseminated through it (underclay), ...	2	0		2	4
COAL, ...	1	8	Gray argillo-arenaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ</i> (underclay), ...	4	0
Carbonaceous shale, ...	0	3	Reddish gray argillo-arenaceous sandstone, with <i>stigmariæ ficosides</i> (underclay), ...	1	0
COAL, ...	0	11	Greenish gray argillo-arenaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ</i> (underclay), ...	4	0
Carbonaceous shale, ...	0	4	Greenish argillaceous shale, ...	6	0
COAL, ...	0	10	Reddish sandstone, with dividing bands of red shale of 3 inches to 1 foot, ...	20	0
	4	0	Reddish sandstone. The bed is of irregular thickness, the bottom swelling out suddenly in many places. The bed holds carbonized plants, ...	2	0
Gray argillo-arenaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ</i> leaves crossing the bed (underclay), ...	8	0	(From the top of the succeeding bed there springs an upright <i>sigillaria</i> . Two feet of the length is seen, but it is cut clean off at the top and at the bottom by the measures, which pass both without disturbance. See fig. 6.)		
Carbonaceous shale, gray argillo-arenaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ</i> and small seams of coal, ...	6	0	Red argillaceous shale, ...	5	0
COAL and carbonaceous shale, ...	0	6	Reddish arenaceous shale, with thin bands of sandstone, ...	3	0
Gray argillaceous shale, ...	0	6	Reddish and greenish sandstone, ...	4	0
COAL, ...	0	6	Red and green arenaceous shale with ironstone balls, and some bands of sandstone, ...	25	0
	1	6	Red and green sandstone, ...	12	0
Gray argillaceous shale (underclay?)	0	10	Reddish and greenish argillaceous shale, loaded with ironstone balls, and having bands of sandstone, ...	10	0
Bituminous limestone, with plants, shells and fish scales, ...	0	3	Reddish and greenish sandstone, ...	10	0
	24	7	Red and green argillaceous shale, loaded with ironstone nodules, ...	10	0
Gray argillo-arenaceous shale, with ironstone nodules and <i>stigmariæ</i> leaves (underclay), ...	7	0	Red and green sandstone, ...	5	0
Gray arenaceous shale and sandstone; the sandstone exhibits some <i>stigmariæ</i> leaves crossing it, and in the shale are ironstone nodules (underclay), ...	20	0	Greenish gray argillaceous shale, ...	15	0
(From the succeeding bed rises an upright fluted stem (<i>sigillaria</i>) 10 inches in diameter, of which 12 feet are visible; and 2 upright <i>calamites</i> .)			Greenish gray sandstone, ...	2	0
Gray argillaceous shale with ironstone balls, ...	6	0	(From the succeeding bed there starts an upright <i>sigillaria</i> 4 inches in diameter; it is planted 2 feet in it, and penetrates the sandstone above, being 4 feet in length altogether.)		
30. COAL, ...	0	4	Greenish gray argillaceous shale, ...	6	0
Dark gray argillaceous shale (underclay?), ...	2	0	33. Carbonaceous shale, ...	1	0
COAL and carbonaceous shale, ...	0	2	COAL, ...	0	1
COAL, ...	0	3		1	1
Carbonaceous shale, ...	0	6	Greenish gray argillaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ</i> leaves (underclay), ...	4	0
COAL, ...	0	1	Red and gray sandstone, with arenaceous shale, ...	7	0
	3	4	Red argillaceous shale, with a band of sandstone, ...	4	0
Gray soft clay (underclay?)	2	0	Red sandstone, with bands of red arenaceous shale, ...	10	0
Gray argillo-arenaceous shale and sandstone; the shale contains balls of ironstone at the bottom; there are <i>stigmariæ</i> leaves visible towards the top, towards the lower part of the bed of sandstone there is an upright <i>calamite</i> of 2 inches diameter, of which 18 inches are visible, ...	15	0	Red and green argillaceous shale, ...	20	0
Gray sandstone, with impressions of prostrate <i>sigillaria</i> underneath, ...	2	0	Reddish sandstone, ...	1	0
31. COAL and carbonaceous shale, ...	1	0	Red and green argillaceous shale, ...	3	0
Gray argillo-arenaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ</i> (underclay), ...	1	0	Reddish sandstone in uneven layers, with reddish bands of arenaceous shale, ...	18	0
Gray argillaceous shale, with streaks of coal, ...	0	6	Red and green argillaceous shale, ...	18	0
COAL, ...	0	2	Reddish sandstone, ...	2	0
	0	8	Red arenaceous shale, ...	3	0
Gray argillaceous shale, with ironstone balls and <i>stigmariæ</i> leaves (underclay), ...	9	0	Red and green argillaceous shale, ...	4	0
Bituminous limestone, with <i>stigmariæ</i> , shells and fish scales, ...	0	2	Reddish sandstone, ...	1	0
	11	10	Red and green arenaceous shale, ...	4	0
			Reddish sandstone, ...	1	0
			Red and green argillaceous shale, ...	7	0
			Reddish sandstone, ...	1	0
			Red argillaceous shale, ...	3	0
			Red and green argillaceous shale, with bands of sandstone, ...	25	0
			Red sandstone, ...	1	0
			Red and green shale, with bands of sandstone, ...	12	0
			Red and green sandstone, ...	4	0
			Red and green argillaceous shale, with bands of reddish sandstone, ...	15	0
			Red and green sandstone and shale, ...	3	0
			Red or chocolate coloured shale, with large balls of red argillaceous ironstone, ...	12	0
			Red and green sandstone, separated by bands of red and green argillaceous shale of about 1 foot each, ...	30	0

Appendix (W.)	Ft. In.
Red or chocolate coloured argillaceous shale, with some balls of red argillaceous <i>ironstone</i> , ...	12 0
Reddish sandstone, ...	4 0
Red argillaceous shale, ...	1 6
Red sandstone, ...	2 0
Red argillaceous shale, ...	2 0
Reddish sandstone, ...	1 0
Red argillaceous shale, with a band of sandstone, ...	12 0
Gray sandstone, with <i>ironstone</i> nodules and <i>stigmariæ</i> leaves (<i>underclay</i>), ...	10 0
(From the succeeding bed arise 2 upright <i>sigillaria</i> . The roots of one of them spread out just on the top of the bed, and 2 feet of the plant are visible. The roots of the other spread out likewise, but they sink deeper into the shale by 2 feet, and the plant penetrates farther into the superincumbent sandstone. See fig. 7.)	
Red and dark gray variegated shale, with small balls of <i>ironstone</i> and <i>stigmariæ</i> (<i>underclay</i>), ...	28 0
Gray sandstone, ...	2 0
Greenish shale, with <i>ironstone</i> balls and <i>stigmariæ</i> <i>ficoides</i> (<i>underclay</i>), ...	4 0
34. Carbonaceous shale and coal, ...	0 2
Greenish gray argillaceous shale, with <i>ironstone</i> balls and <i>stigmariæ</i> branches and leaves; one of the branches, replaced by <i>ironstone</i> , is 8 feet long, ...	4 0
Carbonaceous shale, ...	0 2
Gray argillo-arenaceous shale, with black streaks and <i>stigmariæ</i> (<i>underclay</i>), ...	3 0
Gray sandstone, with <i>stigmariæ</i> (<i>understone</i>), ...	0 10
Red and green argillaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ</i> (<i>underclay</i>), ...	4 0
Gray crumbly sandstone, ...	3 0
Gray argillo-arenaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ</i> (<i>underclay</i>), ...	3 0
35. Carbonaceous shale, ...	0 3
Red and green argillaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ</i> leaves at the top (<i>underclay</i>), ...	6 0
Argillaceous <i>ironstone</i> , in a bed, ...	0 6
Red and green argillaceous shale, ...	1 0
Gray sandstone, with <i>stigmariæ</i> leaves (<i>underclay</i>), ...	1 0
Greenish gray argillaceous shale, with dark bands; argillaceous <i>iron ore</i> nodules abound, and towards the top <i>stigmariæ</i> branches and leaves are visible (<i>underclay</i>), ...	28 0
Greenish gray crumbly sandstone, ...	8 0
Gray argillaceous shale, with <i>ironstone</i> balls. In this there is visible an upright stem (<i>sigillaria</i>), 1 foot in diameter; the top only is visible, and it is at the top of the bed, ...	12 0
36. Black bituminous limestone, with branches and leaves of <i>stigmariæ</i> well marked, and very minute shells, ...	1 3
Carbonaceous shale and streaks of coal, ...	0 3
Red argillaceous shale, with <i>ironstone</i> (<i>underclay</i> ?)	1 6
Gray argillo-arenaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ</i> and <i>ironstone</i> balls (<i>underclay</i>), ...	4 0
Gray argillaceous shale, with <i>ironstone</i> balls, ...	6 0
Gray arenaceous shale, ...	5 0
Gray argillaceous shale, ...	2 0
Gray argillaceous shale, ...	5 0
37. Dark bituminous limestone, with shells, replaced by pyrites, ...	0 3
Coal and carbonaceous shale, ...	0 10
Gray argillaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ</i> (<i>underclay</i>), ...	1 6
Coal, ...	0 6
Gray argillaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ</i> (<i>underclay</i>), ...	1 0
Dark bituminous limestone, with <i>stigmariæ</i> branches and leaves, and also shells, ...	0 3
Gray argillaceous shale, ...	0 3
Coal, ...	1 0
Gray argillaceous shale of a crumbly character, with <i>ironstone</i> balls and <i>stigmariæ</i> (<i>underclay</i>), ...	5 7
Greenish gray rough sandstone, ...	6 0
Dark gray argillaceous shale, with <i>ironstone</i> balls, ...	4 0
Greenish gray sandstone, ...	7 0
Red argillaceous shale, ...	1 0
Greenish gray sandstone, ...	4 0
Red argillaceous shale, with <i>ironstone</i> balls, ...	2 0
Red and green sandstone, with bands of red argillaceous shale under 8 inches thick, ...	8 0
Red argillaceous shale, with bands of sandstone under 8 inches thick, ...	6 0
Reddish sandstone, hard, ...	20 0
Red argillaceous shale, with balls of <i>ironstone</i> , ...	1 0
Reddish sandstone, hard, ...	4 0
Reddish sandstone, ...	0 3
Green argillaceous shale, ...	0 6

Appendix (W.)	Ft. In.
Greenish gray sandstone, with carbonized fragments of drift plants, ...	1 0
Dark gray argillaceous shale, with a red band near the top, ...	10 0
38. COAL, ...	0 1
Black bituminous limestone, with shells and plants, <i>stigmariæ</i> branches and leaves, ...	0 6
COAL, ...	0 2
Red argillaceous shale, studded with <i>ironstone</i> balls; <i>stigmariæ</i> not visible (<i>underclay</i> ?) ...	0 9
Reddish sandstone, ...	10 0
Green arenaceous shale, with red argillaceous bands, ...	2 0
Red and green sandstone, ...	15 0
Red argillaceous shale, ...	2 0
Green arenaceous shale, ...	1 0
Red argillaceous shale, ...	1 0
Green arenaceous shale, ...	3 0
Red argillaceous shale, ...	1 0
Gray bituminous limestone, with minute shells, ...	5 0
Red argillaceous shale, with <i>ironstone</i> balls, ...	0 6
Green and dark gray argillaceous shale, with <i>ironstone</i> balls, ...	11 0
Red and green argillaceous shale, with <i>ironstone</i> balls; in this are some dark bands of shale, ...	14 0
Greenish gray sandstone, with a confused mass of carbonized drift plants, ...	25 0
Greenish gray sandstone, ...	10 0
Red argillaceous shale, with a band of sandstone, ...	2 6
Gray and black shale, ...	2 0
Carbonaceous shale, ...	3 0
Red and green argillaceous shale, studded with <i>ironstone</i> balls; no <i>stigmariæ</i> visible (<i>underclay</i> ?)	1 0
39. COAL, ...	15 0
Gray argillaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ</i> , ...	0 0½
Dark gray limestone, with <i>stigmariæ</i> branches and leaves, and minute shells, ...	0 6
Red and green argillaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ</i> leaves (<i>underclay</i>), ...	0 4
Red and green sandstone, ...	0 10½
Red argillaceous shale, with some green and gray bands; the whole containing thin bands of sandstone, ...	1 6
Greenish gray sandstone, ...	1 0
Dark red and green argillaceous shale, studded with <i>ironstone</i> balls, ...	18 0
Gray hard argillaceous sandstone, ...	8 0
Dark gray argillaceous shale, with <i>ironstone</i> balls in considerable number, with some red argillaceous beds, ...	15 0
40. Black bituminous limestone, with shells, ...	20 0
Carbonaceous shale, ...	0 1½
Black bituminous limestone, with shells, ...	0 0½
Gray argillaceous shale, ...	0 1
Black bituminous limestone, with shells, ...	0 2
Gray argillaceous shale, with <i>ironstone</i> balls (<i>underclay</i> ?) ...	0 2
COAL, ...	1 0
Carbonaceous shale, with thin seams of coal, ...	0 1
Gray argillo-arenaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ</i> <i>ficoides</i> (<i>underclay</i>), ...	0 3
Black bituminous limestone, with shells and <i>stigmariæ</i> , ...	1 0
Carbonaceous shale and thin laminae of coal, ...	0 6
Green argillaceous shale, with many coarse nodules of clay <i>ironstone</i> , all small, and impressions of <i>stigmariæ</i> leaves crossing the bed (<i>underclay</i>), ...	0 2
41. Black calcareo-bituminous shale, with shells, ...	3 7
Black calcareo-bituminous shale, more calcareous, with shells, ...	0 8
Black calcareo-bituminous shale, less calcareous, with shells, ...	0 2
Carbonaceous shale, with laminae of coal, ...	1 0
Gray argillaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ</i> (<i>underclay</i>), ...	1 6
Carbonaceous shale, ...	3 0
Gray argillaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ</i> (<i>underclay</i>), ...	0 1
Gray argillaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ</i> (<i>underclay</i>), ...	6 5
Greenish gray argillo-arenaceous shale, in alternate hard and soft layers, with <i>stigmariæ</i> leaves (<i>underclay</i>), ...	2 0
Greenish gray sandstone, ...	2 6
Dark gray argillaceous shale, studded with <i>ironstone</i> nodules, ...	2 0
	4 0

Appendix
(W.)
27th January.

	Ft.	In.
42. Carbonaceous shale, ...	0	7
Black bituminous limestone, with shells replaced by pyrites, ...	0	2
COAL, ...	0	3
Carbonaceous shale, ...	1	0
COAL, ...	1	0
Gray argillaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ</i> (underclay), ...	1	0
COAL, ...	0	2
<hr/>		
Dark gray argillaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ</i> (underclay), ...	4	2
Red argillaceous shale, with some green bands, and studded with ironstone balls, ...	5	0
Reddish sandstone, ...	25	0
Red argillaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ</i> (underclay), ...	1	0
Red argillaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ</i> (underclay), ...	4	0
43. Carbonaceous shale, ...	0	1
Red shale, with <i>stigmariæ</i> (underclay), ...	0	3
Gray sandstone, very hard, (<i>ganister</i> , as the Lancashire miners call it,) with <i>stigmariæ</i> , ...	0	8
Red argillaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ</i> (underclay), ...	3	0
Gray sandstone, very hard, with <i>stigmariæ</i> (<i>ganister</i> or <i>understone</i>), ...	0	10
Gray argillaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ</i> (underclay), ...	0	10
Gray sandstone, very hard, with <i>stigmariæ</i> (understone), ...	1	0
Gray sandstone, very hard, with <i>stigmariæ</i> leaves running across the bed, (<i>ganister</i> or <i>understone</i>), ...	2	0
<hr/>		
Red argillaceous shale, green at the bottom, ...	8	7
Gray arenaceous and argillaceous shale, with greenish gray sandstone containing prostrate carbonized plants, ...	15	0
<hr/>		
<p>(Into this bed penetrate several upright <i>calamites</i> which start from the one subjacent, on the top of which one of 3 inches in diameter is seen to spread its roots, and 21 more are visible along the face of the bank in the space of 20 yards their diameters vary from ½ inch to 4 inches.)</p>		
Dark gray argillaceous shale, ...	2	0
Gray sandstone, ...	1	0
Dark gray argillaceous shale, ...	15	0
Gray sandstone, ...	0	4
Dark gray argillaceous shale, with ironstone balls and bands of sandstone, ...	4	0
Dark gray argillaceous shale, with ironstone balls, ...	5	0
44. Carbonaceous shale, ...	1	6
Dark gray argillaceous shale, ...	2	0
Carbonaceous shale, with ironstone balls, ...	0	4
Dark gray argillaceous shale, with ironstone balls, ...	6	0
Black bituminous limestone, with shells, ...	0	1½
Dark green argillaceous shale, ...	0	1½
COAL, ...	0	0½
Black bituminous limestone, with plants and minute shells, ...	0	0½
COAL, ...	0	5
Black bituminous limestone, with <i>stigmariæ</i> and other plants, ...	0	2
COAL, ...	0	1
Black bituminous limestone, with <i>stigmariæ</i> branches and leaves, and fragments of other plants, ...	0	2
COAL, ...	0	0½
<hr/>		
Gray crumbly argillo-arenaceous shale, with indistinct <i>stigmariæ</i> leaves (underclay), ...	3	0
Red and green crumbly argillaceous shale (underclay), ...	10	0
Red and green sandstone, ...	5	0
Red or chocolate coloured argillaceous shale, ...	1	6
Reddish sandstone, ...	1	0
Red or chocolate coloured argillaceous shale, ...	1	0
Greenish gray sandstone, ...	9	0
Red argillaceous shale, with thin green beds and some patches of sandstone, ...	40	0
Red shale, with a considerable number of small beds of sandstone, ...	6	0
Greenish gray sandstone, with upright <i>calamites</i> about 2 inches in diameter; some of them are traceable for 4 feet in the upper part of the bed; 6 of them are visible; the top of the bed is reddish in colour, ...	10	6
Red argillaceous shale, studded with ironstone balls, ...	10	0
Gray hard argillo-arenaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ</i> (underclay), ...	1	0
Red argillaceous shale, ...	1	0

	Ft.	In.
45. Carbonaceous shale, ...	0	10
COALY matter, ...	0	0½
Gray hard argillo-arenaceous stone, with <i>stigmariæ</i> (underclay), ...	2	0
COALY matter, ...	0	0½
Green argillaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ</i> (underclay), ...	7	0
COAL, ...	0	3
<hr/>		
Greenish gray arenaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ</i> (underclay), ...	10	2
Red arenaceous and argillaceous shale, with sandstone, ...	3	0
Red sandstone of a soft quality, ...	2	0
	0	6
<hr/>		
	25	9

RECAPITULATION.

COAL in 45 seams, ...	37	9½
Carbonaceous shale associated with the above coal seams, and in one instance without coal, ...	36	4
Gray argillaceous shale interstratified with the coal seams in 8 cases, in two of which the shale is 1 foot and upwards thick without exhibiting any remains of <i>stigmariæ</i> , ...	4	4½
Black and gray bituminous limestone touching the coal and carbonaceous shale, often interstratified, and containing the remains of fishes, shells, and occasionally <i>stigmariæ</i> . In one instance the limestone has no coal with it, in 16 cases it is associated with the coal seams, ...	23	3
<hr/>		
	101	9
Underclay or understone, being beds of various material, immediately subjacent to the seams of coal and carbonaceous shale and bituminous limestone, and invariably penetrated by the recumbent branches or radiating leaves of the <i>stigmariæ</i> fucoides. Every one of the seams of coal and carbonaceous shale rests upon a <i>stigmariæ</i> bed with the exception of one instance, where 4 feet of gray argillaceous shale, destitute of the plant, is interposed between the <i>stigmariæ</i> bed and the coal, and one instance where the <i>stigmariæ</i> are doubtful. There are 12 instances of <i>stigmariæ</i> beds without superincumbent coal. The material constituting the <i>stigmariæ</i> beds is as follows: <i>Ganister</i> , a hard silicious stone, ...	4	6
Sandstone—		
Gray and crumbly, sometimes a doubtful fireclay, ...	72	10
Greenish gray, ...	4	0
<hr/>		
	76	10
Arenaceous shale, often fit for fireclay—		
Gray, ...	189	0
Greenish gray, ...	25	6
Red, ...	6	0
<hr/>		
	220	6
Argillaceous shale, sometimes fit for fireclay—		
Gray, ...	99	4
Greenish gray, ...	28	0
Green, ...	12	10
Red and green, ...	45	0
Red, ...	17	3
<hr/>		
	202	6
<hr/>		
	504	3

Appendix
(W.)
27th January.

Appendix
(W.)
27th January.

Appendix
(W.)
27th January.

			Ft. In.
Sandstone—			
Gray in colour, and much of it of a crumbly nature, resembling the quality in which the remains of <i>stigmariæ</i> are found,	259	2	
Greenish,	4	6	
Greenish gray or drab coloured, some of it fit for grindstones, and patches of it containing carbonized drift plants, ...	232	6	
Red and green, less durable in quality than the drab coloured stone,	69	0	
Reddish, similar to the preceding in durability,	67	3	
Red or chocolate coloured, easily yielding to the influence of weather,	15	6	
			647 11
Shale—Arenaceous—			
Gray,	91	0	
Gray, with ironstone balls,	13	0	
			104 0
Greenish gray,	5	0	
Green,	18	6	
Reddish,	15	8	
Red and green,	42	0	
Red and green, with ironstone balls,	4	0	
			46 0
			189 2
Shale—Argillaceous—			
Gray,	224	8	
Gray, with ironstone balls,	199	4	
			424 0
Greenish gray,	32	0	
Greenish gray, with ironstone balls,	17	0	
			49 0
Green,			38 6
Red and green,	153	6	
Red and green, with ironstone balls,	118	6	
			272 0
Red or chocolate coloured,	230	6	
Red or chocolate coloured, with ironstone balls,	82	0	
			312 6
			1096 0
			2539 1

(Among the organic remains visible, are to be enumerated 15 upright *sigillariæ* and 56 upright *calamites*.)

5.

Red argillaceous shale, with <i>ironstone</i> balls,	6	0
Red arenaceous shale,	2	0
Red argillaceous shale, with beds of arenaceous shale,	16	0
Red sandstone,	1	0
Red argillaceous shale,	22	0
Red sandstone,	1	0
Red argillaceous shale,	7	0
Red argillaceous shale, with a bed of sandstone,	38	0
Red sandstone,	1	0
Red argillaceous shale, with a bed of red sandstone, Measures concealed, but supposed to be red shale and sandstone,	50	0
Red sandstone,	19	0
Measures concealed, (red shale and sandstone?)	33	0
Greenish gray soft sandstone with fragments of plants carbonized,	3	0
Measures concealed,	32	0
Measures concealed, (red shale and sandstone?) a bed of sandstone at the top,	39	0
Greenish gray sandstone,	3	0
Measures concealed, (red shale and sandstone?)	19	0
Measures concealed, (red shale and sandstone?) a bed of red sandstone at the top,	50	0
Red sandstone,	30	0
Measures concealed, (red shale?)	9	0
Red sandstone,	1	0
Measures concealed (red shale and sandstone?)	40	0
Red shale, with some red sandstone,	33	0
Measures concealed, (red shale and sandstone,)	30	0

			Ft. In.
Reddish gray sandstone,	5	0	
Measures concealed,	3	0	
Red and gray sandstone of a soft quality,	32	0	
Red arenaceous shale and sandstone,	6	0	
Reddish gray sandstone of a soft quality,	6	0	
Red argillaceous and arenaceous shale,	20	0	
Red sandstone,	2	0	
Red argillaceous shale,	25	0	
Red sandstone,	2	0	
Red argillaceous and arenaceous shale,	12	0	
Red sandstone and shale,	8	0	
Red shale and sandstone,	54	0	
Measures concealed, (red shale?)	12	0	
Measures concealed, (red sandstone and shale?)	3	0	
Measures concealed, (red shale?)	28	0	
Red shale and sandstone,	11	0	
Red sandstone,	2	0	
Measures concealed, but supposed to be red shale,	6	0	
Measures concealed, but supposed to be red sandstone,	12	0	
Measures concealed, but supposed to be red shale,	138	0	
Red arenaceous shale, with some beds of red sandstone,	12	0	
Red arenaceous shale with some beds of red sandstone,	43	0	
Red sandstone,	17	0	
Red arenaceous shale,	14	0	
Measures concealed,	30	0	
Red sandstone,	6	0	
Measures concealed, but supposed to be red shale and sandstone,	6	0	
Reddish gray sandstone,	9	0	
Measures concealed, but supposed to be red shale and sandstone,	5	0	
Red sandstone,	2	0	
Measures concealed, but supposed to be red sandstone,	44	0	
Red shale and sandstone,	12	0	
Measures concealed, but supposed to be red shale and sandstone,	33	0	
Red argillaceous and arenaceous shale with some beds of red sandstone,	132	0	
Red sandstone,	3	0	
Red arenaceous shale and sandstone,	17	0	
Greenish gray sandstone, with patches of concretionary limestone,	13	0	
Red argillaceous and arenaceous shale,	51	0	
Reddish sandstone,	17	0	
Measures concealed,	37	0	
Reddish green sandstone,	24	0	
Measures concealed,	17	0	
Reddish gray sandstone,	18	0	
Measures concealed,	19	0	
Reddish sandstone,	5	0	
Measures concealed, probably red shale,	73	0	
Reddish gray sandstone, soft, with fragments of plants carbonized,	22	0	
Measures concealed, but supposed to be red shale,	37	0	
Red and green sandstone, with probably some patches of concretionary limestone,	37	0	
Red argillaceous and arenaceous shale, with bands of sandstone,	38	0	
Red sandstone,	2	0	
Red argillaceous and arenaceous shale, with bands of sandstone,	18	0	
Red sandstone,	3	0	
Red argillaceous shale,	1	0	
Greenish gray sandstone,	9	0	
Green argillaceous shale,	2	0	
Greenish gray sandstone,	3	0	
Red argillaceous and arenaceous shale, with some beds of red sandstone,	50	0	
Greenish gray sandstone,	7	0	
Greenish gray sandstone, with concretions of limestone giving it much the appearance of a conglomerate,	1	0	
Red argillaceous shale,	1	0	
Red and green sandstone,	6	0	
Green shale,	2	0	
Greenish gray sandstone,	1	0	
Greenish gray sandstone, with many calcareous concretions, giving it much the appearance of a conglomerate,	6	0	
Red arenaceous and argillaceous shale, with some beds of sandstone,	17	0	
Red argillaceous shale and sandstone,	16	0	
Red arenaceous and argillaceous shale, with some sandstone,	8	0	
Red argillaceous shale,	6	0	
Red arenaceous shale, with some bands of sandstone,	6	0	
Red sandstone,	12	0	
Red argillaceous shale,	1	0	
Red sandstone,	1	0	
Red argillaceous and arenaceous shale, with a two feet bed of sandstone,	29	0	

Appendix
(W.)
27th January.

	Ft. In.
Red sandstone, thinning off and replaced by red shale,	5 0
Red argillaceous shale,	5 0
Red sandstone,	2 0
Red argillaceous shale,	3 0
Red arenaceous shale,	1 0
Red argillaceous shale,	3 0
Red arenaceous shale and sandstone,	3 0
Red argillaceous shale,	22 0
Reddish sandstone,	7 0
Reddish sandstone with a one foot bed, having calcareous concretionary nodules, and resembling a conglomerate, with carbonized plants on the top,	16 0
Red argillaceous and arenaceous shale,	20 0
Red sandstone,	8 0
Red arenaceous shale and argillaceous shale,	12 0
Red sandstone and shale, half of each,	12 0
Red argillaceous shale,	5 0
Red arenaceous shale,	1 0
Red sandstone,	5 0
Red arenaceous shale,	7 0
Red sandstone,	3 0
Red arenaceous shale,	3 0
Red sandstone,	2 0
Red argillaceous shale,	8 0
Red sandstone,	1 0
Red arenaceous shale,	5 0
Red sandstone,	1 0
Red argillaceous shale,	6 0
Red sandstone,	1 0
Red argillaceous shale,	28 0
Red arenaceous shale,	2 0
Red argillaceous shale,	15 0
	2082 0

RECAPITULATION.

Sandstone—	
Greenish gray, with occasional drift plants carbonized,	28 0
Greenish gray, with concretionary limestone, having the aspect of conglomerate,	20 0
	48 0
Reddish gray, with occasional drift plants carbonized,	104 0
Reddish gray, with concretionary limestone,	16 0
	120 0
Reddish green,	24 0
Reddish green, with concretionary limestone,	37 0
	61 0
Red and green,	6 0
Red,	233 0
	468 0
Shale—	
Red argillaceous,	640 0
Red arenaceous,	230 0
	870 0
Green argillaceous,	4 0
	874 0
Measures not well exposed, but probably composed of red shale and sandstone,	740 0
	2082 0

6.

Greenish gray or drab coloured sandstone, fit for grindstones of good quality, which are extensively quarried from it. This is called the South Reef,	50 0
Red argillaceous shale,	14 0
Red sandstone,	20 0
Measures concealed, probably red shale,	2 0
Red sandstone,	3 0
Red sandstone, with probably red shale on the top, Measures concealed, but said to be red argillaceous and arenaceous shale, with occasional beds of red sandstone,	7 0
	103 0

Appendix
(W.)
27th January

	Ft. In.
Dark gray argillaceous shale, with a small quantity of fine grit in it. This would be called a fine bluestone in some parts of South Wales. At the Joggins, there is usually a bed of it above a good grindstone reef,	4 0
Greenish gray or drab coloured sandstone, fit for grindstones of the very best quality. The whole reef has been quarried away up to the bank,	36 0
Greenish gray sandstone, fit for grindstones of good quality. This has been much quarried,	17 0
Greenish gray sandstone, fit for grindstones. This has been very much quarried,	7 0
Greenish gray sandstone, fit for grindstones. This and the preceding greenish gray sandstones constitute what is called the North Reef,	9 0
Red and green argillaceous shale,	18 0
Red sandstone of a soft quality,	6 0
Red argillaceous shale,	14 0
Red argillaceous and arenaceous shale, with 6 bands of red sandstone,	27 0
Greenish gray sandstone,	7 0
Red argillaceous shale,	6 0
Red sandstone,	4 0
Red arenaceous shale,	4 0
Red argillaceous and arenaceous shale,	10 0
Red argillaceous and arenaceous shale and red sandstone, in alternating beds,	12 0
Red argillaceous shale, with 2 small beds of red sandstone,	21 0
Red sandstone, with bands of red argillaceous shale,	9 0
Red arenaceous shale, with bands of red sandstone,	6 0
Red sandstone,	1 0
Red argillo-arenaceous shale, with thin bands of red arenaceous shale and red sandstone,	30 0
Black calcareous bed, no shells visible,	0 1
Red and green variegated argillaceous shale,	6 0
Green arenaceous shale,	1 0
Red arenaceous and argillaceous shale, in alternating beds,	4 0
Red argillaceous shale,	6 0
Reddish gray sandstone,	6 0
Red argillaceous and arenaceous shale,	10 0
Red and green variegated shale and sandstone,	15 0
Red and green argillaceous shale,	4 0
Red and green variegated sandstone,	2 0
Red argillaceous shale,	12 0
Red and green calcareous band,	0 6
Green arenaceous shale, mixed in patches with red arenaceous shale,	9 0
Red arenaceous shale, of a crumbly character,	12 0
Dark gray argillaceous shale, with ironstone balls,	5 0
1. Calcareous shale,	1 0
Dark gray argillaceous shale,	3 0
COALY clay,	0 2
	4 2
Reddish and dark gray argillaceous and arenaceous shale, crossed by <i>stigmariæ</i> leaves, (underclay,)	6 0
Gray argillaceous shale,	2 0
Dark gray argillo-arenaceous shale, of a fine smooth quality, (bluestone,)	7 0
Greenish gray or drab coloured sandstone, fit for grindstones,	10 0
Gray arenaceous shale of a fine quality, in even beds, Dark gray argillo-arenaceous shale, of a fine smooth quality, such as usually covers grindstone beds, Greenish gray sandstone, fit for grindstones. The top part contains large spherical concretions of harder sandstone, with a rusty exterior, and concentric variations of colour. This constitutes Bacon Ledge,	8 0
	54 0
Greenish gray sandstone, with a vast number of drift plants with a coating of coal, chiefly <i>sigillaria</i> and <i>calamites</i> . It holds also patches of limestone concretions, which have much the aspect of a conglomerate,	19 0
Dirty green calcareous concretionary bed. This has so much the appearance of conglomerate bed, with limestone pebbles, that there is some doubt whether it be not so. It is a very irregular bed and holds carbonized plants,	4 0
Reddish green argillo-arenaceous shale,	1 0
Greenish arenaceous shale of a hard quality, probably freclay, crossed by <i>stigmariæ</i> leaves, (underclay,)	8 0
Red and green variegated argillaceous shale, with 2 feet of sandstone,	8 0
Red arenaceous shale with green spots,	5 0
Green arenaceous shale,	1 0
Red arenaceous shale,	1 0
Green arenaceous shale,	1 0
Red argillaceous shale,	2 0
Red and green arenaceous shale,	2 0
Red argillaceous shale,	1 0

Appendix (W.)

27th January.

	Ft.	In.
Greenish gray arenaceous shale	8	0
Red and green arenaceous shale	2	0
Red argillaceous shale	3	0
Greenish gray arenaceous shale	4	0
Green clay	0	1
Red argillaceous shale	6	0
Reddish sandstone	1	0
Red argillaceous shale	6	0
Gray argillaceous shale	2	0
2. COALY clay, probably coal further in the bank	0	1
Red and green argillo-arenaceous shale of a soft quality, crossed by <i>stigmariæ</i> leaves, (underclay)	3	0
Red and green crumbly argillo-arenaceous shale, rather harder than the preceding, crossed by <i>stigmariæ</i> leaves, (underclay)	6	0
Reddish sandstone, no <i>stigmariæ</i> visible	0	6
Red crumbly argillo-arenaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ</i> (underclay)	2	0
Red argillo arenaceous shale of a tough crumbly nature, with <i>stigmariæ</i> strongly marked (underclay)	2	0
Red argillaceous shale, with thin green bands, and nodules of ironstone, a tough crumbly mass	6	0
3. Carbonaceous shale	0	1
Greenish argillaceous shale	0	6
Carbonaceous shale	0	1
Greenish argillaceous shale	2	6
Carbonaceous shale	0	3
Greenish argillaceous shale in thin leaves	0	1
Coaly matter and carbonaceous shale	0	3
Green argillo-arenaceous shale of a soft quality, crossed by <i>stigmariæ</i> leaves, (underclay)	3	0
Gray argillo-arenaceous shale, rather harder than the preceding, with <i>stigmariæ</i> leaves and many nodules of ironstone at the top where the bed is more arenaceous (underclay)	4	0
Gray sandstone, with <i>stigmariæ</i> leaves (underclay)	1	0
Green argillo-arenaceous shale of a rather soft quality, with <i>stigmariæ</i> leaves (underclay)	4	0
4. COAL and carbonaceous shale	0	3
Green argillo-arenaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ</i> leaves (underclay)	2	0
Red and green tough crumbly arenaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ</i> branches and leaves (underclay)	2	0
Red and green tough crumbly claystone, with balls of argillaceous iron ore, <i>stigmariæ</i> leaves crossing the bed (underclay)	2	0
Gray rough sandstone and tough crumbly red and green arenaceous shale; one <i>stigmariæ</i> branch visible without leaves, but leaves exist in other parts of the bed (underclay)	4	0
Red and green tough crumbly clay, some very like underclay, but no <i>stigmariæ</i> leaves visible	2	0
Dark gray argillaceous shale, no <i>stigmariæ</i> visible, but the mass tough and crumbly	1	0
Reddish argillo-arenaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ</i> branches and leaves (underclay)	2	0
Red sandstone with green spots	3	0
Red and green variegated sandstone, the green in spots	3	0
Gray argillaceous shale	3	0
5. COALY matter	0	0
Greenish arenaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ</i> branches and leaves, the recumbent branches crossing one another and running in all directions (underclay)	8	0
Green sandstone	2	0
(From the succeeding bed there starts an upright <i>sigillaria</i> about 1 foot in diameter, only 2 feet of the length are visible.)		
6. Carbonaceous shale	0	3
Gray argillo-arenaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ</i> leaves (underclay)	6	0
Greenish gray sandstone, with <i>stigmariæ</i> leaves (underclay)	4	0
Greenish gray sandstone, with <i>stigmariæ</i> branches and leaves (underclay)	2	0
Red argillo-arenaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ</i> leaves (underclay)	3	0
(In these 15 feet of underclay there is a beautiful exhibition of <i>stigmariæ</i> . They are not very abundant, that is to say, in such profuse confusion as usual, but each plant is very distinct. One branch floats along just beneath the surface of the 2 feet bed mentioned, and 24 feet of its length are finely exposed without interruption. The leaves radiate from it distinctly, and individual leaves can be followed down 5 feet, crossing both the hard and the soft parts of the deposit continuously, and can be traced 2 feet		

Appendix (W.)

27th January.

	Ft.	In.
upwards. Where the branch enters a projecting part of the bed, its measurement is 2 inches vertically by 3 inches horizontally, and where the other extremity is lost beneath the beach the measurement is about the same; so that I could not come to any conclusion as to the direction in which the branch issues from the stem, if it has one. See fig. 8.)		
Greenish gray or drab sandstone in irregular beds	70	0
Greenish gray sandstone, with a vast quantity of drift plants lying in confusion and coated with coal. In one of the beds there appears a bundle of no less than 10 plants squeezed together side by side, as represented in fig. 8. Each has a core of sandstone surrounded by a good thick coating of crystallized coal. They run through and through a projecting ledge of 10 feet, (see fig. 9.) and lie rather oblique to the plane of the bed, but conformably with its elementary layers	30	0
Greenish gray sandstone, with some spherical concretions of a harder quality, with a rusty exterior	50	0
Greenish gray sandstone	22	0
Dark gray argillaceous shale	0	6
Greenish gray arenaceous shale, with some fibrous impressions like <i>stigmariæ</i> leaves crossing the bed (underclay)	2	0
Red argillaceous shale	0	6
Greenish gray arenaceous shale	0	6
Red argillaceous shale	2	0
Green arenaceous shale	2	0
Greenish gray sandstone, with spherical concretions	4	0
Greenish gray sandstone and shale	5	0
Greenish gray sandstone	1	0
Gray argillaceous shale	0	10
Gray rough crumbly sandstone	5	0
Gray calcareous sandstone	0	6
7. Bituminous limestone	0	3
Gray argillaceous shale	3	0
Gray calcareous bed	0	2
Carbonaceous shale	0	6
Bituminous limestone, with shells and fish scales; fish jaws occur	0	3
Carbonaceous shale, being a mass of plated plants, apparently grasses	1	0
COAL	0	1
Gray argillo-arenaceous shale, with <i>stigmariæ</i> (underclay)	5	3
Gray arenaceous shale	5	0
Greenish gray sandstone	7	0
Gray arenaceous shale	2	0
Greenish gray sandstone	1	0
Gray arenaceous shale	2	6
Greenish gray sandstone	0	6
Gray soft arenaceous shale	4	0
Greenish gray soft flaggy sandstone, with ripple mark	10	0
Greenish gray soft flaggy sandstone	4	0
Gray arenaceous shale	4	0
Greenish gray sandstone	4	0
Greenish gray soft flaggy sandstone, scarcely standing the weather	14	0
Greenish gray sandstone, in regular beds, Measures concealed, but no doubt soft, probably argillaceous shale, with a mixture of arenaceous	27	0
Gray arenaceous shale	8	0
Gray argillaceous shale	6	0
Greenish gray sandstone, fit for grindstones. This has been quarried to a considerable extent, and worked deep into the bank. It is the best quarry of this reef, but the stone is rather too hard	10	0
Greenish gray sandstone of grindstone quality	6	0
Greenish gray sandstone. This has been worked for grindstones, but the quality is rather hard	14	0
Greenish gray sandstone fit for grindstones, but rather too hard. This bed exhibits spherical concretions in some parts, some of which are 6 to 8 inches in diameter. These grindstone beds constitute what is called the Upper Cove Reef	18	0
Greenish gray sandstone	34	0
Greenish gray sandstone in flaggy beds	49	0
Greenish gray sandstone of a stronger quality	8	0
Greenish gray sandstone in flaggy beds	15	0
Greenish gray sandstone	34	0
Greenish gray argillaceous shale	9	0
Greenish gray sandstone. This constitutes Boss Point	42	0
Greenish gray sandstone	6	0
Greenish gray sandstone, with drift plants coated with coal	12	0
Greenish gray sandstone in regular beds	28	0
Greenish gray sandstone, with carbonized drift plants	7	0

Appendix
(W.)

27th January.

	Ft. In.
Greenish gray sandstone in more regular beds, ...	9 0
Greenish gray sandstone, with drift carbonized plants, ...	9 0
Greenish gray sandstone, pervaded by a tangled mass of carbonized drift plants, ...	6 0
Greenish gray sandstone, ...	12 0
Gray argillaceous shale, ...	1 0
8. COAL occurring in patches, ...	0 0½
Gray argillo-arenaceous shale, with the aspect of fire-clay, with <i>stigmariæ</i> branches and leaves very distinctly exhibited (<i>underclay</i>), ...	7 0
Gray arenaceous shale, ...	3 0
Greenish gray argillaceous shale, with nodules of <i>clay ironstone</i> disseminated in considerable quantity, ...	5 0
Gray argillaceous shale, ...	10 0
Greenish gray sandstone, ...	18 0
Greenish gray sandstone, with carbonized drift plants in confusion, ...	7 0
Greenish gray sandstone, ...	10 0
Greenish gray sandstone, with carbonized drift plants in confusion, ...	4 0
Greenish gray sandstone, ...	7 0
Greenish gray sandstone, with carbonized drift plants in confusion, ...	3 0
Greenish gray sandstone, ...	15 0
Greenish gray sandstone, with spherical concretions of a harder quality, ...	7 0
Greenish gray sandstone, with a few carbonized drift plants, ...	18 0
Gray arenaceous shale, ...	2 0
Greenish gray sandstone, ...	12 0
Greenish gray sandstone, with a confused multitude of carbonized drift plants, ...	4 0
Greenish gray sandstone, with a few carbonized drift plants, ...	21 0
Greenish sandstone, with calcareous concretionary nodules, having much the aspect of a conglomerate, with limestone pebbles. The bed is very uneven, ...	1 0
Greenish gray sandstone, with carbonized drift plants, ...	13 0
Greenish gray sandstone, in even beds, ...	12 0
Greenish gray sandstone, with carbonized drift plants, ...	10 0
Greenish gray sandstone, ...	51 0
Gray argillaceous and red argillaceous shale, ...	23 0
Greenish gray sandstone, fit for grindstones, but rather hard. This constitutes Boss Quarry, ...	10 0
Greenish gray sandstone, ...	25 0
Greenish gray sandstone, with carbonized drift plants, ...	6 0
Greenish gray sandstone, ...	24 0
Greenish gray sandstone, with nodules of <i>clay ironstone</i> , casts of <i>calamites</i> and other plants, ...	1 0
Gray arenaceous shale, ...	4 0
Red argillaceous shale, ...	6 0
Greenish gray arenaceous shale, ...	3 0
Gray argillaceous shale, ...	12 0
Gray arenaceous shale, ...	3 0
Yellow sandstone, very soft and yielding to the weather, ...	4 0
Gray argillaceous shale, ...	7 0
Yellow sandstone, very soft and yielding to the weather, ...	21 0
Greenish gray sandstone in even beds, ...	4 0
Gray arenaceous shale, ...	4 0
Greenish gray sandstone, fit for grindstones, ...	18 0
Gray arenaceous shale, ...	4 0
Greenish gray sandstone, ...	7 0
Greenish gray sandstone, with carbonized drift plants, ...	9 0
Greenish gray sandstone in regular beds, ...	21 0
Gray arenaceous shale and sandstone, ...	1 0
Greenish gray sandstone, ...	13 0
Gray argillaceous shale, ...	1 0
Greenish gray sandstone, ...	27 0
Gray argillaceous shale, ...	6 0
Greenish gray sandstone, ...	30 0
Greenish bed with concretions of limestone, very much resembling a calcareous conglomerate, ...	5 0
Gray argillaceous shale, ...	5 0
Greenish bed of calcareous concretions, very much resembling a calcareous conglomerate ...	9 0
Gray arenaceous shale, with some bands of sandstone, ...	23 0
Greenish gray sandstone, ...	64 0
Greenish gray sandstone, ...	27 0
(Here there appears to be a small fault. It does not disturb the strike, but the dislocation, if there is any, is not ascertained. I do not think it can be many yards.)	
Greenish gray sandstone, ...	34 0
Greenish gray sandstone, with many carbonized drift plants, ...	14 0
Greenish gray sandstone, more regular in the beds, ...	16 0
Greenish gray sandstone, with some carbonized drift plants, ...	18 0

Ft. In.

Appendix
(W.)

27th January.

	Ft. In.
Greenish gray sandstone, with many carbonized drift plants in great confusion, ...	9 0
Greenish bed with calcareous concretions, having much the aspect of a calcareous conglomerate, ...	1 0
Greenish gray sandstone with many prostrate carbonized drift plants, ...	9 0
Greenish gray sandstone, a solid mass without divisions, ...	21 0
Greenish gray sandstone, with a vast and confused collection of carbonized drift plants, one lying prostrate measured 25 feet in length and about 1 foot in diameter, at the small end, ...	19 0
Greenish gray sandstone more regular, ...	117 0
Greenish gray sandstone with carbonized drift plants, and holding small patches of concretionary nodulous limestone very like conglomerate, ...	39 0
Gray arenaceous shale, with small <i>clay ironstone</i> balls disseminated. This has something of the character of <i>underclay</i> but the <i>stigmariæ</i> are not distinct, ...	4 0
Gray arenaceous shale, ...	1 0
Gray argillaceous shale, ...	3 0
Gray arenaceous shale, ...	3 0
Gray argillaceous shale with some balls of <i>clay ironstone</i> , ...	5 0
Gray arenaceous shale, ...	1 0
Gray argillaceous shale with 2 beds of arenaceous shale, ...	8 0
Greenish gray sandstone in regular beds, ...	61 0
Greenish gray sandstone, with carbonized drift plants, and occasional patches of concretionary nodulous limestone, very like conglomerate, ...	63 0
Greenish gray sandstone with carbonized drift plants, ...	1 0
Greenish gray sandstone fit for grindstones, ...	20 0
Gray concretionary limestone, very like a conglomerate with calcareous pebbles, ...	4 0
Greenish gray sandstone, ...	25 0
Lead gray concretionary limestone with carbonized drift plants, and mixed up with calcareous sandstone, ...	8 0
Gray argillaceous shale, ...	10 0
Red or chocolate coloured argillaceous shale, ...	40 0
Dark gray coarse limestone, no organic remains visible, ...	1 0
Gray argillaceous shale, ...	1 0
9. COALY matter and carbonaceous shale, ...	0 2
Gray argillo-arenaceous shale, resembling fireclay with the leaves and branches of <i>stigmariæ ficoïdes</i> strongly marked, the branches recumbent, and near the top of the bed <i>ironstone</i> balls are disseminated through the deposit, (<i>underclay</i>), ...	5 0
Gray argillaceous shale and greenish gray sandstone, ...	2 0
Gray argillaceous shale, ...	2 0
Red argillaceous shale, ...	5 0
Greenish argillaceous shale, ...	7 0
Greenish gray sandstone, ...	96 0
Greenish concretionary limestone, ...	2 0
Greenish gray hard sandstone with a number of large spherical masses still harder. Some of them are 1 foot in diameter, and in section exhibit beautiful deep black and bright red concentric circles towards the exterior. These spheres are said to be occasionally 4 feet in diameter. This constitutes Dogfish Reef, ...	20 0
Greenish concretionary limestone, the calcareous concretions are lodged in an argillaceous matrix, ...	1 0
Gray argillaceous shale, ...	12 0
Greenish gray sandstone, ...	6 0
Measures concealed, but supposed to be soft, ...	3 0
Dark gray argillaceous shale with disseminated <i>clay ironstone</i> balls, ...	10 0
Dark gray argillaceous shale with a course of <i>clay ironstone</i> balls at the bottom, some of them 6 inches in diameter, ...	5 0
Black carbonaceous shale, with shells in some parts, ...	4 0
Dark gray argillaceous shale, ...	0 10
Dark gray argillaceous shale with a course of poor <i>ironstone</i> balls at the top, making about ½ inch, ...	8 0
Greenish gray sandstone fit for grindstones, ...	17 0
Greenish concretionary limestone, having much the appearance of a calcareous conglomerate, ...	3 0
Greenish gray sandstone, ...	5 0
Greenish gray sandstone with carbonized drift plants, <i>calamites</i> and others squeezed flat, ...	3 0
Brown argillaceous shale, ...	1 0
Greenish gray sandstone, ...	1 0
Reddish gray shale, ...	1 0
Measures concealed, probably shale, ...	77 0
Red or chocolate coloured sandstone, ...	3 0
Red or chocolate coloured arenaceous shale, ...	7 0
Red or chocolate coloured sandstone and shale, ...	21 0
Red sandstone, ...	1 0

	Ft.	In.
Red shale, ...	1	0
Red sandstone, ...	6	0
Red shale, ...	1	0
Red sandstone, ...	2	0
Red arenaceous shale, ...	1	0
Red sandstone, ...	10	0
Red shale, ...	2	0
Red sandstone, ...	0	6
Red shale, ...	0	8
Dark green limestone, ...	0	4
Red shale, ...	3	0
Red sandstone, ...	2	0
Red argillaceous shale, ...	6	0
Greenish argillaceous shale, ...	0	3
Red or chocolate coloured shale, ...	1	0
Red or chocolate coloured sandstone, ...	8	0
Red or chocolate coloured shale, ...	0	3
Black bituminous limestone, ...	1	0
Red or chocolate coloured shale, ...	0	6
Black bituminous limestone, ...	1	6
Red or chocolate coloured argillaceous shale, ...	0	6
Black bituminous limestone, with fish scales, ...	52	0
Brownish red soft shale, ...	18	0
Red or chocolate coloured shale, ...	9	0
Greenish gray sandstone, ...	37	0
Red shale, ...	0	6
Black bituminous limestone, with fish scales, ...		
Total	3240	9

RECAPITULATION.

COAL in 9 seams, ...	0	10
Carbonaceous shale associated with the coal, and in one instance without coal, and then containing remains of shells, ...	7	4
Bituminous limestone with remains of fish, and calcareous beds, associated with the coal and carbonaceous shale seams in one instance, and in six instances independant, ...	4	10
Greenish and gray argillaceous shale, associated in some instances with the coal and carbonaceous seams, ...	9	1
Total	22	1
Underclay or understone, being beds of various material, immediately subjacent to the seams of coal and carbonaceous shale, and invariably penetrated by the recumbent branches and radiating leaves of the stigmaria flooides. Every one of the coal seams rests upon a stigmaria bed, and there is one instance of the stigmaria bed without superincumbent coal. The material of which the stigmaria beds consists is as follows:		
Sandstone of a gray colour and crumbly quality, ...	5	0
Shale—		
Gray argillo-arenaceous, frequently fit for fireclay, ...	50	0
Green argillo-arenaceous, ...	21	0
Red and green argillo-arenaceous, ...	17	0
Total	88	0
Total	93	0

Sandstone—

Greenish gray or drab coloured, of which much is fit for the purpose of good grindstones, and it is in it that the chief quarries of the Joggins exist. Of this mass 350 feet in various parts are filled with vast collections of drift plants, coated with crystalline coal. The plants are in great confusion, and are in general prostrate. Spherical concre-

tions some 4 feet in diameter with a rusty black exterior, occur in 51 feet of it, ...	1886	6
Greenish, ...	2	0
Yellow of a finer but less durable quality than the drab, ...	25	0
Reddish gray (and gray 5,) ...	19	6
Red and green, ...	15	0
Red and chocolate colored, ...	95	6
Total	2043	6
Limestone of a concretionary character very much resembling conglomerate generally of a greenish colour and in very irregular layers, ...		43 0
Shale—		
Greenish gray arenaceous and argillaceous, ...	136	0
Gray arenaceous and argillaceous with a few small beds containing ironstone balls, ...	234	0
Red and green variegated, ...	77	0
Red and chocolate coloured, ...	592	2
Total	1039	2
Total	3240	9

(Among the organic remains is to be remarked one upright sigillaria.)

7.

Measures concealed, ...	19	0
Red arenaceous shale, ...	1	0
Measures concealed, ...	37	0
Red arenaceous shale, ...	1	0
Measures concealed, probably red shale, ...	139	0
(Here is said to occur a bed of gypsum. I am informed that it has been occasionally seen when the beach was washed clean by the tide. A fragmentary mass of gypsum of about half a hundred weight lay on the beach.)		
Measures, concealed, probably red shale, ...	85	0
Red sandstone conglomerate with white, red, yellow and black silicious pebbles. The black is lydian stone, the others are quartz. The pebbles vary in size from that of a pea to that of a hen's egg, ...	105	0
Red sandstone conglomerate of a coarser quality. The pebbles are of the same colour, but some of them would weigh two pounds, ...	3	0
Red sandstone conglomerate, not quite so coarse, ...	16	0
Red arenaceous shale with several bands of sandstone, ...	21	0
Red sandstone, ...	5	0
Red shale, ...	3	0
Red sandstone, ...	6	0
Red shale, ...	3	0
Red sandstone conglomerate with white, gray and black silicious pebbles as before, ...	16	0
Red sandstone, ...	22	0
Red and green spotty variegated sandstone, ...	11	0
Red sandstone of soft quality, ...	3	0
Red and green spotty variegated sandstone. The green colour constitutes the spots which are circular with a black speck in the centre. The bed appears to be partly calcareous, ...	9	0
Red sandstone of a soft quality and red arenaceous shale, ...	11	0
Red arenaceous shale, ...	24	0
Red sandstone conglomerate with white, red and yellow quartz, and black lydian stone pebbles, varying in size from that of a pea to that of an egg, ...	17	0
Red sandstone of a very coarse grit, with streaks of white parallel with the bedding, ...	16	0
Red sandstone conglomerate with quartz and limestone pebbles. The matrix is coarse, ...	4	0
Red sandstone with thin white streaks deposited in it, ...	35	0
(This bed is cut by a regular vein of sulphate of barytes 3 inches wide. Its colour is tinged with red. The course of the vein is N. & S. The underlie E. < 82°)		
Red sandstone conglomerate. The bed is very uneven and contains calcareous material, ...	3	0
Greenish concretionary limestone, looking very like a conglomerate with limestone pebbles, ...	8	0
Greenish gray sandstone, ...	1	0
Greenish concretionary limestone as before, ...	3	0
Reddish sandstone, ...	7	0
Greenish concretionary limestone as before, ...	5	0
Red or chocolate coloured shale, ...	8	0
Red sandstone, ...	2	0
Red or chocolate coloured shale, ...	1	0
Total	650	0

Appendix (W.)		RECAPITULATION.		Appendix (W.)	
27th January.				Ft. In.	27th January.
Sandstone—					
Greenish gray, ...	1 0				
Reddish, ...	7 0				
Red and green, ...	20 0				
Red, ...	65 0				
	<u>93 0</u>				
Red with white streaks, ...	51 0				
		144 0			
Conglomerate, with red, white, gray and yellow quartz and black lydian stone pebbles, in a matrix of red sandstone, ...		148 0			
Limestone in concretionary nodules placed in a matrix of greenish sandstone and shale, occasionally associated with carbonized fragments of plants, ...		16 0			
Shale—					
Deep red and chocolate red, arenaceous, ...	62 0				
Measures concealed, but supposed to be of the same quality, ...	280 0				
		<u>342 0</u>		650 0	
	8.				
Greenish gray sandstone, red towards the top, ...		12 0			
Greenish gray arenaceous limestone, with a band of concretionary limestone, resembling conglomerate, ...		6 0			
Greenish concretionary limestone and coarse sandstone, with carbonized drift plants, ...		1 0			
Greenish gray sandstone, ...		11 0			
Greenish gray sandstone, with two bands of concretionary limestone, ...		12 0			
Reddish black and reddish brown shale, with beds containing calcareous septariae, ...		9 0			
Dark gray sandstone, with nodules of concretionary limestone, ...		2 0			
Reddish black argillaceous shale, with nodules of ferruginous limestone, ...		9 0			
Greenish gray sandstone, ...		30 0			
Greenish concretionary limestone, ...		1 0			
Greenish gray sandstone, ...		21 0			
Greenish concretionary limestone, with carbonized drift plants, ...		3 0			
Greenish gray sandstone, ...		17 0			
Greenish concretionary limestone, ...		1 0			
Greenish gray or drab coloured sandstone, ...		4 0			
Red shale, ...		8 0			
Red sandstone, ...		12 0			
Red shale, with some bands of soft red sandstone, ...		37 0			
Red sandstone of a soft quality, ...		6 0			
Red shale, with bands of red sandstone, ...		40 0			
Greenish gray sandstone, ...		30 0			
Greenish concretionary limestone, ...		1 0			
Greenish gray sandstone, 10 feet; greenish concretionary limestone, 2 feet, ...		12 0			
Greenish gray sandstone, at the bottom of which there is a layer of carbonized drift plants, occasionally replaced by gray sulphuret of copper invested with a thin pellicle of the green carbonate, ...		8 0			
Red shale, ...		8 0			
Red sandstone, ...		17 0			
Red shale, ...		3 0			
Greenish gray sandstone, at the bottom of which is a layer of drift plants converted into coal, and occasionally replaced by gray sulphuret of copper invested with the green carbonate, ...		6 0			
Red shale, ...		9 0			
Red shale and red sandstone, ...		10 0			
Red shale, ...		10 0			
Red sandstone, ...		7 0			
Red shale, ...		8 0			
Red and greenish gray sandstone, ...		19 0			
Greenish gray sandstone, with drift plants converted into coal, and occasionally replaced by gray sulphuret of copper with green carbonate, ...		1 0			
Red arenaceous shale, ...		37 0			
Red sandstone of a soft quality, ...		16 0			
Greenish gray sandstone, ...		6 0			
Red hard arenaceous shale, ...		25 0			
Reddish sandstone, ...		13 0			
Red shale, ...		2 0			
Greenish gray sandstone, with carbonized remains of plants, ...		6 0			
Greenish concretionary limestone, 2 feet; red shale, 1 foot, ...		3 0			
Greenish gray sandstone, with concretionary limestone and carbonized remains of plants at the bottom, ...		11 0			
Greenish gray sandstone, with one foot of red shale on top, ...		3 0			
Red shale, ...		16 0			
Red sandstone, with some of a drab colour at the bottom, with carbonized remains of plants and bits of argillaceous shale, ...		12 0			
Red arenaceous shale, ...		3 0			
Red sandstone, ...		2 0			
Red arenaceous shale, ...		60 0			
Red sandstone of a coarse quality, ...		14 0			
Greenish gray sandstone, coloured red in parts, ...		10 0			
Red arenaceous shale, ...		4 0			
Greenish gray sandstone, with remains of plants converted into coal, ...		6 0			
Red arenaceous shale, ...		30 0			
Red sandstone fit for first quality of flagging, ...		15 0			
Greenish gray sandstone, with many remains of plants converted into coal, and occasionally replaced by gray sulphuret of copper with a pellicle of green carbonate around it, ...		6 0			
Red arenaceous shale, ...		14 0			
Red sandstone fit for flagging, ...		16 0			
Red arenaceous shale, ...		16 0			
Red sandstone fit for inferior flagging, ...		3 0			
Red arenaceous shale, ...		100 0			
Red sandstone fit for flagging, ...		4 0			
Red arenaceous shale, ...		29 0			
Red sandstone fit for flagging, ...		6 0			
Red arenaceous shale, ...		39 0			
Red sandstone fit for flagging, ...		30 0			
Red arenaceous shale, with two bands of red sandstone, ...		19 0			
Red sandstone fit for flagging, ...		22 0			
Red arenaceous shale, ...		119 0			
	(Here is said to occur gypsum of a red colour, in small quantities, but the bank being rather obscured by debris it was not visible.)				
Red arenaceous shale, ...		108 0			
Red arenaceous shale, with bands of red sandstone, ...		3 0			
Red arenaceous shale, ...		79 0			
Red arenaceous shale, with bands of red sandstone, ...		3 0			
Red arenaceous shale, ...		43 0			
Red arenaceous shale, with green veins crossing it, ...		19 0			
Red sandstone, ...		1 0			
Red arenaceous shale, ...		2 0			
Red sandstone, ...		1 0			
Red arenaceous shale, ...		39 0			
Red sandstone, partly greenish gray, ...		4 0			
Red arenaceous shale, ...		1 0			
Red sandstone of a soft quality, ...		3 0			
Red arenaceous shale, ...		12 0			
Red sandstone, ...		1 0			
Red arenaceous shale, ...		14 0			
Red arenaceous shale of a hard quality, with a band of red sandstone above, ...		9 0			
Red sandstone of a soft quality, ...		1 0			
Measures concealed, probably red shale, ...		4 0			
Red arenaceous shale, with a band of greenish gray sandstone above, ...		14 0			
Red arenaceous shale, ...		10 0			
Measures not well seen, but probably red arenaceous shale, ...		27 0			
Red arenaceous shale, with a band of red sandstone above, ...		7 0			
Red hard arenaceous shale, ...		1 0			
Measures concealed, but probably arenaceous shale, ...		15 0			
Red arenaceous shale, ...		63 0			
Measures concealed, but probably red arenaceous shale of the same quality as before. Here occurs Seaman's Brook, Mill Cove, ...		75 0			
		<u>1658 0</u>			
	(In the exact strike of the lower gypsum above mentioned, in its course to Hebert River, there is a sink-hole about half way, in which gypsum has been found by excavation; and where the strike would come upon the Hebert, a mass of the mineral, apparently in situ, is seen in the bank, with red shale on both sides of it. At such a distance to the north of this mass as gives a vertical thickness of 300 feet of subjacent red shale, there is exposed a deposit of limestone, which, with some associated strata, appears to be about 100 feet thick; and this may, therefore, be considered as terminating the foregoing section. The limestone contains organic remains, among which there is, in some abundance, a bivalve shell, which I recognise as identical with the <i>producta Lyelli</i> of Windsor, in Nova Scotia.)				

RECAPITULATION.

Sandstone—			
Greenish gray, occasionally holding carbonized remains of plants, and in four instances the plants (underlying the sandstone) are replaced by gray sulphuret and green carbonate of copper, ...			
206	0		
Reddish, ...	13	0	
Deep red, ...	213	0	
			432 0
Concretionary limestone associated with the greenish gray sandstone. The concretions are held in an argillo-arenaceous matrix. In one instance the whole of the bed is calcareous, and there occur 9 beds altogether, ...			
			20 0
Shale—			
Red arenaceous, sometimes more and sometimes less argillaceous, ...			
1186	0		
Reddish black and gray, with calcareous septaria and nodules, ...			
20	0		
		1206	0
			1658 0

TOTAL THICKNESS.

No. 1, ...	1617	0
" 2, ...	650	0
" 3, ...	2134	1
" 4, ...	2539	1
" 5, ...	2082	0
" 6, ...	3240	9
" 7, ...	650	0
" 8, ...	1658	0
	14570	11

Fig. 7.

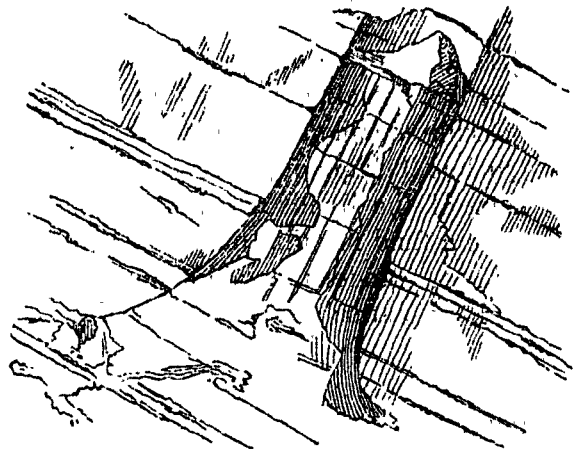


Fig. 8.

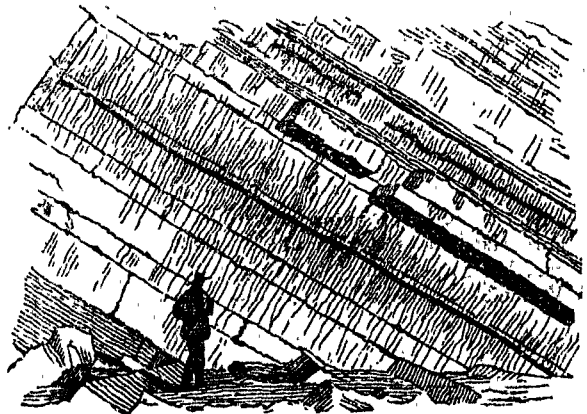


Fig. 9.

FRONT VIEW.

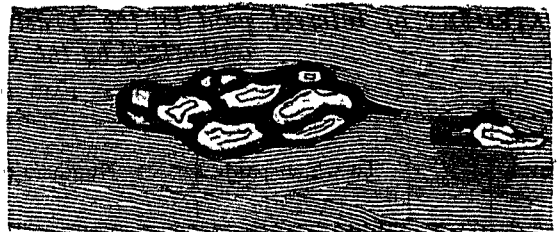


Fig. 10.

SIDE VIEW.

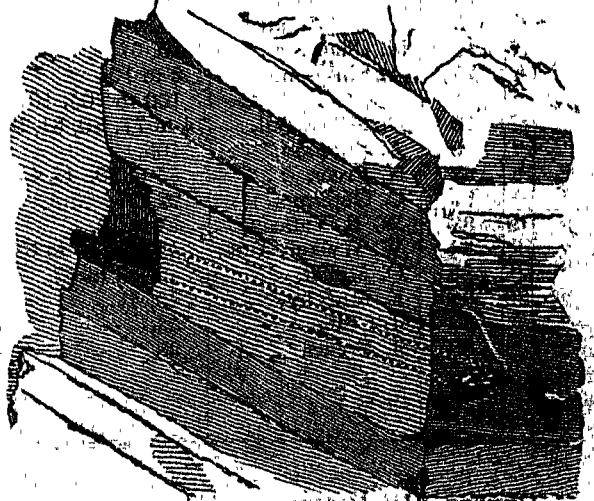


Fig. 5.

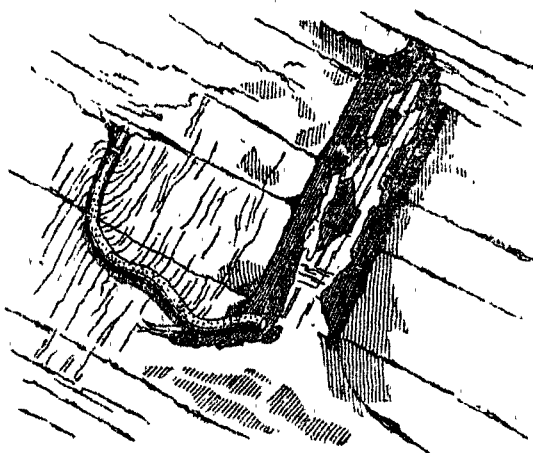
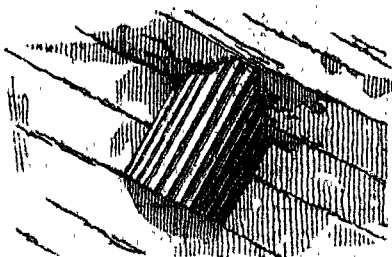


Fig. 6.



RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before the House, as soon as possible, detailed Accounts of all monies received and expended by the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads, under the authority of the Ordinance to provide for the improvement of the Roads in the neighbourhood of and leading to the City of Quebec, and to raise a fund for that purpose; and, also, detailed Reports of all the doings of the said Trustees, under the said authority, from and since the date of the Reports and Accounts laid, on that subject, before the House in the last Session of the last Parliament.

By command,

D. DALY,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }
29th January, 1845. }

GENERAL ACCOUNT of monies received and disbursements made by the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads, from 1st January, 1844, to 22d July, 1844, inclusive.

Dr.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.	1844.		£	s.	d.
To paid amount of Interest on Loan authorized by the Ordinance 4 Vict., cap, 17, as per Statement (A,) with Vouchers,.....	698	3	4	March 31, July	By balance on hand, as per Statement rendered this day,..... By amount of His Excellency the Governor General's Warrant,....	3	0	0
	£ 698	3	4			£ 698	3	4

QUEBEC, 21st December, 1844.

J. PORTER,
Secretary to the Turnpike Trustees.

(A.)

STATEMENT of Interest paid by the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads on Road Loan authorized by the Ordinance 4 Vict. cap. 17.

INTEREST PAID TO THE 1ST JULY, 1844.

Dates.	No. of Voucher	To whom paid.	Numbers of Certificates.	Amount of Certificates.	Rate of Interest per cent.	Time.	Amount of Interest.
				£			£ s. d.
1844. Jan. 19	65	S. Gerrard,	107 to 118,	£4,000	6	9 days,	5 18 4
May 17	71	J. Watters,	29,	100	6	6 months,	3 0 0
" "	72	Do.	29,	100	6	137 days,	2 5 0
July 1	73	George Hall,	54,	100	6	6 months,	3 0 0
" 5	74	G. Larouche,	99,	100	6	"	3 0 0
" "	75	Thos. M'Guire,	39, 40, 41,	1500	6	"	45 0 0
" 17	76	M. Chambers,	30, 31,	140	6	"	4 4 0
" "	77	A. Simpson,	3 to 10,	4000	6	"	120 0 0
" "	78	Do.	100 to 105, 107 to 118,	7000	6	"	210 0 0
" 18	79	D. M'Dougall,	74 to 77, 80, 81, 92, 93, 94, 96, 97, 98,	1160	6	"	34 16 0
" "	80	A. Simpson,	106,	100	6	"	3 0 0
" "	81	N. Freor,	55 to 58, 44, 45, 66 to 70, 78, 79, 95,	3100	6	"	93 0 0
" "	82	C. Gethings,	22, 27,	1000	6	"	30 0 0
" 19	83	W. B. Valleau,	13 to 18,	3000	6	"	90 0 0
" "	84	W. Walker, Jun.,	43, 48, 59 to 64,	800	6	"	24 0 0
" "	85	O. Moffat,	42, 49 to 52,	500	6	"	15 0 0
" 22	86	E. Murphy,	46, 47,	200	6	"	6 0 0
" "	87	J. Craig,	53,	100	6	"	3 0 0
" "	88	J. French,	38,	100	6	"	3 0 0
				23,000			£ 698 3 4

QUEBEC, 21st December, 1844.

J. PORTER,
Secretary to the Turnpike Trustees.

GENERAL ACCOUNT of monies received and disbursements made by the Trustees of the Quebec Turnpike Roads, from the 1st January to the 21st December, 1844, inclusive, authorized by Ordinance 4 Vict. cap. 17.

Dr.

No.	Description	£	s.	d.
1.	To paid Labourers' wages on the St. Foy Road, as per Pay Lists Nos. 1 to 7,...	52	2	4
2.	" A. Routier, rent of a lot of ground leased on St. Foy Road for deposit of stone, for 18 months ending 30th April, 1845, ...	3	5	0
3.	" P. Poitras, do. do. do. for 12 months ending 30th April, 1844, ...	2	0	0
4.	" J. Barbeau, for building a toll-house on St. Foy Road,...	152	0	0
5.	" Labourers' wages on the Beauport Road, per Pay Lists Nos. 1 to 25,...	178	2	9
6.	" J. Bedard, rent of a lot of ground leased on Beauport Road for deposit of stone, 2 years ending 30th April, 1844, ...	5	0	0
7.	" A. Godbout, do. do. do. for 1 year ending 1st July, 1844, ...	1	10	0
8.	" F. X. Lemlin, do. do. do. for 1 year ending 9th September, 1844, ...	1	10	0
9.	" D. Ross, costs in case of Maheux vs. Murray,...	10	0	0
10.	" J. Parant, balance of old account, ... £52 4 4			
	" Do. for stone, &c. for Beauport Road, ... £1103 2 6			
	" Less, balance still due him, ... 350 15 10			
		752	6	8
	" Do. for maintaining a portion of winter road to Beauport in 1843-4, 2 1/4 miles at £15, ... 33 15 0			
		888	6	0
11.	" P. M'Cuscar, do. do. do. 2 1/4 miles at £14 7s. 6d. per mile, ... 32 6 10			
12.	" Labourer's wages on the Cove Road, per Pay Lists Nos. 1 to 29, ... 224 15 8			
13.	" Pemberton Brothers, for deals, ... 120 8 7			
14.	" J. Shaw, as per account, ... 47 11 1			
15.	" M. Stevenson, for deals, ... 42 1 2			
16.	" J. French, for maintaining winter road to Cove in 1843-4, 3 miles 26 chains, at £7 10s. ... £24 18 9			
	" Do. do. Kilmarnock Road in do. 38 chains at do., ... 3 11 8			
		28	10	0
17.	" Labourers' wages on Kilmarnock Road, per Pay List No. 1, ... 29 18 2			
18.	" Do. on St. Lewis Road, per Pay Lists Nos. 1 to 9, ... 161 15 3			
19.	" M. Hamel, rent of a lot of ground leased on St. Lewis Road for deposit of stone, 1 year ending 30th April, 1844, ... 2 0 0			
20.	" J. Barbeau, for building a toll-house on Kilmarnock Road, ... 58 19 10			
21.	" B. Tremain, for broken stone, as per account, ... 62 10 0			
22.	" Labourers' wages on the Suede Road, per Pay Lists Nos. 1 to 24, ... 546 1 4			
	" J. West, for a lot of ground on the Suede Road for a toll-house, as per Deed of Sale, ... 25 0 0			
23.	" W. Mick, for broken stone, as per account, ... 473 11 3			
	" M. Nowlan, for a lot of ground on Kilmarnock Road for a toll-house, as per Deed of Sale, ... 50 0 0			
24.	" Labourers' wages on St. Charles' Road South, per Pay Lists Nos. 1 to 22, ... 299 0 6			
25.	" O. Moffat, for broken stone, as per account, ... 543 0 5			
26.	" F. Hacker, as per account, ... 1 8 4			
27.	" Labourers' wages on the St. Charles Road North, per Pay Lists Nos. 1 to 15, ... 240 6 3			
28.	" T. C. Aylwin, in case of Ouvrard vs. Sampson, ... 0 12 6			
29.	" Do. do. do. vs. Julien, ... 0 12 6			
30.	" Costs in case of Johnson vs. Julien, ... 1 4 6			
31.	" R. J. Cooper, for making plans and specifications of bridges, ... 6 10 0			
32.	" W. Ware, for survey of a proposed alteration in the line of the St. Charles Road, ... 3 0 0			
33.	" Fréchette & Co., for advertizing, ... 1 1 8			
34.	" City Treasurer, assessment for 1843 and 1844, ... 0 8 1			
35.	" J. Sewell, one year's rent of a letter box ending 30th April, 1845, ... 0 7 6			
36.	" W. Fielders, for repairing a gate, ... 1 3 0			
37.	" For building bridges on St. Charles' Road, as per Pay Lists Nos. 1 to 4, ... £265 11 10			
	" Less, cost of timber, the same being charged in Garneau's account, ... 74 15 6			
		190	16	4
38.	" G. Garneau, for timber for bridges and culverts, &c. ... 151 16 6			
39.	" G. O. Stuart's account, ... 43 9 5			
40.	" E. Glackmeyer's account, ... 45 15 0			
41.	" T. Cary & Co.'s account, ... 6 19 0			
42.	" L. Gauvin, for repairing Cap Rouge Bridge, ... 0 16 10			
43.	" T. Heaven, office rent for 6 months ending 30th April last, ... 8 15 0			
44.	" Costs in case of Kenny vs. Murray, ... 2 4 10			
45.	" R. Reid, Toll Collector at Cove Gate, on account of salary, ... 47 10 0			
46.	" W. Mundy, do. at St. Lewis Gate, do. ... 41 8 6			
47.	" J. Wilson, do. at St. Foy Gate, do. ... 46 0 0			
48.	" O. Moffat, do. at St. Charles' Gate, do. ... 47 12 6			
49.	" J. Murray, do. at Beauport Gate, do. ... 47 10 0			
50.	" J. Murphy, do. at Kilmarnock Gate, do. ... 3 0 0			
51.	" P. Gingras, do. at Cap Rouge Bridge, do. ... 12 6 8			
52.	" J. Pagé, do. at do. do. ... 11 0 0			
	Carried over, ... £ 4955 1 1			

Appendix (X.)

GENERAL ACCOUNT of monies received, &c.—(Continued.)

xidneppA (.X.)

29th January. Dr.

29th January.

		£	s.	d.
<i>Brought over,</i>		4955	1	1
No. 53.	To paid J. B. Boissonnault, for attending Office from 1st January to 30th November, 1844,	6	17	6
54.	“ The Secretary,	265	0	0
55.	“ Sundry contingent expenses, from 1st January to 30th November, 1844,	21	13	6
56.	“ City Bank, interest on Certificate No. 21 redeemed,	4	10	5
57.	“ W. B. Valteau, do. do. Nos. 13 to 18 redeemed,	16	5	6
	“ City Bank, amount of Certificate No. 21, £500 0 0			
	“ J. Watters, do. do. No. 29, 100 0 0			
	“ M. Chambers, balance of Certificate No. 31, 40 0 0			
	“ W. B. Valteau, amount of Certificates Nos. 13 to 18, 3000 0 0			
		3640	0	0
To cash on hand,		5	11	7
		£ 8914	19	7

Cr.

		£	s.	d.	
1844.					
August	1	By balance brought from old account,	923	0	9
		By amount loaned from the Seminary of Montreal, redeemable on the 1st January, 1852, borrowed on certificate at 6 per cent.,	4000	0	0
“	26	By do. loaned from Bank of Montreal, redeemable on the 1st January, 1848, borrowed on certificate at 6 per cent.,	1000	0	0
Dec.	21	By do. loaned from City Bank, redeemable on the 1st January, 1847, borrowed on certificate at 6 per cent.,	140	0	0
B No.	1	By Tolls collected at Cap Rouge Bridge, from 1st January to 30th November, 1844,	46	9	8
	2	By do. do. at St. Lewis Gate, from do. to 8th December, 1844,	353	4	1
	3	By do. do. at St. Foy Gate, from do. to do.	679	14	0
	4	By do. do. at St. Charles' Gate, from do. to do.	706	16	11
	5	By do. do. at Cove Gate, from do. to do.	682	17	6
	6	By do. do. at Beauport Gate, from do. to do.	378	8	6
	7	By do. do. at Kilmarnock Gate, from 12th November to do.	4	8	2
			£ 8914	19	7

J. PORTER,

Secretary to the Turnpike Trustees.

QUEBEC, 21st December, 1844.

REPORTS

Appendix (Y.)

Appendix (Y.)

29th January.

29th January.

And other PAPERS connected with OUTRAGES that have been committed in the vicinity of certain PUBLIC WORKS in progress, transmitted to the Legislative Assembly on the 29th January, 1845, by Message from His Excellency the Governor General, dated Montreal, 24th January, 1845.

Letter from G. S. Jarvis, Esquire, to the Provincial Secretary.

(Copy.)

CORNWALL, 28th October, 1844.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that, last week, I visited the western part of the District, for the purpose of holding the Division Courts. The day previous to my leaving home, viz: on the 22nd, the inhabitants in the Townships of Williamshurg and Osna-bruck residing on the bank of the St. Lawrence, were thrown into a state of alarm, by conduct on the part of the labourers on the Canal, that demands the attention of the Executive Government, and I beg, through you,

to report to His Excellency the Governor General, the result of an investigation I found it my duty, as a Magistrate, to make.

A large number of the labourers employed on the Rapid Plat, some of whom had fire-arms, proceeded in the morning of the 22nd instant, down to Farran's Point, and, with much violence, drove the Cork men from the work. During their march down, they entered the houses of the inhabitants living on the bank of the river, compelled them to furnish food and drink for which they refused to pay, and forcibly carried off all the fire-arms they could find. As I was aware of the presence of a Company of the 14th Regiment at the place at which the election was being holden, in the rear of the Township of Williamshurg, I took some affidavits from the par-

Appendix
(Y.)

29th January.

ties injured, with the intention of issuing a warrant, and calling upon the officer commanding, to aid, if necessary, in its execution; but the parties interested declared their unwillingness to prosecute, fearful of injury to themselves or property, so soon as the Troops shall be removed.

From the information I have obtained from the Engineer, Mr. Mills, and also from Mr. Carman, a Magistrate residing in the neighbourhood, I feel quite confident that there is an absolute necessity for a military force in the neighbourhood, and I beg most earnestly to urge His Excellency the Governor General, to consider the propriety of this measure. From Mr. Mills and Mr. Carman I have received a corroboration of some of the particulars which I shall presently relate; and by them I am also told that the Contractors will, in a few days, be compelled to reduce the wages of the labourers, this measure having become necessary from the shortness of the days. They apprehend an immediate strike by the labourers, and a recourse by them to acts of violence against the Contractors, and depredations on the farmers. I am informed that one Contractor dares not come near his work, and that another is so much afraid of the labourers employed by him, that they work as they please, and set him at defiance.

In the short space of time which I was able to spare from the duty in which I was immediately engaged, I ascertained that three guns were taken within the space of a mile, and I have no doubt that many more were got in the same illegal manner. I was then, and am still, quite ill from a severe cold, or I would have had a more thorough investigation.

Persons are frequently stopped on the road, and their teams detained until they give the labourers money to buy liquor. The shop of Mr. Holden was entered some time ago by two men, who directed thirteen yards of flannel to be cut off for them; as soon as this was done they made off; the clerk attempted to prevent them, and he was violently assaulted. The next day they threatened him, should he attempt to make any complaint. The owner, Mr. Holden, assured me that he had been advised by some of the more respectable men, not to take any steps to punish the perpetrators of this act, as it would not be safe for him to do so.

Thomas Hetherington, a grocer, John Capel, a saddler, and one Ryan, a shoemaker, have had their doors and windows broken, and their persons assaulted; they have been compelled to leave the place.

It was stated to me that a person calling himself a Police-man, is stationed at Mariatown, but that he does not exert himself in any way, and that he says he is merely there to report. As I do not recognize him as a Peace Officer in this District, I did not send for him.

John A. Pierce, a tavern-keeper, has had his house and bar, in Mariatown, broken open in the night by two persons, one of them, armed with a knife, threatened to take his life. He was afraid to make any complaint. He has lately been threatened for the part he took at the last election by a person calling himself the President of the Vigilant Society, and boasts of having a body guard which he can call at a moment's notice.

One man sold half a cord of wood, and the purchasers took fifteen cords away.

Several labourers went to the house of a person named Rulers; at their request he gave them some cider to drink; on his refusing to fill a keg for them to carry away, he was knocked down and beaten violently.

another person had every apple in his cellar taken away, and dare not seek redress.

The people loudly complain that they are not protected from these outrages. That they are afraid to seek redress, and that the Magistrates and Peace Officers dare not act.

I have reason to believe that these statements are true, and I humbly trust that His Excellency the Governor General will take such steps as may be in his power, to aid the Civil authority in putting a stop to these lawless proceedings. I feel confident that this can only be done by having such a force in the neighbourhood as will overawe the labourers; and if arrangements could be made by the Board of Works, by which the Cork and Connaught men could be employed in different parts of the Province, one great cause of excitement would be removed.

I beg to urge the necessity of immediate steps being taken, as it will be necessary to make arrangements for the accommodation of the Troops; and should there be any difficulty in obtaining the services of the Soldiers of the Regular Service, I would respectfully suggest to His Excellency the Governor General, that Volunteers from the Militia Regiments could be procured.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed,) G. S. JARVIS,
Judge Dt. Ct.

HON. D. DALY,
&c. &c. &c.

Letter from G. S. Jarvis, Esquire, to the Provincial Secretary.

(Copy.)

CORNWALL, 30th October, 1844.

SIR,—With reference to my letter of the 28th instant, I have the honour to send you herewith a letter from Mr. Holden, Post Master, Williamsburg, which I beg you will have the kindness to lay before His Excellency, the Governor General.

I have, &c. &c.

(Signed,) G. S. JARVIS.

Letter from Mr. James Holden to G. S. Jarvis, Esquire.

(Copy.)

WEST WILLIAMSBURG, 28th October, 1844.

G. S. JARVIS, Esquire,

DEAR SIR,—I really wish you were here, or that some Magistrate would take steps to bring to justice some of the lawless ruffians with which we are at present surrounded.

I take the liberty to communicate to you some further outrages transpired since you left here the other day, in order that you may (if you have not already

Appendix
(Y.)

29th January.

Appendix
(Y.)

29th January.

sent off your documents collected when here) add these to the list. On Saturday evening last, a party of the Canallers went to the house of Joseph Sawyer, an old inhabitant of this place, and robbed him of his fire-arms; and, last night, a large party went back of this place to the several concessions, and took guns from three different houses, viz. from Jacob Bedsted, Joseph Hutt, and Lewis Hutt; Lewis Hutt at first refused to give up his gun, but was at once threatened, and a gun pointed to his breast, if he did not at once surrender it up. It is ascertained that a good portion of these people have now fire-arms; some have long knives and other deadly weapons. Serious threats have been made against some of the people here, and that the black flag would be hoisted in Mariatown, so soon as the troops leave; and it is apprehended by some of us, from some remarks that have fallen from some of these desperate creatures, that they are accumulating these arms for the purpose of making an attack on the soldiers here, when they are off their guard or asleep. I really think that immediate steps should be taken in order to get from those people all the arms they may have. Our Magistrates here do not seem willing to act in this way, as they reside among them, for fear, no doubt, that they would seek opportunity to be avenged. The present state of things here is truly deplorable; and I hope and trust that the necessary protection required may be not long withheld from us, and for which I shall feel grateful for your kind interference in the matter for us.

(Signed,) JAMES HOLDEN.

Deposition of Margaret Daily.

EASTERN DISTRICT, }
TO WIT: }

Personally came and appeared before me, G. C. Wood, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the Eastern District, Margaret Daily, wife of Daniel Daily, of the town of Cornwall, in the said District, saddler, who, being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists, deposes and saith, that about two months since deponent's husband opened a grocery, saddler's shop, and meat shop, at Farran's Point, in the Township of Osnabrock in the said District, on the line of the St. Lawrence Canal, which was kept by deponent and her son Thomas; that the building for this purpose was erected by deponent's husband; that deponent and her said son, peaceably and quietly carried on their business therein until the evening of Tuesday the twenty-second instant, when a large body of Canallers from Williamsburg, distant about fifteen miles, attacked the premises, and during that evening, and the two following days, insisted upon deponent and her son leaving the house, and taking their effects with them, as they intended to burn it; that they damaged and destroyed a part of the effects therein, and it was with difficulty this deponent could save the remainder; that they threatened deponent very violently, and told her, if she, her husband, or any of the family, ever appeared again at Farran's Point, that they would use violence towards them; and further deponent saith, that they completely destroyed the house, having rendered it quite uninhabitable; that the only reason for this attack, deponent believes to be, that she and her husband emigrated from Munster to this country; that the Canallers threatened all the Munster people they having also attacked Mr. Ryan, of the Long Sault, and several other Munster people; that this deponent and her said husband emigrated from Munster about twenty years ago to this Province, where they have resided ever since, and reared a family; that deponent

and her family never interfered in the quarrels of the Canallers, but were peaceably and quietly pursuing their said business when they were attacked and their home destroyed, and property damaged as aforesaid; that until protection is afforded to the emigrants from Munster, they will be prevented from working on the Canal, or remaining in the neighbourhood.

(Signed,) MARGARET ^{her} X DAILY.
mark.

Sworn before me at Cornwall, }
this 29th October, 1844. }

(Signed,) G. C. WOOD, J. P.

Deposition of Thomas Daily.

EASTERN DISTRICT, }
TO WIT: }

Personally appeared before me, the Justice above named, Thomas Daily, son of Margaret Daily above mentioned, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, deposes and saith, that the foregoing deposition of Margaret Daily has been read over to him, and that he believes the same to be true.

(Signed,) THOMAS DAILY.

Sworn before me at Cornwall, }
this 29th October, 1844. }

(Signed,) G. C. WOOD.

We are well acquainted with Daniel Daily, and have no hesitation in stating that he is a well conducted man of undoubted loyalty, and his affidavits are entitled to full credit. Three of his sons bore arms during the late troubles in 1837 and 1838.

(Signed,)

ALEXANDER M'LEAN.
G. C. WOOD.
GEORGE MACDONELL.
ROLLAND M'DONALD.
WILLIAM CLINE, and
WILLIAM MATTICE

CORNWALL, }
4th November, 1844. }

Letter from the Chairman of the Board of Works to the Provincial Secretary.

(Copy.)

BOARD OF WORKS,
Montreal, 5th November, 1844.

SIR,—I have the honour to acquaint you, for His Excellency's information, that from communications I have had with Captain Wetherall, and the Quarter Master General, finding it to be the Governor General's determination to place a party of Military on the Lachine Canal, I have taken the steps necessary for having suitable Barracks, &c., prepared for them. At the same time I am very desirous of drawing His Excellency's attention to the fact of parties of Military being equally, if not much more required at the upper works, at least

Appendix
(Y.)

29th January.

Appendix
(Y.)

29th January.

at those in the vicinity of Edwardsburg and Williamsburg. The Works there must necessarily be pushed on vigorously this winter; and from the number of labourers congregated in the neighbourhood, the state of insubordination they are in, and the continued outrages perpetrated by them, such as parading with arms, taking arms from houses, and forcing into houses, &c. I am of opinion that the peace of the country there cannot be maintained this winter without the aid of Military. I conceive a party consisting of a Subaltern and about 25 men at each place, would be quite sufficient, and there are active Magistrates in the immediate vicinity of each.

Should His Excellency decide on stationing Troops there, no time should be lost in making the necessary preparations for their accommodation.

I would also take the liberty of stating that I think it highly desirable that a Bill should be introduced, at an early period of the ensuing Session of Parliament, authorizing the disarming of men under certain circumstances.

I have, &c.

(Signed,) HAMILTON H. KILLALY.

Honourable D. DALY,
Provincial Secretary.

Letter from G. S. Jarvis, Esquire, and four other Justices of the Peace.

(Copy.)

CORNWALL, 25th November, 1844.

SIR,—In forwarding the accompanying documents, the undersigned have the honour to request that you will call the attention of His Excellency the Governor General, to the deplorable state to which Her Majesty's subjects, residing on the front of the Townships of Os-nabruck, Williamsburg and Matilda, have been reduced by the lawless proceedings of the labourers employed on the Canal. The undersigned do not hesitate to say that the Civil power is entirely set at nought, and that it is absolutely necessary to have an armed force to preserve order.

The inhabitants very loudly and very justly complain that their lives and property have been left entirely at the mercy of these lawless people; and that, unless a portion of the large unemployed Military Force now in the country, be sent for their protection, they will feel that the Government is unmindful of their safety.

The undersigned beg to add that a communication on this subject was forwarded on the 28th October, to which no answer has been received.

A number of Stand of Arms, and supplies of Ammunition are in the possession of the Captains of some of the Companies of Militia, which are subject to be seized upon by these people. Daily endeavours are made by them to possess themselves of the fire-arms of private individuals, and frequently with success. Should they obtain a knowledge of the places where the Militia Arms are deposited, the consequences may be serious in the extreme.

The house of Captain Weager of Williamsburg, was lately searched in the night, and the arms would

have been found, had not Mrs. Weager and her daughters removed them by the back-door, while her husband contrived to engage the intruders in conversation at the front of the house.

An attempt to conceal those arms may not prove successful, and if distributed among the inhabitants there is less chance of their safety.

The undersigned desire most strongly to assure His Excellency that they are impressed with the conviction, that there is an absolute necessity for the immediate action of the Government, and that any delay may be attended with the most fatal results.

We have, &c. &c.

(Signed,) GEO. S. JARVIS, J. P.
G. C. WOOD, J. P.
P. VAN KOUHNET, J. P.
W. CLINE, J. P.
WM. MATTICE, J. P.

Letter from Mr. J. Brouse to Judge Jarvis.

MATILDA, November 20th, 1844.

MY DEAR SIR,—I take the liberty to inform you, that the labourers on section No. 1, Point Iroquois, are threatening to burn and destroy the buildings of Mr. Chamberlin, the Contractor, as well as the property of Her Majesty's peaceable subjects. Indeed, from the representations made, I have no hesitation in saying, that unless the Government send us Troops to protect the lives and property of Her Majesty's subjects, there will be lives lost, as well as property destroyed. Mr. Chamberlin, the Contractor on Point Iroquois, section No. 1, proposed to furnish a suitable building to make Barracks for one Company of men immediately, provided they can be sent; his building will be the proper place of location for one Company, and Mariatown another Company, which, I think, would have the desired effect of keeping them quiet. I hope you will use your influence with the Government to have the Troops come immediately, or the Works will be suspended, on this section at least.

I remain, dear Sir,

(Signed,) J. BROUSE,

Judge JARVIS,
&c. &c.

Letter from Mr. John Bedsted, Senior, to Judge Jarvis.

(Copy.)

WILLIAMSBURG, 28th October, 1844.

SIR,—I beg to inform you that within the last three months past, the Canallers have taken and burned upwards of one hundred pannels of fence on the front of my premises, and built a number of shanties near my dwelling, all occupied by Canallers, under the employ of Mr. Elliott, Contractor. I have made complaint to Mr. Elliott, and cannot get any satisfaction. I have complained to Mr. Mills, Engineer, Mr. Freeland; and all to no purpose; complain

Appendix
(Y.)

29th January

Appendix
(Y.)

23th January.

to a Magistrate I dare not, for fear of enraging them, so that my life or property would be in danger. I now beg to appeal to you; I have heard that you are interesting yourself to secure us Troops, so that we will not be induced when we find it necessary to appeal to the law for protecting our rights.

I am a man of upwards of seventy years of age, and am not able to look after my affairs as I at one time could, but I do hope that something will be done to protect us; if it is necessary for me to make an affidavit of the fact, I will do so; the front of my farm now is a Common, and they continue to plunder.

(Signed,) JOHN BEDSTED, Senr.

Judge JARVIS.

Presentment of a Jury.

The Jurors for our Sovereign Lady the Queen, on their oaths present, that on or about the 25th September last, John Capel, residing at Mariatown in this District, was violently assaulted, and driven out of his house and shop by a party of Canallers who violently beat him and threatened to take his life, in consequence of which he was obliged to leave his house and shop, to his serious loss and inconvenience; he is also knowing to several other peaceable inhabitants who have been treated in a similar manner.

The Jurors also present, that Margaret Daily, wife of Daniel Daily who kept a grocery and provision store at Farran's Point, was, on or about the 23rd October last, violently assaulted by a party of Canallers, her house and shop broken into, and she ordered to leave it on the following day, which she was compelled to do; and that her house is now occupied by one of the Canallers, and that she has suffered great loss in consequence.

The Jurors also present, that Edmond Ryan had a store at Farran's Point in this District, and that on or about the 23rd October last, he was forced by the Canallers to leave his store and remove his goods; that they took from him a gun and ammunition, and that he has suffered great loss in consequence of being deprived of his store.

The Jurors for our Sovereign Lady the Queen, therefore present, that His Excellency the Governor General be recommended to send such a Militia Force on the line of the Canal as will be sufficient to prevent a recurrence of such outrages upon the peaceable inhabitants, and against the peace of our Sovereign Lady the Queen.

(Signed,) FINLAY SINCLAIR,
Foreman.

Statement of Mr. Peter Whaling.

Peter Whaling, Teamster, in the employ of the firm of John Cliff & Co., states that on Friday last, between four and five o'clock, P. M., he being in company with the other teams (seven in number,) drawing stone from a quarry owned by Messrs. Birrie and Burke, was, on leaving the quarry, stopped by two men armed with pistols, one of which was presented to my breast, ordering me to deliver a letter to Mr.

Goodwillie at the peril of my life, and that if myself or any of the other teams or teamsters returned to this place or Lachine for stone, they must mark the consequence. I felt intimidated, and do not think I would know the men again.

The above acknowledged to in the presence of A. BURRET, Esq. and JOHN CLIFF.

Montreal, January 1st, 1845.

Statement of Mr. Richard Burke.

At the request of Messrs. Cliff and Telfer, I give the following statement that I heard from two men convenient to my quarry, against Mr. Goodwillie, and that is as follows, viz:—

Messrs. Goodwillie & Co. having sent some horses to my quarry for the purpose of drawing some stone, and upon getting loaded, and convenient to the toll road, I heard one man saying to the men who drove the horses: "Who are you working for?" and the man did not speak, and instantly I heard them say: "Cannot you speak?" and then the man said, "For the Contractors," and they said: "Is it Goodwillie?" and the man answered "Yes!" and the same man enquired if Goodwillie was here, and the carter replied "No!" and then these men said that they expected they would have been at Lachine to-day, and supposed that they would be there to-morrow, and uttered some oaths signifying that if they would find them here or at Lachine, they would make them suffer; and then I enquired what was the matter or what was the meaning of this, and in reply to this, one man said: "Do you want to stand in Goodwillie's shoes?" upon which the carter replied that I had nothing to do with Goodwillie, and then the same man said: "I want Goodwillie's life," and said: "I am after writing a letter to him from the road," and said: "I do not want to injure any man but Goodwillie;" and then the carter asked: "May I go with this load?" and he replied: "You may, but we will be on the watch for you here and at Lachine," and upon going away I heard them say they did not want to injure any man here.

This is as near as I can recollect what passed that afternoon.

(Signed,) RICHARD BURKE.

P. S. These men were armed with a pistol each, which they held in their hands.

(Signed,) R. B.

Statement of Mr. John Riley.

John Riley, foreman for Messrs. M'Grann & Co., states, that a teamster called and threatened to destroy the buildings at the quarries at Mile End, and warned me to leave the place as my life was threatened; this man was not in the employ of Mr. M'Grann. Our teams were frequently stopped and threatened.

I saw one of our men attack one of our teamsters, seize the horses, and charge the man not to continue to draw stones, at his peril.

Appendix
(Y.)

29th January.

Appendix
(Y.)

9th January.

Three-fourths of the men at the quarries are willing to work; but they are restrained from fear of the one-fourth.

One hundred or two hundred men came from Mile-End avowedly to stop the quarrying.

On the night of the 31st December, the door of our Office was broken open; I saw the men there but was not able to identify them, nor was any other person.

A shot was fired, but evidently was not aimed at any one; I heard that a man threatened to hire sleighs to bring men from Lachine to destroy our shanties, but I did not learn his name.

None of our men dare go to work. We have 150 men and 15 teams.

(Signed,) JOHN RILEY.

January 1st, 1845.

Letter from Mr. John H. Connolly, with one enclosure.

(Copy.)

BOARD OF WORKS,
Montreal, 24th December, 1844.

SIR,—I am directed to send for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, a copy of a Letter received this day from Mr. Mills, the Engineer to the Board, on the Prescott Canals.

(Signed,) JOHN H. CONOLLY,
Clerk.

Enclosure in preceding Letter.

(Copy.)

WILLIAMSBURG, December 20th, 1844.

DEAR SIR,—A farmer comes in and says "that the workmen upon the Canal are burning up all his fences," which is true in many instances, to an extent amounting to large expenses.

In view of the existing state of things, insubordination,—absence of control,—want of protection,—what can be said?

The Contractors are not in fault; the Civil Authorities dare not act, and I see not but the Government must pay said losses.

(Signed,) J. B. MILLS.

Petition to the Governor General.

To His Excellency Sir CHARLES TROPHILUS METCALE, C. B. Governor-in-Chief of the Provinces of British North America, &c.

The Petition of the Justices of the Peace and other Inhabitants of the County of Dundas, in the vicinity of the Public Works now in progress,

HUMBLE SHREWETH!

That from the conduct which the labourers (of the said Works) are pursuing, we have reason to appre-

Appendix
(Y.)

29th January.

hend that the laws will be violated and set at naught, inasmuch as the said labourers have forcibly broken open houses and taken out fire-arms, and are furnishing themselves with arms and ammunition by various means, and from various sources; and also have resisted and set the laws at defiance. Under these circumstances, your Petitioners humbly pray that an armed force of at least two Companies of Her Majesty's Troops may be located on the line of the Public Works in said County, during the continuance of said Works, in order to protect the persons and property of the peaceable inhabitants, as well as to assist in enforcing the laws of our land; and, as in duty bound, your Petitioners will ever pray.

Dated at Matilda, Dundas County,
2nd November, 1844.

(Signed,) PETER SHAVER, J. P.
JACOB BROUSE, J. P.
And six others.

(Copy.)

Complaint and Information.

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT, }
TO WIT: }

The complaint and information of James Uphrey, of the Township of Edwardsburg, in the Johnstown District, Yeoman, taken upon oath, this second November, 1844, before James McIlmoyl, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for said District. The said informant, upon his oath, saith, that Darby Riley, labourer on the Canal, did assault and beat this deponent when he arrested the said Darby Riley on a warrant for assault on John Easton, and knocked him down and kicked him; and the said John Easton was in the employment of the Contractors.

JAMES UPHREY.

Taken, Subscribed and Sworn before me, }
at Edwardsburg, in the said Johnstown }
District, this 2nd November, 1844.

(Signed,) J. M'ILMOYL, J. P.

Deposition of the Rev. Joseph Sawyers.

EASTERN DISTRICT, }
TO WIT: }

Personally appeared before me, Peter Shayer, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District, the Rev. Joseph Sawyers, and on oath depose and saith, that between three and four o'clock in the morning of the 27th instant, three persons appeared at deponent's window and demanded deponent's fire-arms, and by being refused they then broke open the door, and one came into the house and went into the bed-room, and carried away deponent's gun, although solicited not to do so.

(Signed,) JOSEPH SAWYERS.

Sworn before me, at Matilda, }
this 28th October, 1844. }

(Signed,) PETER SHAVER, J. P.

Appendix
(Y.)

29th January.

Reports of Mr. J. B. Mills.

No. 2. PURSUANT TO LETTER, (5370.)

GALOPS, *January 18th, 1845.*

The work of Andrew Elliott, Contractor, Section 2, Galops, is in such a state of forwardness, that in view of his responsibilities and his interests as Contractor, he should not move a single yard of earth during the winter or while the frost is in the ground: but has a large quantity of stone to move which must be done *now*.

The workmen have heretofore stopped his teams, at the same time informed him that unless he employed *them*, his *teams* shall not work; and he is now employing some fifty men, greatly to his disadvantage, in order to get his stone delivered, compelled to do so in the absence of that protection which the Government ought to afford. His views are that said disadvantage is to be made up to him by the Government in some form or other ultimately.

WEST WILLIAMSBURGH, *January 20th, 1845.*

Last evening ten labourers went upon the farm of Mr. Rossiter, and took a lot of new cedar rails; made several visits,—were seen by Mr. Rossiter and several others. Mr. Rossiter went to them, and requested them to leave the rails as they were difficult to get, but they were welcome to go to his wood, or wood pile, and get wood,—all to no purpose, they went on with their pilfering. If the "Board of Works" don't see us paid, the Government must.

WEST WILLIAMSBURGH, *21st January, 1845.*

This moment a messenger comes in and reports that the teams of Messrs Chamberlin & Co. are stopped by some unemployed labourers.

January 21st, 1845.

A gang of some forty men came down the road, swearing they will have work, pushed Mr. Norval rudely aside, and threatened him personally if they do not get work; he being unwilling to be bullied, refused them; they then proceeded to stop the teams of Chamberlin & Co. and unload them in the road and threaten destruction; even the citizens of the County hauling timber to Chamberlin & Co. are stopped, and all this in the *Queen's Highway*, the Main Street of Mariatown, and in the middle of the day. The stones they unloaded from the teams are now lying in the said *Queen's Highway* as witnesses to the above.

The Chamberlins are now, from compulsion simply, employing one hundred and ninety men, and losing every day, and their lives are threatened in the open day at noon-time.

The above is Chamberlin & Co's. version of the occurrence of the above date.

Many farms upon the front and in the vicinity of the Canals are, by the pilfering of rails, rendered Commons. The owners conclude that the said *farms cannot be worked next year*, and that the Government must and will pay them, not only for the loss of the rails, but for the loss of the crops.

(Signed) J. B. MILLS.

(To be continued)

Letter from R. P. Boucher, Esquire,

SEYMOUR EAST, *31st December, 1844.*

SIR,—I have the honour of addressing you, requesting that you will be pleased to lay before His Excellency the Governor General, the present alarming state of the Township of Seymour, from the riotous proceedings of the workmen employed by the Board of Works. The original cause of the dispute arose from quarrels amongst two parties of Irishmen, one from Munster, and the other from Connaught; so long as they have confined their disputes amongst themselves, I have not thought it advisable to interfere, believing that they would quietly settle their differences; but, from information obtained yesterday and this day, I have reason to expect that serious attacks are meditated upon the peaceable inhabitants of this Township in consequence of a building and store containing a large quantity of goods having been burnt down last night, and other alarming symptoms, the officers employed by the Board of Works have considered it expedient to stop the Works; threats have been heard of attacks to be made on the dwelling houses of the settlers. I am one of three Magistrates residing in the Township, one of whom is too ill to render any assistance, though quite ready to co-operate in keeping the Peace; but, with a scattered population, it is impossible to assemble a sufficient number of persons, to be sworn in as Special Constables, to act in case of any emergency. The inhabitants are unanimously loyal and well disposed, but before they could be assembled, much mischief, and probably loss of life and property might ensue; I, therefore, at the earnest request of all the most influential and respectable inhabitants of the Township, most respectfully pray that His Excellency will be pleased to order a sufficient number of troops to be sent for the protection of the lives and property of the inhabitants, and that they may be quartered in the Township, until such time as the Works carrying on are completed. If I may take the liberty of suggesting what amount of force might be requisite, I would say that a Subaltern's Guard of thirty men might be sufficient to aid the Civil power.

With much respect,

I have, &c.

(Signed,) R. P. BOUCHER, J. P.

Letter from Mr. John P. Gibbs to Captain Higginson.

(Copy.)

RAINNES FALLS,
Seymour, *January 6th, 1845.*

SIR,—During disturbances which have recently occurred on the Public Works in this Township, my store, containing goods exceeding £200 in value, has been wilfully set fire to, and every thing totally consumed.

I have dreaded some act of vengeance on the part of the men for some time past, more especially since the announcement of the liberation of Mr. O'Connell; they having on that occasion lit a very large bonfire at a very dangerous proximity to my store, I ventured to remonstrate with them at the impropriety of their having it in so dangerous a situation. I requested them to remove it to a place where no injury could be done. This remonstrance they construed into a declaration of my political feelings; and that same night they declared

Appendix
(Y.)

29th January.

with one voice "that they would be revenged;" and, during the late disturbances I took a very active part, together with those who were well affected, in protecting the lives and property of those threatened.

It is now nearly three years past since I arrived in this Province from the Mother Country, and after diligent attention to business had made for myself a standing sufficient to induce me to remain permanently in this Township; of this prospect, I have been most cruelly deprived in consequence of the destruction of my property.

I have been induced to take this liberty, trusting that on your representing my misfortune to His Excellency the Governor General, that he may be pleased to cause me to be indemnified for my loss, seeing that I risked every thing in taking so active a part in protecting the lives of my fellow subjects, as well as the public property.

Begging you will excuse this boldness,

I remain, &c.

(Signed,) JOHN P. GIBBS.

CAPT. HIGGINSON,
&c. &c. &c.

Letter from W. C. Meredith, Esquire, to Mr. Hopkirk, Assistant Secretary:

SIR,—I have the honour of enclosing the accompanying affidavits to your address, in compliance with the request of Mr. John Fisher of this city, and of the persons who have made the affidavits.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) W. C. MEREDITH.

HOPKIRK, Esquire,
Assistant Secretary.

Deposition of Mr. John Carmichael.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }
District of Montreal. }

John Carmichael, of Côte St. Paul, in the District of Montreal, farmer, being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists, doth depose and say, that a great number of men employed in working upon the Lachine Canal, have, for the last week and upwards, been conducting themselves in a violent, tumultuous, and illegal manner; that the said men declare themselves to be from Cork, and from places near Cork, in Ireland, and call themselves Cork-men, and have publicly avowed their determination of compelling all persons from Connaught or from the North of Ireland, who have heretofore worked on the works of the said Canal, to abstain for the future from working on the works of the said Canal; that for the purpose of intimidating the said men from Connaught and from the North of Ireland, the said men from Cork have paraded both by day and night, in the neighbourhood of the said works, armed with fire-arms; that some days ago a notice was served upon this deponent, requiring him not to harbour a certain person named Patrick Fallan who was then employed upon the said Canal, and was then living

Appendix
(Y.)

29th January.

with this deponent, and informing this deponent that if he allowed the said Fallan to remain in his house, that he, the deponent, should share the fate of Sicard, (a man who had been previously shot at on the said Canal,) and that the same gun should be used in killing the deponent which had been used against Sicard; that numerous other threatening notices of the description of that above alluded to have been posted up in different places of the said works of the said Canal; that the said men, calling themselves Cork-men, have succeeded in compelling a great number of the said men calling themselves Connaught men, and North of Ireland men, to leave the said works altogether, and many of the said men from Connaught and from the North of Ireland are, as this deponent verily believes, in the neighbourhood of the said works, and are afraid to work thereon, and have been driven from the buildings which they occupied. And further this deponent saith not.

(Signed,) JOHN CARMICHAEL.

Sworn before me at Montreal, this }
twenty-first day of October, 1844. }

(Signed,) WILLIAM CONNOLLY, J. P.

Deposition of Mr. Cornelius H. Finlay.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }
District of Montreal. }

Cornelius H. Finlay, of Côte St. Paul, in the District of Montreal, Contractor, being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, doth depose and say, that from Saturday, the nineteenth day of October instant, to the present time, a great number of men who have been recently employed at the works upon the Lachine Canal, have been conducting themselves in an illegal and tumultuous manner, and so as to place the peaceable inhabitants along the line of the Canal in danger, both with respect to their property and lives; that for the last eight or ten days these men have on numerous occasions, after night-fall, met in great numbers, and discharged fire-arms for the purpose of intimidating the peaceable inhabitants residing near the places at which the said men so meet, and more particularly for the purpose of intimidating certain men from Connaught, in Ireland, and from the North of Ireland, who have also been working on the said Canal, and are herein-after spoken of; that a great number of the said men declare themselves to be natives of the County of Cork, in Ireland, and others of the said men are from Connaught, in Ireland; that the said men from Cork and who call themselves Cork-men, have publicly declared their intention of compelling all Connaught men, and men from the North of Ireland, to leave the works on the said Canal, and the said men from Cork have publicly said that any of the said men from Connaught or from the North of Ireland, who remained upon the said Canal, that is to say, who continued to work upon the said Canal after the night of the 22nd instant, should be rendered unable to leave, and that no Connaught man or North of Ireland man, found upon the Canal after the before mentioned period, should be spared; that these declarations as to compelling the Connaught and North of Ireland men to leave the works of the said Canal, have been made in the most violent and threatening manner, and for the express purpose of compelling the men from Connaught and the North of Ireland to leave the said works of the said Canal; and the said men from Cork have publicly declared that no men from Connaught or the North of Ireland shall be al-

Appendix
(Y.)

29th January.

lowed to work upon the said Canal, and have by force prevented the last mentioned men from working upon the said Canal. That the said Cork-men have, by threats and intimidation, and, in some instances, by force and violence, driven the said men from Connaught and the North of Ireland from the said works on the said Canal. That many of the said men from Connaught and the North of Ireland have wholly abandoned the said works, and others of the said men are in the neighbourhood of the said works, but are obliged to remain concealed, in consequence of the violence and threats of the said men from Cork. That this deponent hath, on different occasions within the last eight or ten days, seen bands of the said men calling themselves Cork-men, of from five to thirty men in each band, parading themselves with fire-arms, for the purpose of intimidating the said men from Connaught and from the North of Ireland. That this deponent hath seen, to the best of his knowledge, as many as twenty-five stand of fire-arms in the possession of the said men from Cork, or calling themselves Cork-men, at one time. And this deponent doth verily believe that the greater number of the said men from Cork have now fire-arms in their possession. That on Saturday night last, a building occupied by men from Connaught and the North of Ireland was fired, into by the said men from Cork, as this deponent verily believes, and a number of bullets passed into the building. That this day this deponent saw a number of the said men from Cork, armed with shovels, picks and stones, chasing a man from Connaught, in consequence of his not having left the works within the time ordered by the said men from Cork, and the said men from Cork have, in many other respects, conducted themselves in the most violent, illegal and tumultuous manner for some days back, and this deponent verily believes that his life and property is in danger in consequence of his being a native of the North of Ireland, and of his residing in the neighbourhood of the said Canal, where the said men from Cork are working. And further this deponent saith not.

(Signed,) CORNELIUS H. FINLAY.

Sworn before me, at Montreal, this }
twenty-first day of October, 1844. }

(Signed,) WILLIAM CONNOLLY, J. P.

Letter from C. Wetherall, Esquire, to James Hopkirk, Esquire.

LACHINE POLICE OFFICE,
October 31st, 1844.

SIR,—I beg to return the depositions of John Carmichael and Cornelius H. Finlay, of Côte St. Paul, which have been referred to me, by order of the Governor General, for my Report thereon.

The facts stated in these depositions are generally correct. It is very common with these people to issue threatening notices of the description described in the depositions, and which it is impossible to prevent, as they are generally posted during the night on some part of the premises of the party intended to be thus intimidated; but I am of opinion, as the labourers are now beyond all moral control, that a stop should be put to the bodies of armed men who are in the habit of parading the line at night, as described in the depositions, and thereby causing intimidation to the peaceable inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

Appendix
(Y.)

29th January.

This can only be effected by posting detachments of Troops along the line, ready to assist the Civil power, in case of the parties being found too strong to be arrested by the Police.

I would suggest, for the consideration of the Governor General, the expediency of having detachments of Infantry at the following places on the line of Canal, viz: at Lachine, where there is a barrack; Côte St. Paul, where an Officer and twenty five men can be quartered in a stone house, the property of the Board of Works; and a third detachment at a post between these two points, where the largest body of labourers is located; one hundred rank and file thus distributed, would, I apprehend, be sufficient for the purpose.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed,) C. WETHERALL,
Stip. Mag.

JAMES HOPKIRK, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary,
Montreal.

Letter from the Provincial Secretary to the Military Secretary to the Commander of the Forces.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
15th November, 1844.

THE MILITARY SECRETARY
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER OF THE
FORCES.

SIR,—I have the honour, by command of the Governor General, to transmit to you herewith, the accompanying copy of a Report from the Stipendiary Magistrate on the line of the Lachine Canal, and of certain depositions therein referred to, with the request that you will be pleased to lay the same before His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, and to inform His Excellency that the Governor General is of opinion that it is very desirable no time should be lost in stationing Troops on the line of the Lachine Canal, so as to afford needful protection to the inhabitants. It is the intention of the Provincial Government to submit such a measure to Parliament as may relieve the Troops from the necessity of continuing thus stationed after the contemplated law shall have come into force. But, in the meantime, I am to express to you the Governor General's wish that you should move His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, to issue the necessary orders to effect the proposed temporary arrangement.

Captain Wetherall has received instructions to communicate with you on the subject, and act in concert with any Officers whom His Excellency may detach for the service.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) D. DALY,
Secretary.

Appendix
(Y.)
20th January.

Letter from the Provincial Secretary to C. Wetherall, Esquire.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
15th November, 1844.

C. WETHERALL, Esq., J. P.
&c. &c. &c.
Lachine.

SIR,—With reference to your Report of the 31st ult., I am commanded by the Governor General to inform you that His Excellency has directed the necessary application to be made to the Commander of the Forces, for the stationing of Troops on the line of the Lachine Canal, till such time as other provision can be made by law for the efficient maintenance of the public peace; I am, accordingly, to desire that you will lose no time in placing yourself in communication with the military authorities on the subject, and that you will co-operate with any Officers who may be detached on the service in question.

I am also to convey to you His Excellency's instructions that you should proceed with the least possible delay to take the necessary steps, under the provisions of the law in force in Lower Canada, for disarming the labourers along the line of the Canal.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) D. DALY,
Secretary.

Letter from the Military Secretary to the Commander of the Forces, to the Provincial Secretary.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 16th November, 1844.

SIR,—Having submitted to the Commander of the Forces your letter of yesterday's date, with enclosures, (herewith returned) relating to the stationing of Troops on the line of the Lachine Canal, so as to afford needful protection to the inhabitants, I am directed to request you will be good enough to favour me with a statement of the number of labourers employed on the above Canal, as also at Beauharnois, for His Excellency's information, as it is necessary previous to any orders being issued to carry into effect the arrangement proposed by you, that this should be ascertained.

With respect to the latter paragraph, the Commander of the Forces would beg you to refer Captain Wetherall to Captain Ready of the Quarter Master General's Department, who will have the execution of any orders that may be issued by His Excellency for this service.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed,) BROOKE TAYLOR, M. S.

The PROVINCIAL SECRETARY,
&c. &c. &c.,
Government House.

It would be advantageous if His Excellency could be informed of the number of labourers employed by the Board of Works on all the Canals having works in progress throughout the Province.

Appendix
(Y.)
20th January.

Letter from the Provincial Secretary to the Chairman of the Board of Works.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
18th November, 1844.

Hon. H. H. KILLALY,
Chairman, Board of Works.

SIR,—I have the honour, by command of the Governor General, to request that you will be pleased to furnish me, at your earliest possible convenience, with a return or approximative statement of the number of labourers at present employed on the several sections of the Lachine and Beauharnois Canals, His Excellency the Commander of the Forces having asked for this information to guide him in the steps he is about to take, at the instance of the Provincial Government, for the stationing of Troops along the line of those Canals, to act, if need be, in aid of the Civil power. I am to add that the Commander of the Forces is also desirous to be informed as to the number of labourers employed on the other leading Public Works in progress; and that the Governor General is accordingly pleased to request from you a further return to this effect, at as early a day as the same can be prepared.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) D. DALY,
Secretary.

Letter from the Secretary of the Board of Works to the Provincial Secretary, with one enclosure.

BOARD OF WORKS,
Montreal, December 11th, 1844.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose to you, in reply to your communication of the 18th ult. a Schedule shewing the number of Mechanics and Labourers employed on the principal Works under this Department.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) THOMAS A. BEGLY,
Secretary.

The Hon. D. DALY,
Provincial Secretary.

(Enclosure in preceding Letter.)

Approximating Return of men employed upon the several Public Works under the direction of the Board of Works.

Chatham and Amherstburgh Road—length, 66 miles—218 labourers, &c., generally along the line,	218
London and Chatham Road—length, 66 miles, 45 ditto,	45
Chatham and Rondeau Road—length, 10 miles, 44 ditto,	44
	307

Carried over, 307

Appendix
(Y.)
29th January.

	<i>Brought over,</i>	
Coldwater Road—length, 17½ miles—1043 labourers—66 mechanics,	307	
Port Dover Road and Harbour—length, 37 miles—24 mechanics—91 labourers,	1109	
Burlington Bay—36 mechanics—66 labourers.	115	
Scugog Road—length, 19 miles—11 mechanics, 93 labourers,	102	
Rice Lake Road—length, 9½ miles—1 mechanic—65 labourers,	104	
Works in Newcastle District, Inland Waters and the Trent—139 mechanics—162 labourers,	66	
Welland Canal—length, 28 miles—about 1400 labourers—391 mechanics,	301	
St. Lawrence Canals, below Prescott—2½ miles, the "Galops"—161 labourers—18 mechanics,	1791	
Do. do. 3 miles—Point Iroquois—541 labourers—35 mechanics,	179	
Do. do. 4 miles—Rapide Plat—138 labourers—107 mechanics,	576	
Do. do. ¼ mile—Farran's Point—265 labourers—46 mechanics,	545	
Beauharnois Canal—length, 11¼ miles—105 labourers—17 mechanics,	311	
Lachine Canal—length, 8½ miles—754 labourers—56 mechanics,	122	
	510	
Total,	6438	

(Signed,) HAMILTON H. KILLALY.

Letter from the Provincial Secretary, to the Military Secretary to the Commander of the Forces.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
17th December, 1844.

Captain BROOKE TAYLOR,
Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

SIR,—With reference to the last paragraph of your letter of the 16th ultimo, I have the honour, by command of the Governor General, to transmit to you herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, a Schedule shewing the number of mechanics and labourers at present employed upon the principal Public Works in progress, under the superintendence of the Board of Works.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) D. DALY,
Secretary.

Letter from C. Wetherall, Esquire, to the Provincial Secretary.

LACHINE POLICE OFFICE,
November 20th, 1844.

Hon. D. DALY,
Provincial Secretary,
Montreal.

SIR,—I have the honour to report, for the information of the Governor General, that in obedience to the

orders contained in your letter of the 15th instant, the provisions of the 2nd Vict. Cap. 2, authorizing the "seizure and detention for a limited time, of gunpowder, arms, &c.," was put in force along the line of the Lachine Canal.

As the shanties occupied by the labourers extend for a distance of seven miles, it was essential to the success of the measure, that the search should be made at different points of the line and simultaneously; this required the division of the Police Force into such small parties that resistance would certainly have been made by the labourers if attempted by the Police alone, and in such a force as to render the execution of the warrants impracticable, and would, moreover, have produced a temporary triumph of the labourers over the law, which, with these people, it is particularly desirable to prevent.

It was accordingly considered necessary that Military assistance should be requested to aid the Civil power, and which was afforded.

On the nineteenth instant, at nine o'clock A. M. whilst the labourers were at work, the whole line of Canal was simultaneously occupied by detachments of Infantry, each party being accompanied by a Magistrate and parties of Police, when the search by the Constables commenced, and was completed in three hours; fifty-one stand of arms, a quantity of locks of muskets and pistols, gunpowder, powder-flasks, powder-horns, bayonets and scabbards were seized, and have been deposited at the Police Office at Montreal, as required by law. I am aware that on the first appearance of the troops some few stand of arms were carried off, and are now concealed in the woods.

I have, however, instructed the Police to lodge information against any houses or places in the line which are suspected to have arms concealed in them, with a view of following out the law in individual cases.

When the difficulty of carrying out a general disarming amongst a class of people so proverbial for their tact in evading the operation of the laws, is considered, and in a situation so favourable to their purpose as that through which the Canal runs, I trust His Excellency will consider that the result has been as satisfactory as could reasonably be expected, besides having given the labourers a practical proof that under all circumstances the Government is prepared to afford protection for the lives and properties of all Her Majesty's peaceable subjects.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed,) C. WETHERALL,
Stipendiary Magistrate.

Letter from C. Wetherall, Esquire, to the Provincial Secretary, with one enclosure.

LACHINE POLICE OFFICE,
November 23rd, 1844.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose, for the information of the Governor General, a report from Mr. E. G. Brown, the resident Magistrate at Beauharnois, relative to the search and seizure of arms along the

Appendix
(Y.)
29th January.

Appendix
(Y.)Appendix
(Y.)

line of the Beauharnois Canal, which was made under his superintendence.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed,) C. WETHERALL,
Stipendiary Magistrate.

Hon. D. DALY,
Provincial Secretary,
Montreal.

(Enclosure in preceding Letter.)

BEAUHARNOIS, 21st November, 1844.

CAPTAIN WETHERALL,
Lachine.

SIR,—I made the search for arms along the whole line of the Beauharnois Canal, accompanied by the detachment of the 81st Regiment under Major Wilcocks, that came for that purpose and arrived late on Monday evening, and the Police Constables.

Every house inhabited by the Irish labourers was visited and closely searched, without, however, finding any arms except in one at the head of the Canal, where we seized two guns.

The number of labourers or men employed is now so greatly reduced that it was hardly worth while to incur the expense of the proceeding on such a scale, except as part of a general measure. It has not, however, been unattended with use and advantage.

These Irish people were greatly alarmed, and will, I think, for the future (at least such as remain,) be under greater restraint, while the Canadian inhabitants have expressed satisfaction at this strong demonstration on the part of the Government for their protection. I have no doubt that some stands of arms may have been concealed and put out of reach, for no sooner had the first houses at the lower mouth of the Canal been searched, than several persons were seen running forward, no doubt to give the alarm. It is probable that on other sections of the work a good many arms may be found, because within the last month parties with guns have been daily seen leaving in the boats.

Major Wilcocks executed the Military part of the service with judgment, and departed with his detachment this morning.

Constable Robillard will deliver the guns into the Depot at Lachine. I have placed a warrant in his hand, and doubt not that he will succeed in capturing arms unawares.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,

(Signed,) L. G. BROWN.

(A true copy.)

(Signed,) C. WETHERALL,
Stipendiary Magistrate.

Since the receipt of the above I have received a report from the Constable, who states that there were four guns taken during the search.

(Signed,) C. WETHERALL,
Stipendiary Magistrate.

Letter from L. G. Brown, Esquire, to the Provincial Secretary.

BEAUHARNOIS, 21st November, 1844.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that on Tuesday morning, the 19th current, I proceeded, accompanied by the detachment of the 81st Regiment, about 120 men, under the command of Major Wilcocks, that had arrived here the preceding evening, and the two Police Constables of the St. Timothée Station, to search for and seize the arms that might be found in the possession of the Irish labourers on the Beauharnois Canal. We commenced the search near the eastern opening, and moving along the whole line to the western extremity, visited and closely examined every house and shanty inhabited by persons that were the objects of the proceeding, but without any other result than the finding and seizure of two guns (a musket and rifle without lock,) in the house of the Ferryman, about half a mile above the upper termination of the Canal. The Ferryman, who is a French Canadian, accounted for the possession and concealment of these arms, by stating that they had been put into his charge the preceding evening by two Irishmen who were intending to cross the river the following morning. Shortly afterwards the parties themselves came forward and claimed the guns, when they alleged that they desired their concealment under apprehension that they would be plundered by others of their countrymen.

Though I am under the impression that arms may have been put beyond the reach of discovery by the method just practised, as no sooner had the search begun than several persons were seen running forward, no doubt to give the alarm, yet the number can only be limited, because the number of labourers themselves does not exceed seventy on the whole line, and Mr. Crawford, the principal Contractor, stated it to myself yesterday, as low as fifty. It is probable that considerable quantities of arms may be found on other sections of the Canal, because, within the last month, persons carrying guns have constantly been seen leaving this part of the country by the steamboats and ferries.

Notwithstanding that the recent proceeding has terminated in so small a result, it has in other respects been attended with no inconsiderable benefit and use. The Irish labourers have been alarmed, and such as remain will be under more restraint for the future, while the Canadian inhabitants have felt and expressed much satisfaction at this strong demonstration on the part of the Government for their protection, more especially from the practice that has lately prevailed of the nocturnal plundering, by Irish marauders, of their houses, of arms, with threats of, and even actual violence to the inmates, when resisted.

Warrants have been placed in the hands of the Police Constables, and I do not doubt that they will succeed in capturing arms at unawares.

I beg to add that the Military Service was performed by Major Wilcocks with efficiency and judgment.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed,) L. G. BROWN, J. P.

The Honorable DOMINICK DALY, M. P. P.

&c. &c. &c.

Montreal.

20th January.

Appendix
(Y.)

29th January.

Letter from Mr. Benaiah Gibb, to the Provincial Secretary, with one enclosure.

MONTREAL, 20th November, 1844.

SIR,—I beg herewith to enclose a Petition to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General, and respectfully request you will be pleased to submit the same at your earliest convenience, for favorable consideration.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) BENAIAH GIBB.

The Honourable DOMINICK DALY, M. P. P.
Provincial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

(Enclosure in preceding Letter)

To His Excellency The Right Honorable Sir CHARLES THEOPHILUS METCALFE, Baronet, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, one of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c.

The Petition of the undersigned Proprietors and Occupiers of Lands intersected by the Lachine Canal, between Montreal and the Village of Lachine,

HUMBLY SHEWETH:

That your Petitioners are Proprietors and Occupiers of Farms and Lands intersected by the Lachine Canal, now in course of being enlarged.

That many of your Petitioners have, during the past summer, suffered grievous injury by the forcible possession taken of their fields, and the destruction of their crops by the labourers employed on the said Canal, for the purpose of pasturing their cattle and horses; and your Petitioners beg leave further to state to your Excellency, that during the last winter they have sustained still greater loss and injury by the destruction of their standing timber and fences, which were destroyed, carried away and burnt by the Canal labourers and their families; and that your Petitioners are compelled to witness the above unlawful proceedings without daring (under peril of their lives) to interfere, or to interpose their rightful authority as Proprietors or Occupiers of the soil.

That the Police Force stationed along the line of the Canal last winter, consisting (as your Petitioners believe) of five men, under Captain Wetherall, was totally inadequate to prevent trespass, and the destruction of the property of your Petitioners, by the nightly depredations of the Canal labourers.

That, as the winter season is now fast approaching, and the nights cold, the destruction of standing timber and fences for the purpose of fuel, has already commenced to a considerable extent.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly and respectfully entreat Your Excellency to afford them protection in their persons and their property, particularly from the present time throughout the approaching winter, by causing to be established a sufficient and effective Police force along the line of the Canal, which will not only give your Petitioners security by day, but that will also, by means of nightly patrols or otherwise, prevent the cutting down and carrying away of their trees and fences, and the commission of other lawless acts by night. Your Petitioners, in concluding, beg leave to state, that without such efficient Police force, they possess no means or power to avert the grievances and danger complained of.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

1844.

Signed by BENAIAH GIBB,
And 45 others.

Letter from C. Wetherall, Esquire, to the Provincial Secretary.

LACHINE POLICE OFFICE,
November 28th, 1844.

Honorable D. DALY,
Provincial Secretary,
Montreal.

SIR,—I beg to return the statement of Edward Aikin, residing near the Tanneries, in the Parish of Montreal, together with an anonymous letter of a threatening description, which had been thrown into his house.

I have examined into all the facts stated by him, and find them to be correct. Since making that statement, a shot has been fired behind his house, and the ball passed through the fence close to it; and a party of labourers returning from Montreal, on the night of the 26th instant, assailed his house with stones.

From all the information I can gain, I am led to believe that the constant outrages committed on this man's person and property arise from the fact of his having belonged, whilst in Ireland, to a troop of Yeomanry Cavalry, which had been actively employed on one or two occasions in enforcing civil warrants; and there are at present a few labourers working on the Canal who come from the same part of Ireland with him, whom he believes to have circulated the report to his prejudice.

I receive constant reports from the inhabitants of the Tanneries and its neighbourhood, that outrages are committed, but as it is situated off the line of the Canal, I am unable to afford them any effectual assistance from the Police force; but I have suggested that a certain number of the inhabitants should be sworn in as Special Constables, and to act as such for the preservation of the peace in that neighbourhood. About twelve of the inhabitants are willing to be so employed, provided they are supplied by Government with arms, to enable them to resist any violence which may be offered them by the Irish labourers, who are in the habit of frequenting that village in large numbers, and which, I think, is the best measure that can be adopted under the present circumstance.

I would further remark that there is a Magistrate resident in that village, whose duty it will be at once

Appendix
(Y.)

29th January.

Appendix
(Y.)

29th January.

to examine and dispose of any prisoners who may be apprehended by these Constables, and who could generally superintend their conduct.

I therefore beg to submit the proposition for the consideration of the Governor General.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed), C. WETHERALL,
Stipendiary Magistrate.

Statement of Edward Aikin.

Edward Aikin, residing near the Toll-gate on the Lachine road; had two cows shot on Wednesday evening, the 23rd October last, (the evening of the closing of the Poll for two City Members;) one of the said cows returned from grazing, where it is supposed to have been shot, and lived only a few hours afterwards; the other did not return, and search was made for it the following day, when it was found dead on his own farm. He also has another cow missing, which he fears has met with the same fate as the two former, and is supposed to have gone into the bush and died. Part of Mr. Aikin's property is on the City limits, and the other adjoining. About the 31st ultimo, he found a letter, which had been put into his house through a broken pane of glass by some person unknown, the purport of which was that unless he left the place he would be burned out.

A shot was fired on the night of the 21st instant, behind his house, and the ball passed through the fence close to the house; it was about six o'clock, and he was in the yard himself at the time.

The foregoing facts have this day been sworn to before me as being correct and true.

Lachine Police Office,
November 23rd, 1844.

(Signed,) C. WETHERALL, J. P.

An Anonymous Letter thrown into the house of Edward Aikin.

To the orange paddy have you got enough of it you orang orange hero iff not you will get plenty you have ne beef for your winter dont be oneasy wel give you plenty of your oan feeding ready kookd. before long the flame of your cottage will let us see to take our supper it will shine over the tanery you would not be A Drummite you would vote to send him to gale but where is he now you orang rascal you will rue the day you said no to the call of the Cannaght Rangers. And whora for for the Canall Boys. P. S Dear Sir dont be oneasy i will call on you in due sison when I think my oan time ough poor paddy wel not kill you but we will send you merry to hell where you will meet your orange brethren:

Deposition of Mr. James Austin.

DISTRICT OF }
MONTREAL. }

James Austin, a boot-maker, residing at the Village of St. Henri, in the Parish of Montreal, personally

Appendix
(Y.)

29th January.

came before William Evans, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District of Montreal, and maketh oath on the Holy Evangelists, and saith: That last night, being Sunday night, of the first day of December, between the hours of eleven and one o'clock, several men came to his place of residence in the lower story of a Presbyterian Chapel of which he has charge; and he and his family being in bed at the time, and the outer door closed and fastened, the said party of men broke in the windows of his residence, and two or three of them armed with a gun and pistol entered through the broken window, and while one of the men outside of the house presented a gun through the window, ordered a light to be made, calling for the man of the house, or a man who had lately come to the house; and upon deponent appearing they demanded his gun. While in the house one of the men discharged a gun, but deponent cannot say whether it was loaded with ball or not. Deponent further saith, that he fears the return of those men, and if they should return, knowing that he has made this affidavit, his life will be in danger.

(Signed,) JAMES AUSTIN.

Sworn before me at my residence, }
at the Village of St. Henri, }
December 2nd, 1844. }

(Signed,) WILLIAM EVANS, J. P.

Deposition of John Ronan and Peter Fegan.

John Ronan, shoe-maker, and Peter Fegan, shoe-maker, both residing now at the Village of St. Henri, and stopping at the house of James Austin, on Sunday night, the first of December instant, when the party of men came to his house, they were witnesses to all that occurred; and having the above deposition of the said Austin read to them, they make oath that the contents of the deposition are true, so far as they had an opportunity of seeing what occurred, except that they cannot swear to having seen a pistol with the party.

(Signed,) JOHN RONAN.
PETER FEGAN.

Sworn before me, at the Village }
of St. Henri, }
December 2nd, 1844. }

(Signed,) WILLIAM EVANS, J. P.

Petition of Mr. Hugh Brodie, Jun., and 23 others.

VILLAGE OF ST. HENRY, 5th Dec., 1844.

To DOMINICK DALY, Esq.
Provincial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

We, the undersigned inhabitants of the Village of St. Henry, most respectfully represent by this our Petition, the awful manner by which we have been lately threatened and assailed by bands of strangers employed on the works of the Lachine Canal; that during the present week several houses in this village have been forcibly entered in the night time, the lives of the inmates threatened, and their fire-arms taken from them; that in such a state of defiance of all law and order by these men, we feel ourselves in imminent danger of our lives; that to secure order, and prevent occurrences of these disgraceful acts of violence, we feel satisfied were

Appendix
(Y.)
29th January.

there twenty-five men of Her Majesty's forces stationed in the village, order would be restored, and we would be no longer under apprehension as at present of our houses being broken into, and our lives in danger.

Signed by HUGH BRODIE, JUN.,
and 23 others.

I have constant opportunities of knowing the truth of the foregoing Petition, and think it would be very necessary that some protection could be afforded the Petitioners, to save them from nightly visits of the ill-disposed.

(Signed,) W.M. EVANS, J. P.

VILLAGE OF ST. HENRI, }
December 6th, 1844. }

Letter from Mr. Wm. Evans to the Provincial Secretary.

MONTREAL, 9th December, 1844.

SIR,—In reference to a petition which I, in conjunction with other inhabitants residing in the Parish of Montreal, had the honor to address to His Excellency the Governor General, on the subject of nocturnal attacks made upon a certain class of Her Majesty's subjects, I have now the honor to enclose the accompanying affidavits tending to shew that the evil then complained of continues unabated.

Under such circumstances, may I, as well on my own behalf as on that of the other signers of the said Petition, request that measures may be adopted to protect those who are the objects of such attacks, as well as to preserve peace and good order.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) W.M. EVANS.

The Hon. D. DALY,
Secretary.

Deposition of Mr. William Jones.

MONTREAL.

William Jones, of the Tanneries des Rollands, in the Parish of Montreal, labourer, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that about the middle of last week, between nine and ten o'clock at night, a fire-arm was discharged at the door of the deponent in the street; that subsequently, that night, a voice was heard at my door ordering the light to be put out, which I accordingly did; that the individual who ordered the light to be put out, said—"put out that candle or we will damn soon put it out for you." Since that time I am aware that several attacks have been made on the houses of Protestants in the village, at night, by parties of armed men; that the Protestant families have been compelled to sleep out of their houses, and take re-

Appendix
(Y.)
29th January.

fuge at the neighbours; that last night at about eleven o'clock, a party came to deponent's door and knocked twice, enquiring if there was any one in, but hearing no answer, went away. Subsequently I heard several fire-arms discharged in the village, which I believe was done by the same party. I am informed from credible sources that several individuals were stopped in the streets by the said party, who enquired of them what religion they professed, and on being answered that they were Catholics, allowed them to pass unharmed. Further deponent saith not, and hath signed.

(Signed,) W.M. JONES.

Sworn before me, at Montreal,
this 9th December, 1844.

(Signed,) HENRY CORSE, J. P.

Deposition of Mr. Andrew Monteath.

MONTREAL.

Andrew Monteath, of the Tanneries des Rollands, in the Parish of Montreal, labourer, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that some time in the month of November last, I heard two men, at about half-past three o'clock in the morning, swearing and cursing in the street, and enquiring for Protestants; they came up to my door and forced it open, when I seized my gun and bayonet, and stood in it to oppose their entrance, threatening to shoot them if they persisted. They, notwithstanding, burst the door, and finding me determined to resist, retreated into the streets and attacked my house with stones. I went in pursuit of them with my gun and drove them off. They threw stones at me and hit me on the knee. Since that time I have received such threats on the part of the labourers on the Canal, that I have, every night, removed my family from my house, and sleep at the neighbours' myself.

I am aware that since that time frequent attacks have been made, by night, on the houses of individuals, and the fire-arms found in them carried away; that such is the violence exercised towards the Protestants in that locality, that they stand in constant terror and fear for the safety of their lives and property; that large bodies of armed men parade the street at night, armed, and fire them off. That such was again done on Saturday night last. Further deponent saith not, and declares that he cannot write nor sign his name.

Sworn before me, at Montreal,
this 9th December, 1844.

(Signed,) HENRY CORSE, J. P.

Deposition of Mr. James Austin.

MONTREAL.

James Austin, of the Tanneries des Rollands, in the Parish of Montreal, shoe-maker, being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, doth depose and say, that on the night of the 1st day of December, instant, at about midnight, the deponent's house was attacked by a party of about seven or eight men armed with guns and pistols, who broke open the windows of his house,

Appendix
(Y.)

29th January.

smashed them to pieces, and then entered the same; that they then forced deponent to light a candle, and after remaining about an half hour employed in destroying the openings of the house, they compelled deponent to give them up his gun, and then departed; that one of the party presented a pistol at one John Ronan, who was working with the deponent and lodged with him, and threatened to shoot him; that before the deponent could procure a light, one of the party fired a gun in the house. Further, the deponent saith that threats of similar attacks have since that time been made to other individuals at the same place; that the individuals who then broke into the deponent's house are labourers employed on the Works of the Lachine Canal, near the residence of the deponent; that the deponent verily believes that if the said Ronan (who is a Roman Catholic) had not interceded, they would have taken his, deponent's, life; that these attacks are made upon Protestants who, for the most part, are compelled for safety to congregate together at night, to guard themselves.

(Signed,) JAMES AUSTIN.

Sworn before me, at Montreal,
this 9th December, 1844.

(Signed,) HENRY CORSE, J. P.

Deposition of Mr. Michael McHugh.

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

Michael McHugh, of Côte St. Paul, Parish of Montreal, labourer, appeared before William Evans, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and voluntarily made oath on the Holy Evangelists, that he has resided for the past nearly two years on a small hired farm at Côte St. Paul; that he continued to reside there up to the 29th of November last, when, on the night of that day, about twelve o'clock, four armed men came to his house and attempted to break open his door with their guns; that a man residing in Deponent's house opened the door, and the four men entered his house; that deponent was in bed at the time; that they called for him, and insisted upon his rising; that one of the men presented a pistol at deponent and threatened to shoot him, but was withheld from doing so by another man of the party; that they ordered him, his wife and four young children, to leave his house before morning, and to take none of his goods with him, except his bed clothes and money, which he might keep; that after the party left his house, they fired four shots outside his door; that he understood from them that it was in consequence of his being a Connaught man, or from the County of Sligo, that he was thus warned off his farm; that the next morning deponent and his family had to remove with their furniture and cattle to Montreal, and having sold his oats that day, had to leave his potatoes, hay and wood after him at the place, not having it in his power to remove them, being in fear of his life to return to the place; that on Monday last he removed what potatoes remained, but that his hay and wood remained. That his wood is now all stolen, a part of his hay, the door of his stable taken, and a wheelbarrow he had left; that deponent is still in fear of his life should he return to his house, and therefore continues to reside in Montreal in hired lodgings, while his own house is unoccupied. Deponent further saith, that he did not know any of the men who entered his house on the night in question,

Appendix
(Y.)

29th January.

and supposes them to be strangers who worked at distant parts of the Canal. Deponent can write his name.

(Signed,) MICHAEL M'HUGH.

Sworn before me, at my residence, }
at St. Henry, }
December 11th, 1844. }

(Signed,) WM. EVANS, J. P.

Michael M'Hugh stated that he feared to make this deposition before this day lest some violence might be attempted if it were known.

(Signed,) WM. EVANS.

Petition of Mr. Michael McHugh.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir CHARLES THEOPHILUS METCALFE, G. C. B., Governor General in and over Her Majesty's Possessions on the Continent of North America, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The Petition of Michael M'Hugh, of Côte St. Paul, in the Parish of Montreal, and District of Montreal, Yeoman,

HUMBLY REPRESENTS:

That your Excellency's Petitioner, on the 23rd February, 1843, took a Lease from François Desève, before Notaries, for the term of four years from the first of May then following, of a Lot of Land or Farm at Côte St. Paul aforesaid, joining in front the Lachine Canal, in the rear Mr. Brownby, on one side B. Gibb, and on the other side J. B. Rolland.

That your Excellency's Petitioner, in consequence of the irregular conduct of the workmen employed in enlarging the said Canal, has been compelled to abandon the said farm, and take up his residence in Montreal with his family, which causes him to suffer many losses, inasmuch as he is not enabled to attend to the works of his farm by reason thereof.

That your Excellency's Petitioner has never had any connection with these workmen, as can be testified by certificates from respectable and well known farmers and others in that vicinity, which he now has in his possession. That at the present time he is almost destitute, caused by being driven from his farm, and obliged to pay the rent thereof, as well as of a house in town.

And that His Excellency may be satisfied that Petitioner was justified in abandoning his farm, he would beg leave most respectfully to lay before His Excellency the following facts:—On the 29th of November last, between twelve and one o'clock at night, Your Excellency's Petitioner and family were aroused from their peaceful slumber by a noise outside of the house and by blows struck on the door, apparently blows of the butt end of a gun; the noise proceeded from four men outside, who demanded admission, which admission was given them by a lodger in the house; through fear. As soon as these men entered, they enquired for Petitioner, asking if he was in; on being answered by Petitioner's wife in the negative, who was greatly alarmed, seeing that two of the men were armed with

Appendix
(Y.)

20th January.

pistols, they determined to search the house for him. Finding that it would be useless for him to remain se- creted, Your Excellency's Petitioner thought it advisa- ble to go into the room where the men were, thinking that by so doing he would avoid further trouble ; on coming before these men, the two who had pistols threatened to shoot him, and Petitioner firmly believes that they would have put their threat into execution, had not the other two urged them not to do so, proba- bly pitying the cries and screams of his wife and chil- dren. These men then ordered Petitioner to quit the place at break of day without fail, with his family, on pain of their displeasure, at the same time forbidding him to take away any thing belonging to him, which Your Excellency's Petitioner thought fit to obey, being convinced, after what had passed, that his life was in danger. On the 30th, Your Excellency's Petitioner endeavoured to bring away, by means of other persons, while he himself remained in town, such articles as could be got ; but in the interim between Petitioner's leaving the premises and sending the carts to remove his effects, a number of ladders, a wheelbarrow, and a quantity of hay, apart from many other things which Your Excellency's Petitioner cannot now specify, were stolen, and had he not removed what remained, that also would have gone. And what has caused the workmen on the Canal to treat him thus, Your Excel- lency's Petitioner cannot imagine, having at no time, to the best of his knowledge, given them the least of- fence, either in word or deed, but on the contrary has at all times since he has been in that vicinity, endea- voured to act towards all as a good neighbour. These things have occurred on Mr. Barry's contract or sec- tion of the Canal.

That at the present time the said farm is utterly abandoned, Your Excellency's Petitioner not daring to return. That the losses and damages sustained by Your Excellency's Petitioner are, in his humble opi- nion and belief, far below the mark, when he fixes them at the sum of £20 currency.

That Your Excellency's Petitioner being but a poor man, and having a family of four children, (the eldest only seven years of age) besides himself and wife, looking to him for their daily bread, the losses by him sustained as above will be his ruin, if not assisted.

Therefore, aware of the generosity of His Excellen- cy in helping the needful, and truly needful, he begs now to approach His Excellency with the humble pray- er that His Excellency will be pleased to take into his most serious consideration this his present Petition, and allow him, at least, the sum of Twenty pounds Cur- rency.

And in duty bound, Your Excellency's Petitioner will ever pray.

Montreal,
21st December, 1844.

(Signed,) MICHAEL M'HUGH.

I know the Petitioner, and he has sworn before me to the circumstances respecting his being turned out of his house, and his deposition is in the hands of the Pro- vincial Secretary.

Côte St. Paul,
December 21st, 1844.

(Signed,) WM. EVANS.

Letter from the Secretary of the Board of Works to the Provincial Secretary, with one enclosure.

BOARD OF WORKS,
Montreal, 27th December, 1844.

SIR,—I am directed to enclose to you, for the consi- deration of His Excellency the Governor General, in Council, the accompanying letter, received this day from the Engineer on the Lachine Canal, reporting the riotous conduct of the labourers employed at the quar- ries at Terrebonne.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

(Signed,) THOMAS A. BEGLY,
Secretary.

The Hon. D. DALY,
Provincial Secretary.

Enclosure in preceding Letter.

MONTREAL, December 27th, 1844.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose the letter of Messrs. Bronsdon and Andrews, on the subject of the misconduct of the labourers at Terrebonne, to which I beg you will be so good as to call the attention of the Board.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) ALFRED BARRETT,
Engineer.

THOMAS A. BEGLY, Esq.,
Secretary, Board of Works,
Montreal.

Sub-Enclosure.

MONTREAL, December 26th, 1844.

SIR,—We have to inform you that up to the 16th instant, the men employed by us at the Terrebonne quarry were paid 3s. 6d. per day ; at that time, having previously given four weeks notice, their wages was reduced to 3s ; in consequence some of the men struck work, and will neither leave the place (occupying our shanties) nor allow the others, who are willing to work ; also, that they will not allow our teams (eight span of horses) to work, having threatened the teamsters if they attempt so to do.

We have thirty-seven stone cutters there who will shortly have to stop for want of stone. Your advice or instructions how to act in the case will oblige,

Yours, &c. &c.

(Signed,) BRONSDON & ANDREWS.

A. BARRETT, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.,

Appendix
(Y.)

29th January.

Appendix
(Y.)*Letter from the Chairman of the Board of Works
to the Provincial Secretary.*

Monday, 30th December, 8, P.M.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose to you, herewith, a letter received by me this moment: It is a repetition of those which I forwarded to you last week.

The consequences which may arise from permitting those alarming outrages to proceed without some very decided steps being taken, or how far they may affect the peace of the country and the safety of life and property, it is not for me to say; but I feel it my duty to state what the consequences must be, so far as my Department is concerned.

The quarrying of materials will be stopped. The stone cutters, mechanics and labourers (which on or connected with the Lachine Canal is, by the last return, reported at 2,900) will be thereby, at the commencement of a Canadian winter, thrown out of employment, without firing or provisions.

The Works will necessarily require at least an additional year to complete. The Contractors will be absolved from their liabilities; and, in fine, the pecuniary loss to the Province, without taking into consideration the *interest, &c.*, on nearly a million of money expended, but *not available* until this, the final link in the chain, is completed, cannot be less than from £50,000 to £100,000.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) H. H. KILLALY.

The Honourable the Provincial Secretary.

*Letter from the Chairman of the Board of Works
to the Provincial Secretary.*

BOARD OF WORKS OFFICE,
January 9th, 1845.

SIR,—I have the honor to acquaint you that most of the Contractors on the Lachine Canal have declared their intention of stopping their Works, and many of them have already done so. These Works have been generally taken very low, and the Contractors complain that they find their prices will not cover the actual cost of the work; they are, no doubt, also willing to make the conduct of the men an excuse for thus endeavouring to get out of their engagements.

The object of this communication, principally, is to express my apprehension that the labourers being now generally unemployed, will proceed shortly to acts of violence and plunder; to guard against which, and protect the property of the people in the vicinity, some energetic measures must be promptly taken.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) H. H. KILLALY.

The Hon. D. DALY.

Appendix
(Y.)*Letter from the Provincial Secretary to C. Wetherall, Esquire.*

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
9th January, 1845.

C. WETHERALL, Esq., J. P.,
Stipendiary Magistrate, &c. &c. &c.
Lachine.

SIR,—I have the honor, by command of the Governor General, to inform you that His Excellency has just received a Report from the Chairman of the Board of Works, stating that most of the Contractors on the Lachine Canal have declared their intention of stopping their Works, and that some of them have already done so.

Under the apprehension that this step may tend materially to increase the disposition of the labourers to proceed to further acts of violence and plunder, His Excellency feels it necessary to make you aware of the tenor of this communication, and directs me to add, that he confidently relies upon the exercise, on your part, of the utmost possible vigilance to guard against such a result.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) D. DALY,
Secretary.

Letter from C. Wetherall, Esquire, to the Provincial Secretary.

LACHINE POLICE OFFICE,
January 11th, 1845.

Honourable D. DALY,
Provincial Secretary,
Montreal.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, communicating to me, by order of the Governor General, the Report from the Chairman of the Board of Works of the intentions of most of the Contractors on the line of the Lachine Canal to discontinue their Works, and that some of them have already done so; with the natural apprehensions of His Excellency, that it may tend materially to increase the disposition of the labourers to further acts of violence and plunder.

The labourers are very much exasperated at the Contractors, in consequence of the work being discontinued throughout the line, believing that it has been done by them generally for the purpose of establishing a lower rate of wages than that now given. A particularly bad feeling has evinced itself towards Messrs. M'Grath and Hayes, who, it appears, by a public advertisement under date of the 18th November last, (and still published in the newspapers,) caused a large number of the labourers to repair to the Works on the Canal, where they have located themselves, under the promise contained in the following words of that advertisement, viz: *of being employed as they presented themselves, to the number of 500 to 600 men, on liberal terms, for the winter.*

I have always found that where large bodies of men are unemployed, depredations and attempts at violence have generally been made on persons and property pas-

20th January.

Appendix
(Y.)

29th January.

sing on the high road. I have, therefore, placed detachments of the Police force at different points between Montreal and the village of Lachine, with orders to patrol at night, afford protection to all travellers, and apprehend suspicious persons.

This, I trust, will be attended with good effect; but it is evident that the line is too extended to be effectually patrolled by so small a body of Police as that now at my disposal, particularly if so large a body of labourers remain for any length of time unemployed.

I do, however, trust, that as a large body of men has been thus publicly drawn to the works, under the promise held out in the advertisement above alluded to, and who at this period of the year are unable to look for work elsewhere, that it will be in the power of the Board of Works to compel the Contractors to proceed with their contracts, and thus prevent the violation of the peace, which, under the best distribution and employment of the present Police force, must inevitably result, should the Works remain suspended.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed,) C. WETHERALL,
Stipendiary Magistrate.

Letter from the Chairman of the Board of Works to the Provincial Secretary, with twelve enclosures.

15th January, 1845,
Half-past Three, P. M.

SIR,—I have the honor to return the accompanying Report of Captain Wetherall, sent to me on reference. The only point in it to which I think it necessary to advert, is the hope expressed by Captain Wetherall that the Board of Works may compel the Contractors to proceed with their contracts, in consequence of the promise of employment held out by the Contractors at liberal wages.

My opinion is that such a course would be most injudicious. It would be co-operating with the labourers, to the fullest extent, in extorting extravagant wages. The wages paid have been, in my judgment, most liberal, and, in fact, more than the rates of the contracts at this season of the year justify.

I am of opinion that 2s. 6d. per day, would be a very reasonable rate of wages during such short days; and I believe the wages generally paid have been 2s. 9d. and 3s. per day.

I beg herewith to forward ten depositions which, with much difficulty, (owing to the state of terror in which the deponents are,) have been obtained. The deponents have been promised that their names will not be published, as they feel confident their lives would be taken within twenty-four hours. The threats towards outrages to be perpetrated this night, I am just now informed by very respectable parties,—among others, by Messrs. Tobin and Shuter,—are very general, and I entertain strong fears that they will be carried into execution. The matter appearing so pressing, I have thought it necessary to forward the foregoing full statement to you.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) H. H. KILLALY.

Appendix
(Y.)

29th January

The danger up at Williamsburg, of outrage, is equally pressing; in fact, as already reported, every day brings the account of violence committed either on person or property. A Deputation of the Magistrates, I understand, are coming down to represent the state of the country to His Excellency the Governor General. They complain loudly that the company of Rifles at Brockville, and another at Prescott, are not ordered down to keep the peace, and protect the lives of the inhabitants; the more so as those troops were so lately made use of in keeping the peace at the Elections.

(The following are three of the affidavits above mentioned; the rest being omitted on account of the unwillingness of the parties to allow themselves to be compromised by their publication.)

Deposition of Mr. Thomas M'Grath.

Personally appeared before me, Joseph Shuter, Esq. one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District of Montreal, in the Province of Canada, Mr. Thomas M'Grath, of Lachine, in the said District, Contractor, who deposeth and saith, that on Monday the 13th instant, about nine o'clock in the morning, when after setting to work, or giving orders to have set to work, from two to three hundred men, many of whom had tools supplied to them and were at their respective works, a number of men, some with fire-arms and others with clubs, came on the works of deponent, and proceeded by threats and intimidation to disperse the several gangs of workmen so employed by deponent; and that these workmen did leave their respective works, assigning as their reasons for doing so, that they were afraid of their lives. Subsequently, some other men who seemed to be actuated by the same feelings as those who drove off the working men, said to deponent that no man should work unless all were employed indiscriminately. Deponent further saith, that of the armed party who drove off his, deponent's, workmen, the names of them were, as he is credibly informed, Michael King, James Quin and — Claney, and the names of two others who appeared without fire-arms, but equally violent in their threatening, are Patk. Burke, James Pierce, and Michael Gibbons; and deponent further saith, that for some time past he has witnessed amongst a large body of the labourers a spirit of insubordination, and that threats, both oral and written, have been used against his, deponent's, life. Deponent further saith, that he is in great bodily fear from several persons having used threats against him in his own presence, and of being informed that other persons used equally violent threats against me, in my absence; amongst the former, is one John Henesey, who said to deponent, that he dofe him, deponent, some harm, but not all he could or would do; and one John Foley, who said, when deponent discharged him from employ, that he, deponent, would be sorry for it, or words to that effect; and further deponent saith not.

(Signed,) THOMAS M'GRATH.

Sworn before me, this 15th }
day of January, 1845. }

(Signed,) JOSEPH SHUTER, J. P.

Appendix
(Y.)

20th January.

Deposition of Mr. Philip Walsh.

Personally appeared before me, Joseph Shuter, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Montreal, Province of Canada East, Mr. Philip Walsh, Contractor, Côte of St. Paul's, who deposeth and saith, that on or about the 15th of September, betwixt one and two o'clock, A. M. while he was in his bed, he was fired at by some person or persons unknown, which shot passed close to his bed, and endangered both the life of himself and family; and deponent furthermore saith, that again on the night of Saturday the 18th January, about ten o'clock, as he was going to his bed, he was fired at by some four persons, as was seen by his daughter, one of which shots entered his bed-room, and from which he, deponent, narrowly escaped with his life; deponent subsequent to shot being fired, went out and took from his door a notice (which notice he sent to Captain Wetherall by the Police) containing a threat, which is, if the deponent would not proceed with his work that it would be the last time they would warn him, and that the next time they would come they would take his life; and deponent further deposeth and saith, that his life is in imminent peril, as also the life of his wife and family, if immediate protection be not afforded.

(Signed,) PHILIP WALSH.

Sworn before me, this 15th }
day of January, 1845. }

(Signed,) JOSEPH SHUTER, J. P.

Deposition of Mr. Daniel M'Grath.

Personally appeared before me, Joseph Shuter, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Montreal, of the Province of Canada East, Daniel M'Grath, of Lachine, in the said Province, foreman to Messrs. M'Grath and Hayes, Contractors on the Lachine Canal, deposeth and saith, that on Monday morning the 13th instant, when on his way from the office of the said Messrs. M'Grath and Hayes, to look over a number of men then at work for the said Messrs. M'Grath and Hayes, that he the said deponent saw a number of idle men, some of whom were armed, threatening those at their work, and by their threats caused them to quit their employment; and deponent further deposeth and saith, that he knew one of those idle men using such threats to be James Pierce, a labourer of the said Messrs. M'Grath and Hayes, and that the deponent afterwards learned the names of those bearing arms to be Michael King and James Quin.

(Signed,) DANIEL M'GRATH.

Sworn before me, this 15th }
day of January, 1845. }

(Signed,) JOSEPH SHUTER, J. P.

(Enclosure in preceding Letter.)

TAKE NOTICE.

I hear by give notice to you Magrath and Hayes not to bring down the waiges lower than two shillings and

Appendix
(Y.)

20th January.

nine pence or so sure as you dwo you will fawl by us—Hayes aught to remembert he day His Commarade Siger lost his arm and so sure as he lost the arm both you and him will loose your lives. We are better pripared than what you think as soon as you make a altration Qut this line—Hayes if you dont leg by your tireinse Hear, we will let you know what we can do, we no you from your enfancy as for Magrath the publick nos He turned treator to His Country, and it is well none that is the enstator of this Disturbance and turn out from Lachine to Montrail, we have said nuff at at present, any man mediling with this ontill the publick see it we will punish them acordin to the laws of Old Earn.

C. P. S. L.

(Enclosure in preceding Letter.)

NOTICE.

That if you McGaw and your Connaught Boses dont drop your Swinglin and Put all hands to work as useal you will git the contents of Seckers Riffle Piece, so take this a Caution from

CAPT. MOON LIGHT.

Letter from the Chairman of the Board of Works to the Provincial Secretary, with two enclosures.

15th January, 1845.

Sir,—I have the honour herewith to transmit the deposition of P. Brennan, one of the Contractors on the Lachine Canal, to an outrage committed on the Works on last night.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) H. H. KILLALY.

The Honourable D. DALY.

(Enclosure in preceding Letter.)

PARISH OF MONTREAL,

MONTREAL, 15th January, 1845.

Patrick Brennan, Contractor on the Lachine Canal, Sections No. 8 and 9, appeared before me, Peter Dunn, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District of Montreal, deposeth and saith, that on the night of the fourteenth of January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, two carts have been cut and destroyed, and a notice of threat nailed on a stick for the purpose of preventing his men from working on the said Sections, and further deponent saith not.

(Signed,) P. BRENNAN.

Sworn before me, this }
15th day of January, 1845. }

(Signed,) PETER DUNN, J. P.

Appendix
(Y.)

29th January.

(Enclosure in preceding Letter.)

NOTICE.

This is to notify the min Working at this Work to Work Nomore till all Hand goes to Work. If this Notice will not Put you off we will Be under the necessity of Giving yous Pouders and Ball. And all Contractors Will Be obliged to put their Min to Work at good Wayzgress. Let Brennan know nt to Be so stiff as to advize to other Contractors Not to give their min any Work till they Starve them out he got on Caution.

L. B. A.

Letter from Mr. Alfred Barrett to the Secretary of the Board of Works.

Montreal, 16th January, 1845.

SIR,—I beg leave to enclose for the information of the Board of Works, the affidavit of Mr. Peter M'Kay, Contractor for Culverts on the Lachine Canal.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) ALFRED BARRETT.

THOMAS A. BEGLY, Esquire,
Secretary Board of Works.

Affidavit of Mr. Peter M'Kay.

COUNTY OF MONTREAL, } Peter M'Kay, Contract-
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, } tor on the Lachine Canal,
TO WIT: } came before me this day
and voluntarily made oath upon the Holy Evangelists, that between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock on the forenoon of Wednesday the 15th instant, as he was returning from the quarry (commonly called the Mile-End quarry,) which is rented by him for the purpose of completing his Contract on the aforesaid Canal, that he was in company with three teamsters who were returning from the aforesaid quarry with their teams laden, when the two hindermost teams stuck fast, and he went forward with the foremost team to shew the teamster where to deposit the stone as the teamsters were strangers; that whilst he was away at the Canal, the hindermost teamsters were attacked by a band of men, who compelled the aforesaid hindermost teamsters to relinquish and leave their sleighs and loads, and betake themselves to flight, and that he has not since seen them, the aforesaid teamsters; that deponent sent back the teamster who accompanied him to assist the hindermost teamsters; that in a short time he returned breathless, saying "they, the hindermost teamsters, were attacked by a band of men and he feared they had been beaten;" that deponent requested him to go back with him, but he, the aforesaid teamster, peremptorily refused; that deponent then went back himself, that he met six men on the way who offered him no insult; that on coming to the aforesaid sleighs, about twenty men at least came out of a house and ordered him to stop; that he did so, when he was immediately surrounded by them, and asked "what he was drawing stone for;" that he answered, "for his own use on the Canal;" that he was then ordered by them at his peril not to draw any more

to that part of the Canal; that in consequence of one of the aforesaid band having stated that he knew and had worked for deponent, he deponent was permitted to retire unhurt, but that otherwise deponent believes he would have received grievous bodily injury. That the first man who came out of the house to deponent had an axe partly concealed under his coat, and that he verily believes several others were armed also, and that these men were Canal labourers. They stated to deponent that they had given notice no more stones should be drawn to that part of the Canal; that they mistook deponent for a foreman in the employment of Mr. M'Gann; that in consequence of the above facts, deponent dare not attempt to draw stone there again, unless under protection, and further deponent saith not.

(Signed,) PETER M'KAY.

Sworn before me at Montreal, }
this 16th January, 1845. }

(Signed,) J. A. LABADIE, J. P.

Affidavit of Mr. Arthur J. Robinson.

Personally appeared before me, Joseph Shuter, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City of Montreal, Province of Canada East, Arthur J. Robinson, Civil Engineer, of Montreal, maketh oath and says, that on the 27th of August or thereabouts, I was at a dinner party at Montreal when I was informed by an express messenger that my house had been fired into twice. The deponent lost no time and proceeded home, and on his arrival, his wife, Mrs. Robinson, informed him that their house was fired into; and on examining the back window of the drawing-room, the deponent found the mark or impression of two bullets close to the lintel of the window, sufficiently apart to convince the deponent that two distinct shots had been fired; in the morning the deponent examined the ground at the back of the house, and found the wadding of a gun evidently lately fired, about the distance of twenty feet from the house, and he, the deponent, further says, that guns were fired and had been for some time previously at all hours of the night; that the deponent doth truly believe that a representation of his house being fired into was forwarded to Capt. Wetherall, through a Policeman, by name of Conway, but as far as deponent knows, no further notice was taken of the occurrence, nor any of the deponent's family were examined relative to the gun shots fired into his house; the deponent says that the Engineers and Overseers came to his house, and saw the marks the bullets had made in the lintel of the room; the deponent saith after the aforesaid occurrence, the placard was thrown by Conway the Policeman, who said it was posted up on some part of the premises I was living at, threatening both the deponent, Bisset, and a man of the name of Mallan, with threats and intimidations, unless he immediately left the Canal; the said notice was signed by J. M., a Fowler. The next day about ten o'clock, A. M. the deponent received a letter from the Secretary of the Board of Works, ordering me to leave the house and give up the key without delay; the deponent left the house that day, in compliance with instructions conveyed from the Secretary, and the deponent was present when Mr. M'Gann's horse lay wounded; on the morning he was shot the deponent examined the wounds and found it, to the best of his knowledge, caused by a rifle ball from a gun placed so close as to burn the hair round the wound. The deponent further says that Capt. Wetherall came down in the course of

Appendix
(Y.)

29th January

Appendix
(Y.)

20th January.

the same day to Côte St. Paul's bridge, and after coupling the names of Engineers, Contractors, and Foremen with that of tyrants, he would not wonder if Mr. M'Gann has a horse shot every night.

(Signed,) A. G. ROBINSON.

Sworn before me, this }
17th January, 1845. }

(Signed,) JOSEPH SHUTER, J. P.

Deposition of Mr. John Carmichael.

Personally appeared before me, Joseph Shuter, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City of Montreal, Province of Canada East, JOHN CARMICHAEL, farmer, living at Côte St. Paul, in the County of Montreal, deposes and saith, I am a Contractor for carting stone for Messrs. M'Gann & Co., Contractors on the said Canal, and further, am a Contractor with the Corporation of Montreal for carting stone to Montreal by boating and otherwise. In the month of October I had prepared all my carts and scows for the purpose of prosecuting my engagements to my wishes, when a parcel of men on the Canal came and prevented my men from work, and threatened them with the loss of their lives if they attempted to work in company with any Orangeman, Connaughtman, or Far Down men; the consequence was that three brothers in my employ were drove out of their house and the house burnt down to the ground, but I further say that I know of numbers of those men called the Canallers, that were the instigators of the greatest violence and disorder; men who the deponent has had in his employ for length of time were obliged to leave his service because they were Protestants. The deponent further swears that he saw placards stuck up at the Lock House, No. 3, warning Mr. Robinson, the Civil Engineer, to leave the Works, and that Bisset and Thalan, two overseers of the Board, were also warned to leave the Works, in the same notice, at the risk of their lives if they did not; and Mr. Robinson left his premises the next day, and Thalan left his house also. The same notice also went on to say that if any one dare to take down the placard they would be served the same fate as Sicard, who lost his arm last July or thereabouts; the deponent took it down and gave it to a Policeman, and a second one was put up of the same nature, threatening me by the deponent's name, that if the deponent took down the then one stuck up, the said notice which was put up the second went on to say that if the deponent harboured Thalan in his house, and that if the deponent took down the second placard and treated this one as the first, the same threats and intimidations on the deponent's life was threatened by so doing; and further the deponent swears, on or about the 15th October last, the deponent was coming down to Montreal by the St. Gabriel Farm, on the bank of the Canal, he met with four men, *Canallers*, strangers to me, two of them passed by without speaking, the other two stood before me, and would not let me pass; I requested them to let me pass. This happened about twelve o'clock or thereabouts, at noon, when one of the men made a stroke at me with a weapon called a life-preserver, and felled the deponent to the ground; on getting up I asked him what was the cause of his striking the deponent in that brutal manner; said nothing but left him, the deponent, who was in the hands of a Doctor for some time. The deponent further swears, on or about the 13th instant, he had a number

of teams drawing stones, when a band of Canallers came out of their shanties and had a number of guns in their possession, and fired off guns and threatened the men that if they attempted to come back their lives were threatened by being shot. The deponent further swears that he considered his life in danger from the repeated attacks mentioned, by a parcel of these Canallers. The deponent further swears that he never gave them any provocation, to the best of his belief, in being treated in the way he is; he therefore begs the Government will afford him that protection which an honest industrious man deserves, in the prosecution of an honest livelihood; and furthermore, the deponent swears that in consequence of the repeated and continued depredations committed by these lawless set of men, the Works cannot progress, and great loss must follow to all concerned.

(Signed,) JOHN CARMICHAEL.

Sworn before me, this }
17th January, 1845. }

(Signed,) JOSEPH SHUTER, J. P.

Letter from Mr. Benaiah Gibb to Capt. Wetherall.

MONTREAL, 14th January, 1845.

SIR,—I am in receipt of your favour of the 12th instant, where you state that it is impossible to explain all the difficulties which exist towards the prevention of the depredations of which I complain. I beg in reply to observe, that there can be no difficulty whatever in coming at the conclusion that the depredations and injuries of which others as well as myself complain, are from the want of that for which all the inhabitants interested respectfully petitioned His Excellency the Governor General, in the month of November last, (but to which petition they have as yet received no reply,) namely—the employment of a sufficient police force, properly directed, and the establishment of nightly patrols. This would, at least, prevent the wholesale destruction and removal of a man's property by single sleighs and double teams of horses. The admission of the want of this is sufficiently acknowledged in your note, where you state that, "while the Police are employed in protecting property at one end of the line, the opportunity is seized to plunder at the other." For the expression of your desire to afford me every protection in your power, provided it does not prevent your extending the same protection to other farms along the line, I feel much obliged; but I beg to remark, if it is to rest on the plan which you propose, that my men are to be the medium of information to the police, my chance of protection will be slight, and I fear I shall be compelled to seek it in a higher quarter; my men are more than a mile distant, and any information they could give would only subject them to extreme peril; and although at this moment I can point out my timber in quantities in a space within five hundred yards of the Police Station, and have every information I can desire relative to the matter, yet I would rather be pillaged of all, than give any information, (which yourself is aware better than I can explain) would subject my informants to the firing of their property, and the peril of their lives. The Police at Côte St. Paul have the same and better means of information than I have, being stationed on the very locality, but they do not desire to obtain it—they do not seek it, and of course robberies are not prevented, or thieves taken, without the exer-

Appendix
(Y.)

20th January.

Appendix
(Y.)

29th January.

cise of vigilance. It is scarcely to be imagined that such a state of things could be suffered to exist; the property of loyal subjects abandoned to pillage, and that protection withheld, which as British subjects they have a right to claim. Yet these violent acts are at the present time in the vicinity of the Canal, a matter of daily occurrence, which the comparatively trifling charge of maintaining an extra Police force during the winter months would prevent; and what is more unaccountable, this state of things is suffered to go on within nine miles of the places where are quartered three of Her Majesty's Regiments of Foot, doing nothing.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) BENAIAM GIBB.

Capt. WETHERALL,
Stipendiary Magistrate,
&c. &c. &c.
Lachine.

Letter from Mr. William Evans, with one Enclosure.

CÔTE ST. PAUL, January 15th, 1845.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, an affidavit sworn before me yesterday, by a poor man residing near the Canal, and who has not been permitted to work on the Canal since the Montreal Election, until within a few days a Contractor by the name of McFeal has employed him and some other Protestants on a small Contract he has taken, but he has also Roman Catholics employed. The man (Chambers) asked me to see his house, and I found the shot holes through the two doors, and the window broken. These people complain loudly that I do not represent their grievances, because they think if I did, they would immediately be protected. I humbly conceive it is an evil of considerable magnitude, that so many of the labourers employed upon the Canal should have been idle for several days past. My son has some further information to submit to you.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) WILLIAM EVANS.

The man Chambers has just called, and informed me three Policemen were stationed at his house last night, and he was not molested.

(Enclosure in preceding Letter.)

DISTRICT OF }
MONTREAL, }

Before William Evans, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said District, appeared James Chambers, of Côte St. Paul, labourer, and being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, saith, that several

times in the course of yesterday, Monday, the 13th instant, several men came to deponent's house, and made use of threatening language towards him, because he had his sons and horses working at the Canal, under a Contractor of the name of McFeal; that this morning before daylight, several men came about his, deponent's house, and fired shots into his house through the door and window, to the number of six, as he believes; that the balls passed very near some of his, deponent's family, and a man who lodged in the house, while in bed; that deponent is very much in dread of their return this night, unless he is protected in some way, nor will he be permitted to work, without endangering his life. Deponent swears he cannot sign his name.

Sworn before me, at my house at the }
Tanneries, January 14th, 1845. }

(Signed,) WILLIAM EVANS, J. P.

Letter from C. Wetherall, Esquire, to the Provincial Secretary, with one Enclosure.

LACHINE POLICE OFFICE,
January 21st, 1845.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose for the information of the Governor General, a Report from Constable Robillard, of the Canal Police, who was charged with the execution of a Warrant against Patrick Connors, a notorious character, who is accused of having, with other labourers armed with muskets and pistols, forcibly driven labourers from their work on the Canal, and of having committed other violent outrages.

I beg to state that the present strength of the Police force is quite unequal to preserve the peace of this section of the country through which the Works run, and that as the labourers are in possession of large quantities of fire-arms, and are well organised, any attempt to enforce a Warrant under the present circumstances, is not only fruitless, but is attended with great danger to the parties employed to execute it.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

(Signed,) C. WETHERALL,
Stipendiary Magistrate.

Hon. D. DALY,
Provincial Secretary,
Montreal.

(Enclosure in preceding Letter.)

CÔTE ST. PAUL STATION HOUSE.

SIR,—I beg to report to you, for the information of the Stipendiary Magistrate, the following occurrence which took place this evening, viz.—After having the Warrant against Connors *alias* Redbird, put into my hands this afternoon, I made every enquiry possible in order to find out where he was to be found, and at last, about eight o'clock, received information through Sub-constable Maguire, that he was in the house of one

Appendix
(Y.)

29th January

Appendix
(Y.)

9th January.

Carroll, at the village of the Tanneries. I immediately accompanied Sub-constables Maguire, O'Neil, King, and Conway, to said Carroll's house, where we succeeded in apprehending him; there were six persons in the room when we made him a prisoner, and while we were explaining to him the nature of the warrant, and the crime for which he was arrested, (at his request,) the house filled with Irish labourers, to the number of about twenty, several of whom had clubs and fire-arms, and immediately the prisoner lifting a metal weight in his hand, swore he would not go with us; upon our proceeding to bring him out, all the others simultaneously swore that he should not go, nor be taken out, at the risk of their lives, and they caught hold of him, and in an outrageous and violent manner pushed him through them until they got him to the door, at which a sleigh was in waiting, and they hurled him into it, and with tremendous shouts, drove off in the direction of the Canal; while this was going on in the house, I perceived that there were from fifteen to twenty persons outside, armed with clubs and guns, who participated immediately in the rescue; and I believe firmly, that if it had not been for two of the gang who interceded in our behalf, that our lives were in the most imminent danger.

We immediately followed after them in the direction they took, and on arriving at the Widow Barry's, who keeps a store near the Station House, on the line of the Canal, at Côte St. Paul, found that the prisoner had been carried off to a further distance, but several of the persons who assisted in the rescue still there, who told us that the prisoner was safe, and that forty armed Police could not get him, as he and those protecting him were well armed, and ready to repulse any attempt made to take him.

I am just informed that the whole line is in a state of alarm and excitement, in consequence thereof, and so much so, that I am told if I pass on the line of Canal to-night, or any of us, that our lives will be taken; and I am obliged to send you this report by the high road.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) ANDRE ROBILLARD,
Constable, C. P.

Chief Constable MILLER,
Lachine.

Letter from the Assistant Secretary East, to C. Wetherall, Esquire.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
21st January, 1845.

C. WETHERALL, Esq., J. P.,
&c. &c. &c.,
Lachine.

SIR,—I have had the honor to receive and lay before the Governor General, your letter of this day's date,

Appendix
(Y.)

29th January

and the report of Constable Robillard enclosed therein, and in reply, am commanded by His Excellency to convey to you his instructions that you should take every means in your power to secure the re-capture of Patrick Connors, and the arrest of any persons who can be identified as having aided in his rescue. If for this object you should consider it necessary to call for the aid of the military, you will of course not hesitate to do so.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) CHRISTOPHER DUNKIN,
Assistant Secretary.

Letter from C. Wetherall to the Provincial Secretary.

LACHINE POLICE OFFICE,
January 24th, 1845.

Hon. D. DALY,
Provincial Secretary,
Montreal.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, of the 21st instant, and to acquaint you for the information of the Governor General, that on learning that some of the parties who were engaged in the rescue of Parrick Connors could be identified, I immediately issued warrants for their apprehension.

I have learned that the parties engaged in the rescue (including Connors) left the line of Canal immediately afterwards for the States. As, however, Connors is a notorious character, of whom it would be very desirable to make an example, I despatched a party of Police towards the Lines, with orders to apprehend him if found within this Province, and have forwarded warrants for his apprehension to the different Police Stations on the Public Works.

The apprehension of offenders amongst the labourers on the line of Canal, is attended with the greatest difficulty, as it is next to impossible to obtain any information relative to the residence of the party or their identity, even from the Contractors, their foremen, or other parties who have lodged complaints against them, and from the facility with which the labourers are able to draw together at a moment's warning, a large number of their body to attempt a rescue.

Should His Excellency be pleased to authorize an augmentation of the Police Force, I purpose in future sending with every warrant issued, a party sufficiently strong to ensure its execution, and thus prevent any attempts at rescue by the labourers.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed,) C. WETHERALL,
Stipendiary Magistrate.

R E T U R N

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause the proper Officer to lay before the House, copy of the Statistical Report of the Superintendent of Education for the year 1843.

By Command,

D. DALY,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
30th January, 1845.

(Copy.)

STATISTICAL REPORT on ELEMENTARY EDUCATION, showing the number of Schools in operation in Canada East, which had a share in the Government allocation for 1843, which Report and the following Table are the result of two Tables presented to His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, by the Superintendent, on the 20th April and the 5th July, 1844.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

An Act passed by the Provincial Parliament (18th September, 1841,) for the establishment and maintenance of Elementary Schools in the Province of Canada, provides a sum of £50,000 Currency, to be divided, in the first place, between the two sections of the Province, Canada East and Canada West; and secondly, to be distributed annually amongst the Municipal Districts in each section, in proportion to the number of children over five and under sixteen years of age, that shall appear, by the Census then last taken of the Province, to be resident within each District, respectively.

The same School Act further provides that the Council of each Municipal District shall be a Board of Education, the duties of which, as such, shall be to divide the several Parishes and Townships, within their Municipal District, into School Districts, and to furnish to the Superintendent of Education, a report of such division, and likewise an Annual Report of the Schools in operation; also, to apportion and distribute to each of the Municipal Districts its share of the School Fund, in proportion to the number of children residing therein as aforesaid; and to cause to be assessed on the inhabitants of each School District, sums of money sufficient to equal their respective share of the School Grant.

The same Act further provides for the election of School Commissioners in every Parish and Township, to take the charge and direction of the School established in each of them, and placed under their control, according to the same Act, and whose principal duties are to examine and appoint the School teachers; to prescribe to them the books to be used, and the regulations to be followed in their Schools; to visit the said Schools several times during the period of instruction, and to make a faithful report of the whole, once a year, to the Wardens of the Municipal Districts.

By the same Act, it is further provided, that to entitle any School to the advantages of the Government

allocation, the following conditions must have been complied with, viz:

1st. The School shall have been placed under the control of School Commissioners.

2nd. The School shall have been open nine months during the year, and shall have been daily attended by at least fifteen children.

3rd. The Reports required shall have been regularly made to this Office.

4th. A sum of money equal to the amount of the Government allocation to each District respectively, shall have been paid by the inhabitants towards the support of the Elementary Schools placed under the control of the School Commissioners.

However, by the sixth clause of the Act, it is provided that, good and sufficient reasons being produced, the Superintendent of Education, in the exercise of his discretionary power, may in certain cases, release the School Districts from the necessity of compliance with the above conditions.

The Municipal Councils, it is to be regretted, have not generally co-operated, in the lower section of the Province, towards the establishment and maintenance of Common Schools in their Districts, and the Schools have not all been kept for the period of nine months in the year; and although Your Excellency was apprized of the case mentioned in my Report on the same subject for 1842, still, having in the meantime, drawn your favourable consideration to several principal facts which were of a nature to prove, in a satisfactory manner, that the inhabitants have accepted the Common School Act passed in 1841, until new Legislative Provisions are made for the object of Education, Your Excellency was pleased to approve of my Report in Council, and to grant the allocations claimed in behalf of the Schools mentioned therein.

Your Excellency will be pleased to observe that the Common School Act having in contemplation, as

Appendix
(Z.)
30th January.

it appears by the 6th clause, quoted above, the possibility of a want of observance of certain forms and requirements, on the part of the local administrators of the said Act, these forms and requirements, are not all rendered indispensable. Indeed, the actual operation of the Common Schools in a useful manner, the sums of money necessary for their support being levied upon the inhabitants by voluntary contributions, and the forwarding of the Reports thereof to the Education Office, appear to be the main objects of the law, and I am happy to be able to state, for the information of Your Excellency, that these, the principal requirements of the law, have been complied with by the inhabitants generally, for 1843.

The allocations which were granted last year, in behalf of the Schools of 1842, have contributed to give a great impulse to the measures which were already in progress for the promotion of education in this section of the Province. The Schools which were then in existence are now conducted upon an improved plan; School Commissioners are elected every where; better teachers are procured; more strict regulations are observed; many new Schools have been established in localities wherein there were none before; greater sacrifices are making, and the Schools are generally operating in a more methodical and useful manner, equally for the better advantage of the children of every origin and creed.

In the above statement, I allude principally to the exertions which are making in 1844 for the establishment and maintenance of good Schools, throughout this section of the Province; but, as to the progress of education in 1843, especially since the grant of the Government allocation, I cannot prove it in a more satisfactory manner than by comparing the total number of the Schools which had a claim to the School Grant for 1842, with that contained in the following table:

In 1843, the total number of the said Schools is,	1298
In 1842, the total number was, including thirty Schools, to which the allocation was distributed from the £500 granted by a responsible warrant,	661
Augmentation in 1843,	637

Still the Schools are as yet far from being generally what they should be, and what they no doubt would be, with the daily helps of a law better adapted to our wants in that respect, and my humble opinion is, that nothing short of the Legislative measures which were lately introduced in the Provincial Parliament will prove efficacious to our proceedings, with a view of procuring to our youth the benefit of a practical education.

Owing to the want of a proper organization, well known to all parties concerned in the Department of Public Instruction, the School Returns for 1843 were again generally very imperfect, and some of them were sent in very late.

The incompleteness of the School Returns for 1843, and the neglect or the impossibility of sending them to this Office in proper time, have been the cause of a great additional labour and delay in the completion of the present Report. An extensive correspondence has been actively carried on during more than three months on the subject of Education, merely to obtain the proper information with regard to the Schools of 1843.

Appendix
(Z.)
30th January.

The preceding mode of action, to which recourse was had for both the years 1842 and 1843, with a view of obtaining satisfactory information to lay before the Government, occasions likewise a great additional expense of postage, which could be avoided, if a proper law were placed in the hands of every person interested in its operation and effect. But, if a final good result can be attained, as a compensation in this Office, for additional labour and expense, there can certainly be none for the anxiety deeply felt everywhere, especially in remote localities, with regard to obtaining the allocation, and for the great comparative loss sustained by the poor teachers, for want of receiving, in due time, their small share of the public fund.

In making the foregoing observations, my object is threefold, viz. :—

1st. To expose the great harm done to the inhabitants of this important portion of the Province, by the state of uncertainty, delay and anxiety existing with regard to the means of procuring education for their children, from the want of a proper law sufficiently distributed among them.

2nd. To show how desirable it is to prompt the adoption of Legislative measures of a nature to remedy the evil, by at least removing the cause; that is, the deficiency of the School Act.

3rd. To induce Your Excellency to be pleased to order the issue of money in behalf of the Schools included in the following Table, which has been made up, nearly after the same principles and limitations which Your Excellency was pleased to approve of in Council, as they were established in my Report of the Schools for 1842.

An exact conformity to the requirements of the Common School Act, passed in 1841, has been considered next to impossible on the part of the inhabitants of this section of the Province for 1842, for want of the co-operation of the Municipal Councils; still, desirous to give encouragement to the friends of education, Your Excellency was pleased to grant a pecuniary aid to those who, listening to the advice of this Office, had confidence in the liberality of the Government, and in the usefulness of their own endeavours to promote its cause with success.

The Provincial Parliament has sanctioned all the proceedings relative to the Schools of 1842, by an Act passed in its last Session to that effect, and the same Act authorizes the same mode of action with regard to the Schools of 1843; indeed, placed in the same circumstances, and labouring under the same difficulties, the friends of education are in the same embarrassment, and therefore need the same indulgence and aid in behalf of their Schools for 1843, which they did in favour of their Schools for the previous year. But in 1843, they have done much more to comply with the requirements of the Common School Law, passed in 1841, according to its true intents and purposes. They much more deserve, therefore, the Government allocation, which I humbly claim in behalf of the Schools mentioned in the following Table, and I hope Your Excellency will be pleased to grant it readily.

The whole is, however, humbly submitted.

(Signed,)

J. B. MEILLEUR.

TABLE OF THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

Which have a claim to the Government Allocation, according to the Population, and to the degree of conformity of the Inhabitants of each locality to the requirements of the COMMON SCHOOL ACT.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.	PARISHES OR TOWNSHIPS.	Number of Schools under the control of School Commissioners.	Number of Independent Schools.	Number of Dissident Schools.	Number of Scholars attending Schools.	Amount paid to the Teachers by the Inhabitants.			Total amount paid for the support of the Schools.			Amount allowed to each Parish or Township from the Public Fund.			Share of £30,000 apportioned to the Municipal Districts.			Sum remaining to the credit of the Municipal Districts.		
						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. BEAUHARNOIS,	1. Hinchinbrooke.....	10			372	169	9	6	169	9	6	The total amount apportioned to the Municipal District is allowed.								
	2. Godmanchester.....	19			518	550	2	2	581	2	2									
	3. St. Timothé.....	5			151	98	1	2	103	16	2									
	4. Ste. Malachie, Ormstown,...	10			334	239	19	0	240	1	10									
	5. Hemmingford.....	16			346	304	19	9	333	17	4									
	6. Beauharnois.....	4	2		230	128	18	8	128	18	8									
	7. St. Isidore.....	2			53	39	14	7	52	5	5									
	8. Chateauguay.....	4			151	129	10	0	152	10	0									
	9. Ste. Philonène.....	2			33	2	1	3	17	11	3									
	10. St. Jean Chrysostôme.....	16			329	162	1	8	216	1	8									
	11. Ste. Martine.....	10			309	119	16	11	119	16	11									
	12. Dundee.....	3			75	101	0	0	101	0	0									
		Total.....	101		2	2991	2037	14	8	2224	10									11
2. BERTHIER,.....	1. St. Ambroise de Kildare,....	2			65	34	10	0	34	10	0	32	0	0						
	2. St. Barthélemi de Dusablo,...	4			108	44	0	0	60	0	0	30	18	0						
	3. Berthier.....	5	1		312	179	12	6	185	12	6	165	5	0						
	4. St. Cuthbert.....	6			178	107	15	1	107	15	1	79	11	6						
	5. Ste. Elizabeth.....	3			90	33	4	0½	35	4	0½	29	19	5½						
	6. Industrie.....	2			76	60	0	0	73	0	0	26	13	4						
	7. Lanorac.....	3			72	47	15	0	47	15	0	47	15	0						
	8. Lavaltrie.....	3			118	67	5	10	76	5	10	45	11	1						
	9. Ste. Mélanie Daillebout,....	1			30	24	10	0	24	10	0	20	0	0						
	10. St. Paul.....	4			199	70	18	8	70	18	8	51	15	4						
	11. St. Thomas.....	1			40	30	0	0	34	0	0	20	0	0						
	Total.....	37	1		1288	699	11	1½	747	11	1½	549	9	6½	1185	0	0	635	10	5½
3. BONAVENTURE,	1. Carlton.....	1			25	15	0	0	15	0	0	15	0	0						
	2. New Richmond.....	1			27	25	0	0	25	0	0	17	15	7						
	3. Pasbebiac and New Carlisle,	1			25	17	5	0	17	5	0	18	6	8						
	Total.....	3			77	57	5	0	57	5	0	46	2	3	487	0	0	440	17	9
4. CHAUDIERE,....	1. St. Joseph la Beauce.....	4			80	4	16	6	7	6	6	4	16	6						
	2. Leeds.....	2			44	62	0	0	67	0	0	35	11	2						
	3. St. George d'Aubert Gallion,...	4			128	42	8	11	75	18	11	42	8	11						
	4. Ste. Marie de la Beauce,....	4			104	68	3	6	68	3	6	60	13	6						
	5. Jersey.....	1			20	15	0	0	20	0	0	15	0	0						
	6. Somerset.....	2			65	23	4	6½	48	10	10	21	5	7½						
	7. Frampton.....	4			98	63	1	8	64	11	3	53	15	8						
	8. St. Sylvester.....	7			245	133	15	0	150	11	8	125	2	9						
	9. Broughton.....	1			25	2	10	0	3	5	0	2	10	0						
	10. Iroland.....	2			40	52	15	0	52	15	0	35	11	2						
	11. St. François de la Beauce,...	1			24	7	5	0	16	0	0	7	5	0						
	Total.....	32			628	474	19	8½	574	2	8	404	0	3½	935	0	0	530	19	8½
5. DORCHESTER,...	1. St. Jean Chrysostôme.....	6			180	78	11	4	97	18	4	75	9	2½						
	2. St. Henri de Lauzon.....	9			272	117	15	0	170	5	0	115	11	1						
	3. Ste. Croix.....	7			169	55	19	5	73	2	11	55	19	5						
	4. Lotbinière.....	11			313	75	9	9½	98	3	0½	75	9	10						
	5. Point Levi.....	13			330	228	15	9	228	15	9	174	4	4						
	6. St. Nicholas.....	8			177	115	9	8½	132	13	5½	92	16	9						
	7. St. Antoine de Tilly.....	17			361	143	6	3	143	6	3	143	6	3						
	8. St. Anselme.....	4	1		116	52	17	8	73	5	10	51	10	11						
	9. St. Isidore.....	2	1		93	52	18	0	52	18	0	48	5	0						
	10. St. Jean Deschallons.....	1			15	8	6	0	8	6	0	8	6	0						
	Total.....	78	2		2026	929	8	6	1078	14	7	841	7	9½	135	0	0	293	12	2½

TABLE OF THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.—Continued.

Appendix
(Z.)
30th January.

Appendix.
(Z.)
30th January.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.	PARISHES OR TOWNSHIPS.	Number of Schools under the control of School Commissioners.	Number of Independent Schools.	Number of Dissident Schools.	Number of Scholars attending Schools.	Amount paid to the Teachers by the Inhabitants.	Total amount paid for the support of Schools.	Amount allowed to each Parish or Township from the Public Fund.	Share of £30,000 apportioned to the Municipal Districts.	Sum remaining to the credit of the Municipal Districts.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
6. GASPE',.....	1. Douglstown,.....	1			23	24 0 0	30 10 0	16 13 4		
	2. Grand River,.....	1			15			15 0 0		
	Total,.....	2			38	24 0 0	30 10 0	31 13 4	293 0 0	261 0 8
7. KAMOURASKA,	1. St. Denis,.....	4			136	72 10 8	87 14 6	68 3 8		
	2. Rivière Ouelle,.....	4			155	84 2 6	98 17 6	69 2 6		
	3. Islet du Portage,.....	2			46	69 4 4	82 2 8	35 11 2		
	4. Kamouraska,.....	7			241	135 4 2	249 14 2	115 2 6		
	5. Kukauna,.....	15			336	137 0 0	160 16 9	132 10 5		
	6. Ste. Anne de la Pocatière,.....	3			81	74 1 2	74 1 2	55 12 6		
	7. Rivière du Loup,.....		2		44	33 3 9	40 13 5	26 13 4		
	8. St. Pascal,.....	8			179	179 0 0	233 17 6	150 0 0		
	Total,.....	43	2		1218	784 7 2	1027 17 8	652 16 1	882 0 0	229 3 11
8. LEINSTER,.....	1. Kilkenny,.....	1			22	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0		
	2. St. Henri de Mascouche,.....	1			25	30 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0		
	3. St. Jacques d'Achigan,.....	3			100	63 10 0	83 15 0	48 10 0		
	4. St. Roch d'Achigan,.....	1			28	16 6 0	16 6 0	16 6 0		
	5. St. Esprit,.....	1			40	21 5 0	41 1 5	15 11 1		
	6. St. Jean Baptiste,.....	3			115	36 8 10	58 3 10	31 7 8		
	7. St. Lin,.....	5			167	68 15 0	86 11 6	61 15 0		
	8. Lachenaie,.....	3			86	39 15 6	56 8 0	39 15 6		
	9. Rawdon,.....	10			204	100 2 5	100 2 5	100 2 5		
	10. L'Assomption,.....	2		1	86	59 16 3	98 3 9	53 10 0		
	11. St. Sulpice,.....	2			85	25 13 9	25 13 9	24 2 8		
	Total,.....	32		1	958	481 12 9	626 5 8	434 0 4	1303 0 0	868 19 8
9. MISSISQUOI,.....	1. Dunham,.....	13			250	168 16 9	338 2 6			
	2. St. Armand East,.....	8			165	180 10 10	203 15 10			
	3. St. Armand West,.....	10			219	266 4 0	266 4 0			
	4. Stanbridge,.....	2	9		280	196 10 0	228 10 0			
	5. Stukeley,.....	4			78	56 11 1	56 11 1			
	6. Brome,.....	9			163	122 13 3	169 7 3			
	7. Farnham,.....	4			83	30 7 6	61 13 6			
	8. Milton,.....	2			68	30 16 3	67 12 3			
	9. Bolton,.....	7			238	83 13 0	155 14 3			
	10. Potton,.....	6			488	164 18 4	204 6 3			
	11. Granby,.....	9			174	162 13 4	186 8 4			
	12. Sutton,.....	8			135	106 8 0	106 8 0			
	13. Shefford,.....	7		1	186	169 18 0	196 1 0			
	Total,.....	89	10		2522	1740 0 4	2240 14 3	942 0 0	642 0 0	
10. MONTREAL,.....	1. Lachine,.....	4			175	141 15 0	179 0 6	80 0 0		
	2. St. Policarpe,.....	11			418	375 0 0	375 0 0	220 0 0		
	3. Point aux Trembles,.....	3			138	113 15 0	150 15 0	55 11 2		
	4. St. Laurent,.....	6			144	91 10 0	116 10 0	84 12 3		
	5. Saint au Recollet,.....	5			193	128 18 4	169 8 4	92 5 10		
	6. Point Claire,.....	2			75	44 10 5	55 17 1	39 10 5		
	7. Isle Perrot,.....	2			61	50 0 0	50 0 0	35 11 1		
	8. Soulanges,.....	2			106	79 2 6	111 9 2	40 0 0		
	9. Montreal City,.....	1	2		171	107 10 0	134 0 0	47 15 7		
	10. Coteau du Lac,.....	3			101	61 0 0	67 0 0	43 2 2		
	11. Vaudreuil,.....	7			187	144 18 2	164 3 2	114 4 5		
	12. Ste. Geneviève,.....	3			81	59 7 6	105 3 4	48 7 6		
	13. Rigaud,.....	8			198	112 15 8	112 15 8	107 2 4		
	14. Longue Pointe,.....	2			47	63 0 0	80 10 0	40 0 0		
	15. Rivière des Prairies,.....	2			53	47 15 0	47 15 0	36 5 0		
	16. Ste. Anne bout de l'Isle,.....	1			36	17 13 6	23 14 9	16 13 4		
	17. Newton,.....	2			67	47 0 0	47 0 0	31 2 3		
	Total,.....	64	2		2251	1685 11 2	1997 0 10	1132 3 4	3333 0 0	2200 16 8

The total amount apportioned to the Municipal District is allowed.

Appendix
(Z.)

TABLE OF THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(Z.)

30th January.

30th January.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.	PARISHES OR TOWNSHIPS.	Number of Schools under the control of School Commissioners.	Number of Independent Schools.	Number of Dissident Schools.	Number of Scholars attending School.	Amount paid to the Teachers by the Inhabitants.			Total amount paid for the support of the Schools.			Amount allowed to each Parish or Township from the Public Fund.			Share of £30,000 apportioned to the Municipal Districts.	Sum remaining to the credit of the Municipal Districts.				
						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.						
11. NICOLET,.....	1. St. Michel d'Yamaska,.....	2			64	48	1	9	60	14	9	40	0	0						
	2. Acton,.....		1		22	2	17	6	2	17	6	2	17	6						
	3. Nicolet,.....	11			340	112	15	2	143	19	1	107	15	2						
	4. St. François du Lac,.....	10			215	182	8	5	182	8	5	152	10	7						
	5. Gentilly,.....	4			178	90	16	0	95	2	6½	68	16	0						
	6. Arthabaska,.....	1			26	3	2	6	3	10	8	3	2	6						
	7. Blandford,.....	1			20	12	0	0	22	0	0	12	0	0						
	8. Grantham,.....	1			16	19	0	0	19	0	0	19	0	0						
	9. St. Pierre les Becquets,.....	6			132	56	8	1½	62	10	1½	56	8	2						
	10. Baie du Febvre,.....	11			384	188	11	10	227	3	8	152	11	7						
	11. Kingsy,.....	4			81	69	3	6	77	16	0	53	16	4						
	12. Stanfold,.....	1			20	1	12	6	3	0	0	1	12	6						
	13. Durham,.....	6			148	138	10	0	174	6	9	110	0	0						
	14. St. Grégoire,.....	11			402	169	10	0	169	10	0	154	10	0						
	15. St. David,.....	1			15	31	5	0	40	15	0	20	0	0						
	16. Bécancour,.....	6			212	75	8	9	91	11	1	66	18	9						
		Total,.....	76	1		2281	1201	11	0½	1376	14	7	1031	8	1	1487	0	0	454	11	11
12. PORTNEUF,....	1. Ste. Anne la Pérade,.....	1			47	22	0	0	22	0	0	20	0	0						
	2. Cap Santé,.....	4			191	67	5	10	67	5	10	51	4	2						
	3. Grondines,.....	2			58	33	2	1	33	2	1	28	2	0						
	4. Deschambault,.....	2			80	51	9	1	51	9	1	32	4	5						
	5. St. Stanislas,.....	1			44	6	1	8	14	11	7	6	1	8						
	6. Ecureuils,.....	1			21	13	16	4	13	16	4	13	16	4						
	7. Batiscan,.....	1			25	10	0	0	10	15	0	10	0	0						
	8. Point aux Trembles,.....	4	1		205	109	0	0	109	0	0	95	0	0						
	Total,.....	16	1		684	312	9	0	321	13	11	256	2	7	740	0	0	492	17	5
13. QUEBEC,.....	1. Beauport,.....	8			308	205	0	0	246	0	0	160	0	0						
	2. Charlesbourg,.....	4			311	135	2	0	162	9	8	80	0	0						
	3. Ste. Foy,.....	4			163	169	13	1	172	19	1	66	13	4						
	4. Ste. Jean, Isle d'Orleans,.....	3			132	91	19	0	114	16	7	49	9	0						
	5. St. François, Isle d'Orleans,.....	1			15	16	2	6	28	17	6	16	2	6						
	6. St. Joachim,.....	1			27	18	15	6	18	15	6	18	15	6						
	7. St. Ambroise,.....	2			104	57	0	0	57	0	0	40	0	0						
	8. Ste. Famille,.....	1			45	26	0	0	35	19	0	20	0	0						
	9. Ancienne Lorette,.....	3			119	70	0	0	70	0	0	48	17	9						
	10. Quebec City,.....	45	1		1945	2271	7	2	2271	7	2	813	10	7						
	11. Stoneham,.....	1		1	67	44	17	6	48	11	6	31	2	3						
	12. St. Laurent, Isle d'Orleans,.....	2			47	37	0	0	37	0	0	30	0	0						
	13. Chateau Richer,.....	2			40	41	0	0	41	0	0	40	0	0						
	14. Valcartier,.....	1			30	20	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0						
	15. St. Augustin,.....	2			40	41	0	0	41	0	0	40	0	0						
	16. L'Ange Gardien,.....	3			111	99	0	0	153	10	5	58	0	0						
	Total,.....	83	1	1	3504	3333	16	9	3519	6	5	1532	10	11	2877	0	0	1344	9	1
14. RICHELIEU,....	1. Verchères,.....	4			157	240	0	0	240	0	0	80	0	0						
	2. Sorel,.....	7			211	247	17	6	247	17	6	120	0	2						
	3. Coutrecaur,.....	2			75	40	0	0	40	0	0	35	0	0						
	4. Boucherville,.....	2			108	63	0	0	63	0	0	27	13	4						
	5. St. Antoine,.....	3			80	75	0	0	75	0	0	51	15	0						
	6. St. Marc,.....	3			110	74	6	9	74	6	9	60	0	0						
	7. St. Barnabé,.....	3			88	54	16	9	54	16	9	54	16	9						
	8. St. Hilaire de Rouville,.....	4		1	156	58	15	5	58	0	0	40	6	10						
	9. Belœil,.....	4			108	92	5	2	119	19	7	74	8	6						
	10. Varennes,.....	8			343	180	4	3	187	14	3	109	8	3						
	11. St. Jean Baptiste,.....	5			124	101	5	0	101	5	0	91	5	0						
	12. St. Denis,.....	7			279	194	8	8	201	8	7	129	8	4						
	13. St. Jules,.....	2			48	29	0	0	31	0	0	26	13	4						
	14. Ste. Aimée,.....	6			143	36	4	2	79	5	0	36	4	2						
	15. St. Ours,.....	3			136	94	10	0	106	5	0	60	0	5						
	16. St. Charles,.....	4			119	59	3	7	59	3	7	40	12	5						
	Total,.....	67		1	2185	1635	17	3	1730	2	5	1037	12	1	2033	0	0	995	7	11

Appendix
(Z.)

TABLE OF THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.—(Continued.)

Appendix
(Z.)

30th January.

30th January.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.	PARISHES OR TOWNSHIPS.	Number of Schools under the control of School Commissioners.	Number of Independent Schools.	Number of Dissident Schools.	Number of Scholars attending Schools.	Amount paid to the Teachers by the Inhabitants.			Total amount paid for the support of the Schools.			Amount allowed to each Parish or Township from the Public Fund.			Share of £30,000 apportioned to the Municipal Districts.			Sum remaining to the credit of the Municipal Districts.		
						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
15. RIMOUSKI,.....	1. Isle Verte,.....	3			84	54	3	0	65	0	0	47	8	0						
	2. St. Simon,.....	1			25	30	11	3	35	13	9	20	0	0						
	3. Rimouski,.....	4			90	85	0	0	94	5	0	80	0	0						
	4. Matane,.....	2			46	40	0	0	40	0	0	40	0	0						
	5. Trois Pistoles,.....	4			92	45	19	0	57	11	0	28	9	0						
	Total,.....		14			337	255	13	3	292	9	9	215	17	0	560	0	0	344	3	0
16. SAGUENAY,....	1. Petite Rivière,.....	2			36	21	0	0	34	10	0	21	0	0						
	2. Cote Beaupré,.....	1			20	9	13	4	12	18	10	9	13	4						
	3. Baie St. Paul,.....	8			180	89	9	0	155	3	3	84	13	0						
	4. Malbaie,.....	12			340	222	0	1	354	13	6	169	4	7						
	5. Eboulemens,.....	3			102	84	18	0	84	18	0	58	8	0						
	6. Isle aux Coudres,.....	4			60							51	13	4						
Total,.....		30			738	427	0	5	642	3	7	394	12	3	491	0	0	96	7	9
17. SHERBROOKE,	1. Stanstead,.....	29			733	822	1	7	936	14	7	The total amount apportioned to the Municipal District is allowed.								
	2. Dudswell and Windsor,.....	4			58	33	4	10	35	12	2									
	3. Brompton,.....	2			50	45	0	0	49	0	0									
	4. Tingwick,.....	1			21	6	10	0	16	5	0									
	5. Hereford,.....	2			46	19	5	0	22	0	0									
	6. Clifton,.....	3			50	19	0	0	21	12	6									
	7. Compton,.....	12			285	267	2	6	289	7	6									
	8. Hatley,.....	14			331	294	7	1	343	12	1									
	9. Ascot,.....	5			128	120	10	6	152	9	3									
	10. Bury, Westburg & Tingwick	2			33	5	5	0	6	7	6									
	11. Shipton,.....	11			220	248	5	10	344	18	1									
	12. Eaton and Newport,.....	11			253	166	10	0	186	10	0									
	13. Barnston and Barford,.....	16			418	284	0	0	345	19	0									
	14. Melbourne,.....	9			377	126	8	4	157	2	2									
Total,.....		121			300	2457	10	8	2907	9	10	905	0	0	905	0	0			
18. ST. HYACINTHE	1. St. Hyacinthe,.....	12			541	126	19	9	191	3	3	108	13	1						
	2. La Presentation,.....	2			87	23	0	0	27	10	0	22	15	0						
	3. St. Hugues de Ramsay,.....	2			134	16	9	3	24	3	5	11	0	10						
	4. Ste. Rosalie,.....	3			100	41	10	0	63	6	0	41	10	0						
	5. St. Césaire,.....	6			165	87	14	4	113	9	4	70	1	7						
	6. St. Paul at Abbotsford,.....	2			55	56	5	0	67	5	0	40	0	0						
	7. St. Dominique,.....	2			68	4	0	0	5	2	6	4	0	0						
	8. St. Damase,.....	6			121	99	5	7	137	14	10	96	19	10						
	9. St. Pie,.....	3	1		267	94	13	9	103	13	9	70	15	7						
	10. St. Simon,.....	2			84	21	18	4	33	3	6	20	16	8						
Total,.....		40	1		1622	571	16	0	766	11	7	486	12	7	901	0	0	414	7	5

TABLE OF THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS—(Continued.)

Appendix
(Z.)Appendix
(Z.)

30th January.

30th January.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.	PARISHES OR TOWNSHIPS.	Number of Schools under the control of School Commissioners.	Number of Independent Schools.	Number of Dissident Schools.	Number of Scholars attending Schools.	Amount paid to the Teachers by the Inhabitants.			Total amount paid for the support of the Schools.			Amount allowed to each Parish or Township from the Public Fund.			Share of £30,000 apportioned to the Municipal Districts.			Sum remaining to the credit of the Municipal Districts.			
						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
19. ST. JOHNS,.....	1. Blairfindie,.....	7			226	180	17	7	180	17	7	120	0	0							
	2. St. Athanase,.....	5			117	107	19	0	128	9	0	78	15	0							
	3. Chambly,.....	8		1	379	267	18	4	300	6	2	166	6	7							
	4. St. Matthias,.....	5			159	58	15	10	72	10	0	45	11	5							
	5. St. Philippe,.....	2			88	67	3	4	80	3	4	40	0	0							
	6. St. Constant,.....	2		1	152	123	0	0	162	0	0	56	13	4							
	7. St. Thomas de Focault,.....	3			69	63	17	6	72	10	0	49	7	6							
	8. St. Grégoire de Monnoir,.....	5			150	45	0	0	70	0	0	45	0	0							
	9. St. Johns, Dorchester,.....	1		1	132	57	0	0	82	0	0	40	0	0							
	10. Longueuil,.....	6			294	219	19	8	268	10	8	120	0	0							
	11. St. Jacques le Mineur,.....	1			35	22	10	0	23	5	0	20	0	0							
	12. St. Luc,.....	1			36	14	8	9	16	6	9	11	2	3							
	13. St. Remi,.....	5			145	132	0	0	183	10	0	95	11	2							
	14. Laprairie,.....	6			228	150	0	0	150	0	0	120	0	0							
	15. Ste. Marie de Monnoir,.....	8			265	122	10	7	195	1	2	85	7	10							
	16. St. Edward and Sherrington,.....	6			235	75	16	0	75	16	0	75	16	0							
	17. Ste. Brigitte,.....	1			56	20	0	0	24	12	0	20	0	0							
	18. St. Valentin,.....	4			151	91	17	6	91	17	6	61	17	6							
	19. St. George d'Henriville,.....	10			307	207	18	5	220	8	5	171	2	3							
	20. St. George de Noyan,.....	6			126	90	7	6	102	7	6	77	5	0							
	21. St. Bruno de Monteville,.....	3			61	11	5	0	11	5	0	11	5	0							
	22. Lacolle,.....				173	173	0	0	188	0	0	91	2	3							
	23. St. Cyprien,.....	7			240	187	0	0	195	0	0	134	0	0							
	Total,.....	103		8	3824	2492	5	0	2894	6	1	1736	3	1	3084	0	0	1347	16	11	
20. ST. THOMAS,...	1. St. John, Port Joli,.....	6			126	75	13	0 ⁵	89	0	6 ⁴	75	13	1							
	2. St. Pierre, Rivière du Sud,...	2			43	39	18	2	42	18	9 ⁵	35	6	8							
	3. St. Charles Barronmeé,.....	7			204	131	5	0	215	5	0	127	5	0							
	4. St. Lazare,.....	1			16	3	14	1	6	2	6	3	14	1							
	5. Isles aux Grues,.....	2			34	15	15	0	24	8	0	15	15	0							
	6. St. Roch des Aulnaies,.....	11			309	206	10	0	284	15	0	143	5	0							
	7. St. Michel,.....	5			189	90	10	0	108	3	4 ⁴	75	10	0							
	8. Berthier,.....	1			40	23	10	0	23	10	0	17	15	5							
	9. St. Gervais,.....	15			417	258	11	4	336	16	10	206	11	4							
	10. Beaumont,.....	2			57	25	13	0	47	9	2 ⁴	23	8	0							
	11. St. Vallier,.....	4			105	42	17	0	82	17	11	42	1	6							
	12. Cap St. Ignace,.....	2			42	26	0	0	28	0	0	26	0	0							
	13. St. Thomas,.....	9			285	171	16	0	183	1	0	112	0	0							
	14. Islet,.....	5			162	93	7	1	93	7	1	87	12	1							
	Total,.....	72			2029	1204	19	9 ³	1565	15	3	991	17	4	1585	0	0	593	2	8	
21. SYDENHAM,...	1. Lochaber,.....	5			91	133	6	8	139	1	8										
	2. Buckingham,.....	3			37	5	11	3	14	12	6										
	3. Templeton,.....	2			63	20	15	0	20	15	0										
	4. Hull,.....	8			229	379	4	0	418	0	6										
	5. Eardley,.....	1			36	43	0	0	46	2	6										
	6. Bristol and Onslow,.....	1			38	6	7	6	6	7	6										
	7. Clarendon,.....	5			91	47	0	0	47	0	0										
	8. Petite Nation,.....	1			25	10	0	0	10	0	0										
	Total,.....	25			605	645	4	5	703	3	8	281	0	0	281	0	0				
22. TERREBONNE,	1. Ste. Thérèse de Blainville,...	4			186	188	11	4	227	15	4	60	17	7							
	2. Terrebonne,.....	4			181	216	18	8	216	18	8	77	15	7							
	3. Ste. Rose,.....	3			110	95	12	6	115	17	0	55	0	0							
	4. St. Vincent de Paul,.....	4			170	147	10	0	163	0	0	80	0	0							
	5. New Glasgow,.....	4			153	59	18	4	71	5	4	55	18	4							
	6. St. Martin,.....	4			166	105	2	0	118	19	1	75	13	5							
	7. Ste. Anne des Plaines,.....	3			86	24	15	0	33	10	0	24	15	0							
	Total,.....	27			1022	838	7	10	947	5	10	429	19	11	946	0	0	516	0	1	

The total amount apportioned to the Municipal District is allowed.

Appendix
(Z.)

TABLE OF THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS—(Continued.)

Appendix
(Z.)

30th January.

30th January

MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.	PARISHES OR TOWNSHIPS.	Number of Schools under the control of School Commissioners.	Number of Independent Schools.	Number of Dissident Schools.	Number of Scholars attending Schools.	Amount paid to the Teachers by the Inhabitants.			Total amount paid for the support of Schools.			Amount allowed to each Parish or Township from the Public Fund.			Share of £30,000 apportioned to the Municipal Districts.			Sum remaining to the credit of the Municipal Districts.			
						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
23. THREE RIVERS.	1. St. Barnabé,.....	3			112	8	12	0	9	1	0½	8	12	0							
	2. St. Léon le Grand,.....	3			93	60	0	0	67	3	0	52	0	0							
	3. Yamachiche,.....	14			675	104	12	11	106	12	11	95	13	11							
	4. Rivière du Loup,.....	3			111	114	14	3	122	6	9	60	0	0							
	5. Pointe du Lac,.....	3			127	72	0	0	104	8	6	55	0	0							
	6. Champlain,.....	1			23	6	18	11	16	18	11	5	11	2							
	7. Three Rivers (town),.....	3			156	63	0	0	79	0	0	60	0	0							
	8. Maskinongé,.....	6			174	99	17	6	109	14	2	88	10	1							
	9. Ste. Ursule,.....	4			105	53	6	4	61	15	3	51	2	9							
	Total,.....	40			1576	531	1	11	677	0	6½	466	9	11	1092	0	0	625	10	1	
24. TWO MOUNTAINS.	1. Isle Bizarre,.....	1			31	9	18	2	9	18	2	8	17	9							
	2. St. Eustache,.....	8			244	191	10	2½	197	0	2½	136	17	6							
	3. St. Augustin,.....	3			79	43	2	6	55	9	6	36	5	0							
	4. St. Coloman,.....	4			141	77	15	1	87	11	0	64	8	0							
	5. St. Scholastique,.....	9			319	132	4	6	132	4	6	97	15	6							
	6. Grenville and Union,.....	5			137	117	0	0	170	0	0	87	11	1							
	7. Chatham,.....	10			228	236	7	1	316	3	4½	157	15	7							
	8. St. Hermas,.....	2			57	26	12	6	40	7	6	25	12	6							
	9. St. Benoit,.....	7			228	128	10	11	132	10	11	123	19	3							
	10. Argenteuil,.....	13	2		385	406	0	10	467	17	6½	252	4	6							
	11. Gore and Wentworth,.....	5			141	106	0	0	164	15	4	81	13	4							
	Total,.....	67	2		1990	1525	1	9½	1803	18	0½	1073	0	0	1254	0	0	181	0	0	

TOTAL ABSTRACT,

From the preceding Table.

No.	MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.	Number of Schools under the control of School Commissioners.	Number of Independent Schools.	Number of Dissident Schools.	Total number of Schools.	Number of Scholars attending Schools.	Amount paid to the Teachers by the Inhabitants.			Total amount paid for the support of the Schools.			Amount allowed to each District from the Public Fund.			Share of £30,000 apportioned to each District.			Sums remaining to the credit of the Municipal Districts.		
						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1	BEAUFORT,.....	101		2	103	2991	2037	14	8	2224	10	11	1260	0	0	1260	0	0	635	10	5½
2	BERTHIER,.....	27	1		37	1288	699	11	1½	747	11	1½	549	9	6½	1185	0	0	440	17	9
3	BONAVENTURE,.....	3			3	77	57	5	0	57	5	0	46	2	3	487	0	0	530	19	8½
4	CHAUDIERE,.....	32			32	628	474	19	8½	574	2	8	404	0	3½	935	0	0	293	12	2½
5	DORCHESTER,.....	78	2		80	2026	929	8	6	1078	14	7	841	7	9½	1135	0	0	261	6	8
6	GASPE,.....	2			2	38	24	0	0	30	10	0	31	13	4	293	0	0	229	3	11
7	KANOURASKA,.....	43	2		45	1218	784	7	2	1027	17	8	652	16	1	882	0	0	868	19	8
8	LEINSTER,.....	32		1	33	958	481	12	9	626	5	8	434	0	4	1303	0	0			
9	MISSISQUOI,.....	89	10		99	2523	1740	0	4	2240	14	3	942	0	0	942	0	0			
10	MONTREAL,.....	64	2		66	2251	1635	11	2	1997	0	10	1132	3	4	3333	0	0	2200	16	8
11	NICOLET,.....	76	1		77	2281	1201	11	0½	1376	14	7	1081	8	1	1487	0	0	456	11	11
12	PORTNEUF,.....	16	1		17	684	312	9	0	321	13	11	256	2	7	749	0	0	492	17	5
13	QUEBEC,.....	83	1		85	3504	3333	16	9	3519	6	5	1532	10	11	2877	0	0	1344	9	1
14	RICHELIEU,.....	67			68	2185	1635	17	3	1739	2	5	1037	12	1	2033	0	0	995	7	11
15	RIMOUSKI,.....	14	1		15	337	255	13	3	292	9	9	215	17	0	560	0	0	344	3	0
16	SAGUENAY,.....	30			30	738	427	0	5	642	3	7	394	12	3	491	0	0	96	7	9
17	SHERBROOKE,.....	121			121	3003	2457	10	8	2907	9	10	905	0	0	905	0	0			
18	ST. HYACINTHE,.....	40	1		41	1622	571	16	0	766	11	7	486	12	7	901	0	0	414	7	5
19	ST. JOHNS,.....	103		8	111	3824	2492	5	0	2894	6	1	1736	3	1	3084	0	0	1347	16	11
20	ST. THOMAS,.....	72			72	2029	1204	19	9½	1565	15	3	991	17	4	1585	0	0	593	2	8
21	SYDENHAM,.....	25			25	605	645	4	5	703	3	8	281	0	0	281	0	0			
22	TERREBONNE,.....	27			27	1022	838	7	10	947	5	10	429	19	11	946	0	0	516	0	1
23	THREE RIVERS,.....	40			40	1576	583	1	11	677	0	6½	466	9	11	1092	0	0	625	10	1
24	TWO MOUNTAINS,.....	67	2		69	1990	1525	1	9½	1803	18	0½	1073	0	0	1254	0	0	181	0	0
	Total,.....	1262	23	13	1298	39397	26399	5	6½	30761	14	2½	17131	18	8½	30000	0	0	12868	1	3½

[TRANSLATION.]

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION

FOR

LOWER CANADA,

On the present state of the Schools, and of Education generally, in that part of the Province.

To His Excellency, Sir CHARLES THEOPHILUS METCALFE, Governor General of the United Province of Canada, G. C. B., &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

As the School Act imposes upon the Superintendent the duty of submitting every year to the Governor General of the Province, "a Report on the actual state and condition of the Public Schools, accompanied with plans for their improvement, and with such observations respecting Education in general as he shall deem useful and expedient," I have the honor to submit to Your Excellency the following Report, trusting that it may contribute to the adoption of the most advantageous system of Elementary Education in Lower Canada.

In the months of April and July last, I had the honour to present to Your Excellency, Statistical Reports shewing the number of the Schools in operation in Lower Canada, which I considered as entitled to the grant made by the Government for 1843, and in favor of which I begged of Your Excellency to issue your warrant for a sum of £17,131 18s. 8½d. I have received since that period a number of School Reports, touching which I did not submit any request to Your Excellency, because the School Commissioners, not having acted in conformity to the law by making their Report within the prescribed time, had forfeited their claim to a portion of the grant, and because, moreover, on my representing to Your Excellency that these dilatory Reports increase the work of this Office, and render the Public Accounts very complicated, Your Excellency in Council was pleased, on the 29th of July last, to order that no further School Reports, for the year 1843, should be taken into consideration.

Reports have been received in this Office, during the present year, from more than 1,300 Schools, whereof twenty-three only are Independent, and thirteen Dissident Schools. Your Excellency will doubtless see with pleasure, that notwithstanding the difference of religion in this country, so little advantage has been taken of the Clause of the Act of 1841,

which sanctions the establishment of Dissident Schools whenever any religious sect constituting the minority, in a parish or township, find themselves in any way aggrieved, or think they have any thing to fear from a spirit of proselytism in the persons entrusted with the management of the Schools. As the establishment of Dissident Schools cannot but retard the progress of Education, because they have the effect of diminishing the means of supply, by dividing them, I have endeavoured, whenever I have had an opportunity, to engage the School Commissioners and Teachers in localities wherein different religions exist, to guard themselves from a spirit of proselytism, and even to abstain from imparting religious instruction during school hours. These suggestions were generally acted upon, even by the greater part of the Clergy of the different religious denominations, and the Schools wherein they were followed have been managed, I believe, in a manner satisfactory to the people, of whatever creeds.

Your Excellency will doubtless not hear with indifference, that a bookseller of this City intending to re-publish the numerous elementary works for the use of mixed Schools in Ireland, and having first submitted them to the approval of the Ecclesiastical Superiors and of this Office, has obtained that approval.

The Act of 1841 does not recognize any Independent Schools. That law, having, however, from a want of co-operation on the part of the Municipal Councils, remained almost without any effect, the Executive Government thought proper, for the encouragement of Education, to give a part of the grant of 1842 as well to the Schools which had not been placed under the control of the Commissioners, as to those with regard to which that portion of the law had been complied with. The Legislature, in its last Session, fully approved of the conduct of the Executive on that head, and even allowed the same indulgence to be granted in 1843.

The Municipal Councils not having, however, in several localities, divided the Parishes and Townships into School Districts, and that division becoming

Appendix
(Z.)

18th February.

necessary, I advised the School Commissioners to do so themselves. They have generally followed that advice, and have taken the Schools so much under their control, that my Report for 1843 does not show, as I have already above stated, more than twenty-three Independent Schools, while almost the half of the Schools in the Report for 1842, were Independent Schools. It is to be hoped that, in passing a new Education Law, the Legislature will sanction the division of Parishes and Townships into School Districts, made by the School Commissioners.

About 40,000 children have attended the Schools which were reported to this Office in 1843, and the sacrifices made by the parents of the children have also been much greater this year, so much so that the sums paid by the parents, by friends of Education, and by *Fabriques*, as well in aid of teachers as for the support of Schools in general, have very much exceeded £30,000, the sum destined annually for the support of the Schools. The number of Schools under the control of the Commissioners has greatly increased since the beginning of the present year, and I suppose that the number of children who attend these new Schools cannot be much under six thousand. As it appears by the last Census Return, that the number of children attending our Colleges, our Seminaries, Academies, the Schools of the "*Frères de la Doctrine Chrétienne*," the Schools of the Royal Institution, and other girls' or boys' Schools, is 57,634, there can only be 11,634 children frequenting institutions which would not be mentioned in the Reports made to this Office.

This happy progress, notwithstanding the defects of the Act of 1841, and especially the want of energy of the different bodies on whom in particular devolved the duty of establishing the Schools, and of providing for their support, shews that the mass of the people now earnestly wish for education. It is also certain, that at no period have the Schools been so numerous in this country, or so well attended, or generally so well conducted as they are at present.

An Act passed in the last Session of the Provincial Legislature appropriates, as an aid for the erecting of School Houses, the balance of the grant which was not distributed in favour of the Schools held in 1842, and in 1843. That balance, which for Lower Canada amounts to £33,232 6s. 9½d., will be of great assistance, especially in the poorer parts of the country. A great many applications have already been made to this Office on the part of the School Commissioners, who would wish that sum would be divided among their Parishes or Townships. The mode of distributing this money among the different localities, being left, by the act, to the disposal of Your Excellency in Council, I had the honor of presenting to Your Excellency, on the 19th of November last, a memorial, wherein I suggested that this money should be distributed according to the respective population of each Parish or Township, so that no locality should have a greater sum than remained at its credit, that no sum less than £25, nor exceeding £50, should be granted as an aid towards erecting a School-house, and that only when the inhabitants should have furnished an equal sum; and Your Excellency in Council was pleased to approve of my suggestions on this head.

In a Circular bearing date in the month of May last, I acquainted the public with the contents of that memorial, and this notice gave the inhabitants a pretty near idea of the sums which they might expect, and of the manner in which they ought to act with reference to the building of School-houses. In order to divide these £33,232 6s. 9½d. among the different localities, I have taken for my guide the Census which has re-

cently been made of this part of the Province. My calculations on this subject are yet unfinished, as it is only lately that I have been able to obtain a copy of the Census Return; but they are now pretty far advanced, and I trust to be able to finish them shortly, and, by a Circular, to inform the inhabitants of each Parish and Township, to what portion they may be respectively entitled, according to their population.

Fortunate as have been the results obtained last year, under the operation of the present law, the Public Schools are, however, far from being in as flourishing a state as they ought to be and might be. The recent Census shews that there are in this country no less than 185,574 children of an age to attend School. As it appears by the last Census that only 57,634 children attend the different institutions in this part of the Province, Your Excellency will be grieved to see that 127,940 children still pine in a state of complete ignorance.

These few calculations would suffice to shew, were not the Legislature and the Country already convinced of the fact, that the present Law is insufficient in many respects. It cannot be concealed that, in the present state of things, the expense of maintaining Schools is, in many localities, almost exclusively borne by a few friends of Education. The ignorant part of the people can little appreciate the advantages of instruction, and would hardly think of sending their children to School, even though a gratuitous education were promised them. They are the lame, the halt, and the blind mentioned in the Gospel, who must be forced to sit down to the banquet—the banquet of science.

I have recommended taxes for the purposes of Education, in a Report which I had the honor of submitting to His Excellency Sir Charles Bagot, in 1842. More than two years have elapsed since, and those two years have but convinced me more strongly, that no system of Education can operate in this country in an entirely satisfactory manner, without coercive means. I am not alone in this conviction: a Bill imposing taxes went through a second reading in the House during the last Session, almost without opposition; the press in general spoke in favour of that measure; the voice of the people has since been heard in several public assemblies, and principally at the hustings; and they have loudly expressed their approbation, or, at least, they have not expressed their disapprobation of the conduct of their delegates on this subject. I think I may almost say that a law imposing taxes for the purposes of Education is earnestly desired by the country.

A great many friends of Education regretted sincerely, that an event which happened during the last Session, prevented the Bill brought in by the Honorable Mr. Morin, from becoming a law, as they were afraid that intriguing persons wanting to become popular by arousing among the people their old prejudices against anything resembling taxes, would succeed in throwing out the measure. Nothing of the sort has happened; and if there have been any projects of that nature, they have been without avail. For my part, I think now that we ought rather to rejoice than to grieve at this delay, as it has given the Legislator time to bring this plan to maturity, and to the people, an opportunity of preparing themselves to receive a law, whereof the fundamental principles are so new to them.

The duties of my Office obliging me to superintend the management of Schools, I am enabled more particularly to judge of the good or bad effects of an Education Law. I have already pointed out the defects of the Act of the 4th and 5th Victoria, by which we are governed at present; and I am happy to per-

Appendix
(Z.)

18th February.

Appendix
(Z.)

18th February.

ceive, that the proposed Law remedies a great many of these defects. To that Bill, however, it seems to me, a few amendments might be made, which would incontestibly render it the best Education Law which has ever been presented to the Country. This Report on the state of Schools in this part of the Province, and of Education generally, which I am by law ordered to make every year to Your Excellency, cannot be filled up in a more useful manner than by pointing out these few blots in this great plan. If I undertake this task without any confidence in my strength, as I am not a lawyer, I trust, however, that the experience I have obtained in the situation I hold, ought to give some weight to my remarks. I will content myself with pointing out in a few words, the defects which appear to me the most striking, and the amendments which I would like to see made to this Bill.

1. *Secretary-Treasurer of the County.*—I am perfectly convinced that the existence of that officer will essentially impede the operation of the Act, if it does not altogether prevent it. Several persons who have taken a most active part in the management of the Schools under the existing Law, and who take particular interest in the advancement of Education, have expressed the same fears to me. I can say more; if the Municipal Ordinance and the School Act, passed in 1841, have remained almost a dead letter, that evil is almost entirely owing to the existence of such an officer in each Municipal District. The inhabitants of a Parish or Township will always be reluctant in carrying the amount of their taxes, sometimes a considerable distance, in order there to deposit it in the hands of a man whom they hardly know, and over whom they have no control.

Those who are acquainted with our country parts, know that a system similar to the Municipal system has existed there under another name, from time immemorial. The people there are accustomed to transact their business *en famille*, and an order of things so natural ought not to be done away with. I should like, therefore, for the sake of the cause of Education, that each Parish or Township, or each union of Parishes or Townships, should be a distinct Municipality, and that for objects of general interest alone, such as the opening of a road or of a water-course, which they might intend to make through a county or part of a county, the Parish or Township Councils interested therein should assemble in order to deliberate and act in common.

In my humble opinion, if there were any other plan more advantageous to Education, it should be one which would render the Schools entirely independent of the Municipalities. I am convinced that an Education Law may be made to operate alone; but I am not so certain that by mixing it up with a Municipal Law, the one will not prevent the effect of the other. I have already suggested the same thing, in a Report which I had the honor of making to Sir Charles Bagot, in 1842.

The Secretary-Treasurer of the County would, at the best, be an useless machine, good for nothing but to create delays, and to cause additional expense. I have been able to form an idea during the last two years, of the consequences of a similar system:—the greater number of the Municipal Councils not having gone into operation, there was no alternative in order to place the money granted by the Legislature for the support of the Schools in the hands of the Commissioners, but that of sending it directly to the Commissioners themselves, or of appointing in each Municipal District or County one or two persons to distribute it to the Commissioners. The latter alternative was chosen; and I now know, from experience,

Appendix
(Z.)

18th February.

that it is neither the most simple nor the most satisfactory one for the parties interested. In some cases, Teachers, in default of the Commissioners who did not want to take that trouble, have been obliged to make long and tedious journies, in order to receive a moderate portion of the grant, and that sometimes uselessly, because, perhaps, the special Commissioner was absent, or had not yet cashed the check sent him from this Office. In my humble opinion, the amount of the taxes, and the money granted by the Legislature, ought to pass through the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer of the Parish alone, who must be a well known officer, possessing the confidence of the persons whose business he transacts, and who may besides communicate with him, without cost or without having any distance to travel. In favor of a Secretary-Treasurer, the advantage of appointing an officer of some influence has been urged; I think that object would be attained, if, as I have already suggested, the Secretary-Treasurer of the Parish were, at the same time, Clerk of the Municipality, and Secretary to the School Commissioners.

2. *School Commissioners.*—The present law does not provide against Teachers or their near relatives being appointed School Commissioners, and this has given rise to many abuses. It has happened several times that Teachers, who were elected School Commissioners, have signed as such, the Reports concerning their own Schools, and at other times Commissioners have signed those of Schools kept by their wives, their sons, their daughters, or their brothers. As the Commissioners have by law the control of the Schools, and as they engage and superintend the Teachers, and can dismiss them for negligence, unfitness, or bad conduct, such Commissioners must often, in such cases, be very indulgent judges.

I have also remarked that the election of retailers of spirituous liquors as Commissioners, has given rise to serious abuses, and I think that these persons, as well as Teachers and their near relatives, ought to be, by any new law, rendered incapable of being elected.

I have observed with regret, with reference to the School Commissioners, that a great number of those who were appointed during the last years, have, in their Reports to this Office, shewn proofs of great ignorance and total unfitness to fulfil the high office entrusted to them. Many of them could hardly sign their names, and several could not do so at all. Although the appointments of incompetent persons have in many cases only been the result of a bad choice, I think that they have often been inevitable, because there has not been found in a locality a sufficient number of persons adequately instructed, or possessing the other requisite qualities.

The Law of 1841 makes the number of School Commissioners five or seven for each Parish or Township, according to the population; the Bill reduces it to five in every case. This number, in my humble opinion, is, for the reasons above stated, far too great for many localities, especially if certain persons, whom I have above described, were incapacitated by the new law. I am persuaded that three Commissioners for each Parish or Township would be quite sufficient for the purposes of the Act; and it has even appeared to me, in many cases, that the great number of Commissioners was really an obstacle to the efficient working of the law. The law might, however, allow the inhabitants of each Parish or Township to increase to five the number of their Commissioners, should they think proper.

For the same reasons, I think that the number of Trustees established by the ninth Clause should not be over three.

Appendix
(Z.)

18th February.

3. *School Districts.*—There are strong objections to dividing the Parishes and Townships into School Districts, in the manner provided in the fourth Clause of the Bill, namely,—for a Parish, the population whereof is under five hundred souls, one School District; for a Parish, the population whereof is from five hundred to a thousand souls, two School Districts; and so on in the same proportion. Such a division would be excellent, if every part of the Country were uniformly inhabited, or even inhabitable, which is far from being the case. Circumstances of a local nature are often entirely opposed to such a division; take, for example, the two extremities of a Township, separated from each other by an almost impassable tract of country, wherein there are not yet, nor perhaps will there ever be, any practicable roads. In that case, if such a Township were inhabited by less than five hundred souls, a considerable portion of the inhabitants might in fact be deprived of the advantage of procuring instruction for their children, although taxed by law for the purposes of Education.

Under any circumstances, where the inhabitants are scattered over a large tract of country, one School must suffice for a population of five hundred souls; but the children from the extreme parts of the School Districts will not be able to attend. If, on the contrary, the population is thickly settled, as in a Village, all the children will be able to attend the School; but they would be too numerous to make any progress under the tuition of one Master alone, and the Bill does not provide for the remuneration of two Teachers for the same School.

It seems, therefore, that it would be most natural to divide the Parishes or Townships, in many cases, rather according to the local circumstances than to the number of the population; for instance, when it is impossible, difficult, or inconvenient to send children from one range or one concession to another. The best judges of this are the School Commissioners; and, indeed, the manner in which they have so far made this division, has appeared to cause general satisfaction to the people, who were often previously consulted. It must be remarked, that the *habitans* take an interest in having as many Schools as possible, as well as in not having too many, as too great a number would materially diminish the means of keeping them up.

4. *Teachers.*—I have remarked under the existing law, a great disposition to pay the Teachers very poorly. Yet it cannot be expected that a well qualified man would embrace a profession, certainly one of the most honorable, but also one of the most laborious, if he be not convinced that in thus devoting his life to the intellectual emancipation of the rising generation, he will ensure to himself and to his family an honest livelihood. The Bill does not seem to me to give them sufficiently that assurance, when it enacts, in the fifth Clause, ninthly, that the School Commissioners “shall apply the greater part of the monies in their hands to the support of the Teachers.” I flatter myself that the Legislature will see the advantage of adding, as a proviso, “that in no case shall any Schoolmaster receive a smaller sum than his share of the whole amount, proceeding as well as from the Government grant as from the assessments equal thereto, for the support of the Schools of the Parish or Township.” The Teachers should in every case be at least eighteen years of age.

5. *Model School.*—As it would, during the first years of the operation of a new Law, be difficult to find a number of Teachers possessing every desirable qualification, it would be important to establish in each Parish or Township, or union of Parishes or

Townships, at the most central and accessible part, a School, the Master whereof would be sufficiently well educated to give to his scholars a complete course of elementary and practical studies. I would call these superior schools, *Model Schools*, where the principles of the English and French Languages, the first outlines of history, geography, arithmetic in all its branches, book-keeping by double and single entry, and linear drawing, besides all those branches which constitute the basis of a Practical Education would be taught. The children from the other Schools might go there to complete their education; and it should be lawful for the Commissioners to give to the master of that School, over and above the sum granted him in common with the other teachers, and from and out of the same funds, a sum not exceeding £20.

What makes the establishment of Model Schools the more desirable is, that without them all the efforts and the many sacrifices which will be made for the purpose of procuring for youth the benefit of Education, will, after all, have little success for the real advantage of society. It is the Model Schools especially which will furnish subjects, both clever, virtuous, and skilful, in all the occupations of an active life. All the classes of society will profit thereby, and the farmers will doubtless not fail to receive their share of the advantages of an education, the gentle influence and the salutary effects whereof will give new life to the children of the soil. For the education which will be received by the *élite* of our interesting youth in the Model Schools, placed as they will be under the immediate auspices of the Clergy, and of the most influential and best educated men in each locality, will be in the highest degree practical, moral, and religious.

It is pretty generally admitted, that a good education, and agriculture, are the two principal sources of the prosperity of a people; and everywhere do the true friends of the country feel the necessity of having a system of both, which would harmonize with the common interests of society; but the most proper measures for attaining that double object are yet to be adopted. In several parishes, however, some praiseworthy steps have been taken towards establishing Model Schools; and an Agricultural newspaper is published in this city, for the instruction of our farmers; but we cannot conceal from ourselves, that without some Legislative measure, particularly favourable to the Teachers of Model Schools, they can hardly be established so as to be of any use; and if Elementary Education be not generally disseminated among the people, the paper of our estimable fellow citizen will have but little effect. It is of little use, in an Agricultural Education, to talk of systems and precepts to men who do not know how to reason, and to offer them books and written rules, when they are unable to read.

A much easier mode of inculcating into the minds of youth notions of an Agricultural Education, would be, to put into their hands a summary of the principles of Agriculture applicable to our climate. If the Legislature were disposed to dedicate a certain sum to that purpose, the care of making the choice, and of undertaking and getting up such a summary, might be left to the Superintendent of Education, whose duty would be to distribute it, to be used as a reading book in all Model Schools, accompanied with such instructions as he might think proper to give on the subject.

An opportunity of favoring the establishment of Model Schools is about to present itself, and Your Excellency will doubtless be happy to avail yourself of it. The College of Chambly, dedicated, up to this day, to the instruction of students in a course of

Appendix
(Z.)

18th February.

Appendix
(Z.)
18th February.

classical studies, is about to be opened to those who may wish to devote themselves exclusively to the study of practical sciences, the daily necessity whereof is particularly felt in this part of the Province. The founders of that Institution intend offering it to the country as a superior Model School, or a High School, resembling those of France; and if the Legislature come to their aid, they also intend giving a Normal Education to those among their more advanced scholars who may be disposed to dedicate themselves to the instruction of youth.

Spacious, commodious, situated in one of the finest parts of our country, and sufficiently near to this city, the College of Chambly is very well adapted for both the objects so proposed by its founders, and it is to be hoped that the Legislature will eagerly seize the opportunity of contributing largely to their attainment.

6. *Unexpended balance of the Grant for 1844.*—As this balance will be small, the number of Schools having considerably increased, and the provisions of the Law having been better complied with during this year, I think it not worth the trouble of apportioning among the cities, parishes, or townships, as an aid towards the building of School Houses, to which object the balances of 1842 and 1843 were appropriated; but that it would be better to leave it in the hands of the Receiver-General, to form part of the School Fund, and to be added to the total amount which is to be apportioned every year among the parishes and townships, according to their population.

7. *Indemnity Clause.*—A law passed in the last Session of the Provincial Legislature holds harmless and indemnified all persons concerned in advising or making, for the years 1842 and 1843, the apportionment and payment of the monies appropriated to the support of the Schools, under certain Orders of the Governor in Council. That law had become necessary, because, the greater part of the Municipal Councils not having acted, the law of 1841 could not be brought into effect, according to the strict letter of the Act. The Municipalities not having done more in 1844, those who have the management of the public monies must wish to see an Indemnity Clause inserted in the proposed Law, so as to remove any uneasiness on that score.

As there are some teachers who, notwithstanding the Indemnity Clause of the 7th Victoria, chap. 9, dispute the power of the School Commissioners to lay out the Government grant for the general good of Education, under the terms of the Act 4th and 5th Victoria, chap. 18, and pretend that the grant should be exclusively appropriated to the remuneration of Teachers, I think it desirable that the Indemnity Clause should be more clear on this subject, and that such Clause, while it should declare legal what has been done in 1842, 1843, and 1844, should also enact that, for the future, the Government grant should be exclusively appropriated to the remuneration of Teachers. This would be the means of obtaining well-qualified Teachers, especially for the Model Schools.

I wish merely to submit to Your Excellency these slight amendments, which do not alter in any way the principles of the Bill adopted almost unanimously by one branch of the Legislature in the last Session. I should not like to suggest more important amendments which might meet with opposition, and perhaps cause a measure so important to the country to be lost.

I would have suggested, among other things, that only one Academy should be established in each

Appendix
(Z.)
18th February.

county, and that the sum of £100, granted for each Academy, should be reduced to £50, so as to allow a greater number of counties to share this bounty. Several of these Academies are very little resorted to, and are purely elementary, instead of being superior Schools, as the Legislature intended.

It would be desirable that all secondary Institutions receiving aid from the Legislature under special Acts, should be incorporated and placed under the control of the authorities having the superintendence of public instruction, in the same manner as Elementary Schools, and that the Government grant should only be allowed to those Institutions which should unite these two conditions which seem essential to the objects for which they were endowed. It would afford a guarantee as to the mode in which the grant would be applied for the support of those institutions, and a means of giving them all a character of uniformity in their constitution and their method of working, which would be more in conformity with the intention of the Legislature and the expectations of the public. It would also be the means of rendering them more useful for the purposes for which they were established.

With reference to the secondary Institutions in the Cities of Montreal and of Quebec, in particular, besides the two preceding conditions to which they ought to be also subject, it seems that it would be more just to distribute among them and the Elementary Schools which are in operation in the said Cities in conformity to the law, the sum apportioned to each City, as its share of the £30,000 appropriated to the support of Elementary Schools, and the sum which the Legislature may be disposed to devote to the instruction of the youth of both these localities; 1st, according to their respective population; 2dly, according to the length of time in which instruction is given during the year in each Institution; 3dly, according to the number of children taught in each Institution; 4thly, on the condition that in every case the sum to which each Institution might lay a claim according to the preceding restrictions, should be added to an equal sum to be raised in the place, in such manner as the Legislature might think proper to point out.

If, after making the distribution according to this method, there remained an unappropriated balance of this common fund (proceeding from the two sources above mentioned), it might be applied to the establishment of an Academy in each County, and of a Model School, and of a Public Library in each Parish or Township, on condition that the inhabitants should be always obliged to furnish a sum equal to that which might thus be offered them, for the one or the other of those establishments, according to circumstances.

It must be granted, that of these three different establishments, that of Public Libraries is not the least important, in order to enable youth to acquire with facility the knowledge necessary to them. These Libraries should, in every case, be under the immediate control of the Commissioners of each locality, who would themselves make choice of the most suitable works on subjects connected with the ordinary branches of science, with morality and religion, and place them within the reach of young persons, to be used as occasion might require.

According to that method of distribution, some monies might, without committing an injustice towards the Cities, and without overburdening the Government, be laid aside in favor of Institutions in those parts of the Country where the wants of the inhabitants are much greater, by reason of their poverty, and of a thousand other particular circum-

Appendix
(Z.)
18th February.

stances too numerous to detail in this Report. Besides the Common School Law subjects the country people to all the above mentioned conditions, and to much more rigorous ones still, before they can be entitled to claim the Government grant in favor of their Schools; and I do not see any plausible reason why the citizens of the towns should not be subject to the same restrictions, whenever they wish to obtain an aid from Government, in favour of Institutions which they are generally better provided with, on account of their resources, which are many compared to those of the people inhabiting the country.

The annual sum appropriated for the City of Montreal, as its share of the £30,000, according to its population, is.....	£1594	9	1
And the sum which it has received for several years, under special Acts, is	671	2	2
And, should the above mentioned conditions be complied with, the total sum to which it would be every year entitled in favor of its different Institutions, exclusively of M ^c Gill College, would be.....	£2265	11	3

Now, for the purpose of submitting all these Institutions to effectual control, a conformity to the above conditions would, in my humble opinion, be the most equitable mode of action, and the most conducive to the attainment of satisfactory results to all parties.

The annual sum appropriated for the City of Quebec as its share of the £30,000, according to its population, is.....	£1128	17	6
And the sum which it has received for several years, under special Acts, is	746	13	4

Carried up.....£1875 10 10

Appendix
(Z.)
18th February.

Brought up.....	£1875	10	10
And should the same conditions be complied with, the total sum to which it would be every year entitled in favour of its different Institutions, would be.....	£1875	10	10

In making the above calculations, I have not included the sum which is paid every year to the Secretary of the Royal Institution residing in Montreal or elsewhere, as it is of a general nature.

There is a very interesting class of persons which I should have wished to bring under Your Excellency's notice, and these are the Deaf and Dumb, who, unhappily, do not find in this country those ingenious means of instruction by which they are taught what they owe to themselves, to society, and to their Creator; but I have not been able to procure sufficient statistical information to enable Your Excellency to judge of the expediency of establishing a School in their favor for Lower Canada alone, or for the whole Province.

In order that Your Excellency may see at once the amendments which, in my opinion, ought to be made to the Education Bill presented to the House in 1843, I have made in the margin of a copy thereof accompanying the present Report, a note of those which I have herein referred to, as well as several little alterations in the details, which tend to abridge the proposed law or to facilitate its working.

The whole is nevertheless humbly submitted.

(Signed,) J. B. MEILLEUR,

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Montreal, 18th November 1844.